

VOL. II.—NO. 14

937387

"The days of this ignorance God winked at, but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent; that is, when we were destitute of the knowledge of our condition in this country, and our duty to God

we were not chargeable with the sin of remaining here; but now we have become acquainted with our duty, we are sinners if we do not perform it. "And this is the condemnation, that light has come into the world, and men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil." Give it the second reading.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY, 1852.

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TO OUR FRIENDS.

At the commencement of this volume, we call attention to our terms. The very low price of the Journal to clubs, Sabbath-schools, &c., &c., ought to remove all pecuniary difficulties in the way of securing additional subscribers.

We have received several orders within a few days from different sources, from the voluntary activity of friends who received the paper for 1851. Many clergymen to whom we send it gratuitously, are so situated as to find it impracticable to secure a public collection for Colonization, without exciting division in their congregations, who might, nevertheless, by a little effort, find enough to form a club of five, or twelve, or forty, who, at a cost varying according to the size of the club, would pay for each member, besides postage, from 12 1/2 to 20 cents each.

Under 50 miles, the postage is but 5 cts. per year.
" 300 " " " 10 " "
" 1000 " " " 15 " "
" 2000 " " " 20 " "

Even these rates, it is anticipated, will be lowered during the present session of Congress; but whether this is done or not, we think no one will regret, at the end of the year, the cost of the paper, in view of the large mass of information contained in it, relative to a question increasing in importance every year.

STATE ACTION.

Our friends of Colonization have hailed with the highest gratification the notice of this subject contained in the Message of Governor Hunt to the Legislature, which will be found in another column.

Nor does it lessen our conviction that the plan proposed is both just and politic, that an attempt to excite indignation has been made by those of the free people of color who have been deluded into a belief that their remaining in the United States is needful for the freedom of the Southern slaves, or who see, in a philanthropic offer of aid to such among them as seek a change of condition, a wicked jettisonment.

Who, after an examination of the late census, can doubt that the cold and rigorous climate of the North is unsuited to the physical well-being of these children of a tropical region? Why have the free people of color of this State, on a basis of 50,000, decreased during the last ten years? If climate has not been the cause, then some moral influence has operated to prevent the natural increase, and in either case, the truest humanity requires us to assist those of them who ask for aid to escape from such fatal evils. The harmony of this great nation, the interests of commerce, the suppression of the slave-trade, the reparation to Africa for past wrongs by sending her Christian civilization, are additional and powerful reasons for such assistance as is proposed.

Above all, equity and justice demand that the provision for escape should be made, inasmuch as, without their fault, the African population were brought here, and are now, for social and political reasons, debared from rights accorded to others. No one would advocate expulsion. Certainly such a thing is not proposed by the Colonization Society, nor by Governor Hunt. All that is desired is, that the State shall so far encourage voluntary emigration as to appropriate the means necessary for a passage and settlement in Africa.

GOVERNOR HUNT AND COLONIZATION.

The following resolutions were most cordially and unanimously passed, by a full meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society. The introduction of this subject, we have no doubt, will be productive of much good. Even if he is abused by those who have nured one idea till it has grown to an undue magnitude, and rendered them impatient, if not incapable, of any modification or change, we trust none of his bones will be broken, and that the very clamor will so excite attention, that the public mind will give the subject a calm and full discussion.

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of the New-York State Colonization Society be presented to his Excellency, Governor Hunt, of New-York, for the very able, independent, and favorable manner in which he has referred to the great plan of African Colonization, in his recent annual message to the Legislature of our State.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the sentiment he expresses on this subject—that "this is a work in which Christians and patriots can unite their efforts, without involving the country in political or geographical discussion."

Resolved, That we also unite with him in the hope that the Legislature of our State will deem it in accordance with justice and policy, and an enlightened public sentiment, to manifest their approval of the cause, by a liberal appropriation for the furtherance of its benevolent design.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forthwith forwarded to Governor Hunt, properly signed by the Corresponding Secretary.

Extract from the Minutes.

ANSON G. PHELPS, *Præs.*
J. B. PINNEY, *Cor. Sec.*
THE CENSUS.

The absolute increase from the 1st of June, 1840, has been 6,176,828, and the actual increase per cent. is 30.18. But it has been shown that the probable amount of population acquired by additions of territory should be deducted in making a comparison between the results of the present and the last census. These deductions reduce the total population of the country, as a basis of comparison, to 23,074,301; and the increase to 6,004,848. The relative increase, after this allowance, is found to be 35.17 per cent. The aggregate number of whites in 1840 was 10,918,366, exhibiting a gain upon the number of the same class in 1840, of 5,423,371, and a relative increase of 38.20 per cent. But excluding the 153,000 free population supposed to have been acquired by the addition of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,270,371, and the increase per cent. 37.14. The number of slaves by the present census is 3,108,298, which shows an increase of 711,085, equal to 28.38 per cent. If we deduct 10,000 for the probable slave population in Texas in 1840, the result of the census will be slightly different. The absolute increase will be 602,085, and the rate per cent. 27.85.

The number of free colored in 1850 was 428,637; in 1840, 386,245. The increase of this class has been 42,392, or 10.95 per cent. Sixty years since, the proportion between the whites and blacks, bond and free, was 4.2 to 1. In 1850 it was 5.36 to 1, and the ratio in favor of the former race is increasing. Had the blacks increased as fast as the whites during these sixty years, the number on the 1st of June would have been 4,637,239, so that, in comparison with the whites, they have lost in this period 1,350,349.

MANUMITTED AND FUGITIVE SLAVES.

It appears from the returns that during the year ending on the 1st of June, 1850, there escaped from their owners 1011 slaves, and that during the same period 1467 were manumitted. The number of both classes will appear in the following table:

Manumitted.	Fugitive.
Delaware	277 20
Maryland	483 297
Virginia	218 83
Kentucky	132 96
Tennessee	45 70
North Carolina	2 64
South Carolina	2 16
Georgia	19 80
Florida	22 18
Alabama	16 29
Mississippi	6 41
Louisiana	159 90
Texas	5 29
Arkansas	1 21
Minnesota	50 60

Totals, 1467 1011

The preceding summary of facts is taken from the Philadelphia North American, which has a long article as to the results of the late census. Our readers will observe both an actual and relative disparity of increase of the two great classes of our population, whites and blacks.

	Increase.	Per cent.
Total Population	23,246,301	6,176,848 30.18
White	10,909,366	5,423,371 38.20
Slave	3,208,298	711,085 28.38
Free Black	428,637	42,392 10.95
Total Black	3,636,935	753,170 20.12

The actual increase of the white population is over seven-fold greater than the colored population. The relative increase per cent. of the two classes is 38.20 to 20.

But that which concerns our own operations—the colonizing of the free people of color—is painfully interesting. The free colored population, in its rate per cent. of increase, is less than one half the rate per cent. of the slave population. How shall we account for this? Is it climate? But the climate does not affect those in Virginia and Maryland, else how could those States bear the great annual exportation of slaves South, and continue the number of slaves retained?

In the North or the West, some influence may be attributed to climate. We apprehend, however, that poverty and the moral deterioration of the social and civil condition must be charged with much of this difference. If so, in the youth of our nation, when labor is in universal demand, they thus suffer

what will be the result upon them when population becomes dense? Will not even the present small increase be reduced, and a decrease commence? As men make up their opinion on this subject, so they feel with less or more force the benevolence of the Society which operates to facilitate their escape from these unfavorable circumstances, and their removal to a more promising theatre of activity.

OPERATION OF OUR JOURNAL.

REV. MR. PINNEY.

DEAR SIR:—We have read with deep and lively interest the Colonization Journal sent us the past year. As my husband is laid aside by ill-health from the discharge of pastoral duties, it is of course out of his power to comply with the conditions on which the paper is sent gratuitously to clergymen.

We defer making any present remittance, with the hope that before the close of the year our circumstances will allow us to send for five copies; by the judicious distribution of which we may hope to remove prejudice from the minds of some true-hearted and zealous, though perhaps not in all points judicious friends of the colored race, among our acquaintances and fellow-laborers, who range themselves under Abolition banners.

The enclosed lines, suggested by a paragraph in a letter published in the Colonization Journal, have been recently published in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. Thinking they might be appropriate to your columns, I send them to you.

Very respectfully, yours,

SARAH H. B. SMITH.

TRUE MOBILITY.

One of the principal objects in the Liberian government, is in a letter to this country, says: "Think it strange to find us now in the government, then in the ship-yard."

FATHERS OF EMPIRE! let the rains,
The insect fumes of an hour,
In gay delusion fly—
The unshaken judgments of power;
And instantly royal thrones,
The jeweled mantle and sceptre hold;
The gorgeous drapery may descend—
Are yielded to the fire and hail.

The shattering bolts and willing hands
Which grasp the sword and the plough,
Or guide, as duty still commands,
The helm of state—where, embryo men,
Yet struggling into giant birth,
And half defied, vast empire rise,
Brightening over that dark, distant earth,
Shadows upon its midnight skies—
Shall have returned! Think that all ungodly
The meek that later souls might prize,
Their vain rejecting nations hold,
In triumph to the approving skies.

LIBERIA AGRICULTURAL AND MINING ASSOCIATION.

In our last number we noticed the existence of this Association, under an editorial entitled "Movement in New-York." In looking over the list of officers, we observed that L. H. Putnam was elected President of it. From our previous observations of Mr. Putnam's course, we felt at the time some apprehension that money contributed would not all of it benefit this new Association.

We were not surprised, therefore, soon after, to see the following notice in the Commercial Advertiser, and a similar one in other daily papers:—

NOTICE.—The first section of the third article in the by-laws of the "New-York and Liberia Emigration and Agricultural Association," reads thus: "No member or members who shall misrepresent the objects of this Association, or attempt the collection of funds, unauthorized, shall, upon proof being made, be expelled from its body, and also be published in at least two of the daily papers; and, agreeably to said section and article above-mentioned, Mr. L. H. Putnam is hereby expelled from all further responsibility as a member of the aforementioned Association."

Given under our hands, this 29th December, 1851. (Signed by)
T. J. O'BRIEN, J. M. RICHARDSON,
S. H. CHAPMAN, B. G. JONES,
GEORGE RICE, NAT. GALLISON,
PAUL PORTER, A. C. CALDWELL.

Board of Directors for the Y. L. E. & A. A.

Having expelled their President for a violation of their by-laws, we hope the Association will be able so carefully to guard their funds, and so faithfully apply them, as to secure the public confidence. Nothing is more disastrous to real benevolence than to have confidence destroyed by such a misappropriation as the above notice relative to Putnam would indicate.

Should Putnam, notwithstanding his expulsion, call upon our citizens under the pretense of seeking aid for the above Agricultural Association, we hope he may be marked and exposed.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

The barkentine Liberia Packet cleared from Baltimore, Saturday, January 3d, for Africa, via Savannah. She takes out forty emigrants from Maryland, ten from North Carolina, and one hundred from Georgia.

These emigrants are supplied with every thing needful for comfort in their new homes. An agent of the Agricultural Association of the free people of color of New-York goes out in the Packet with a considerable supply of goods, to select farms, and erect small houses for those who are expected to follow him as settlers. His name is Abraham Caldwell, and should his report prove as favorable as is that of the Rev. Mr. Findlay, who went from Indiana last year, or as that of Rev. T. Falter and Rev. B. Janifer, colored delegates from Cambridge, Maryland, who went out last spring, and have just returned, it may prove a testimony sufficient to convince the most skeptical of our New-

York colored population, and result in inducing many of them to try their fortunes in Africa.

FULLER AND JANIPER'S REPORT.

We make room for this Report on our fourth page at considerable inconvenience, and the expense of crowding out other interesting matter, already in type.

These respectable colored men, preachers in good standing in their churches, were appointed by a convention of colored men, who would not trust to the reports of even colored citizens of the republic whom they did not know. Having made a thorough examination, their report will, without doubt, settle the question in the minds of multitudes. Like Caleb, who returned from spying out the land, they report, "We have found an exceeding good land: let us go up at once and possess it."

BARQUE GEM.

This beautiful craft, commanded by Capt. Lawlin, arrived in port on the 9th inst., from a voyage of nearly ten months on the coast of Africa. She made the run from Gaboon, near the equator, in fifty-five days, and brings late letters from the missionaries of the Presbyterian Mission at Corisco Island, and those of the A. B. C. F. M. at the Gaboon river. We regret to hear that the Rev. J. L. Wilson and lady have suffered somewhat from sickness, from which, however, they were recovering, when the Gem left. It would indeed be a calamity, should those veterans in that destitute field, after so many years of successful labor and preparation for eminent usefulness, be driven from their work.

We have received by the Gem an interesting letter from the Rev. J. L. Mackey, of Corisco, which we publish. The description of the country east of Corisco Bay will interest our readers, and suggest the inquiry whether a small colony like Liberia might not be well located at that point:—

STAGORAH, CORISCO, SEPT. 19, 1851.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

DEAR BROTHER:—Your kind favor by Mr. Porter reached me in June. Accept my thanks for the papers which you sent me. I trust your new paper will be well sustained; it will be the means of communicating much intelligence in regard to Africa. Very little is known of all this vast continent as yet; but it cannot much longer remain a sealed book to the world. God will in his providence ere long open it up before the whole Church, and bring to light many chapters in his providential dealings with our race which have never yet been read.

I have just recently been making a tour up the longest branch of the Muni. The main object I had in view, besides seeing the people and the country, was to ascertain certainly whether the upper tribes on the river had communication with the tribes beyond the mountains, and if so, the probable length of the journey across to them. The Corisco men and the tribes about the mouth of the river told me sad stories about people they had heard of in the interior, their savage nature and barbarous customs; but I heard very different accounts from the people far up the river. Dr. Ford, of Gaboon, accompanied me in this tour. I have written to Mr. John C. Levin some notes of it, (not, however, intended for publication), which you can read, if you desire it; and as my time is very much occupied, I will not repeat here what I have there written.

I felt very much disappointed at first, when we got up into the fine country on the head-waters of the river, to find it without people. The borders of the Muni, toward its mouth, have a large population. Five different tribes are there in close proximity to each other. They have by degrees moved down for the sake of trade. This drain has left the immeasurably finer country above depopulated. On our present tour, we traveled the last twenty or twenty-five miles of our course without seeing a single town; and that through the finest region I have ever seen in Africa. I say I felt at first disappointed, but again I began to think, This may be a providential opening for a colony of free men from America.

The country lying all along the base of these mountains has every appearance of being a fine agricultural country. It is not heavily timbered, but what timber is growing, indicates a good soil. It is in a great measure free from that dense undergrowth so universally met near the sea-coast. The mountains are heavily timbered; some of the most valuable kinds of wood are found there. The rapids which I have visited in the mountains here, on the two branches of the river which we have explored, would yield a water-power of great extent; and besides all this, the country has the appearance of being free from unhealthful influences. Here are all the elements required for the worldly prospect of an industrious people. The river Muni is navigable for perhaps thirty miles for vessels of the largest size, and would be for large boats to the rapids. At its mouth, it is only about a mile wide, but at several points above, it would measure four or five miles in width. There is no bar at its mouth, and the navigation is at all times obstructed.

I feel much interest in this as a missionary field. We have in Corisco perhaps as healthy a location as is generally found in a tropical climate. We have access to a large population on the main land, the road lay, and on the lower part of Muni river. At four or five hours' sail from the island, we can find numbers of people to preach to. We have now, perhaps, a better prospect of reaching the in-

terior from this than there is from most other points on the coast. I trust that the mission will not be allowed to languish for want of aid. God in his providence has brought us to occupy this field, and I believe that he intends to accomplish much for Africa by this mission. Though he has sent it solely to afflict us, yet I trust this very affliction will be the means of directing the attention of his people in an extraordinary manner to this part of this benighted land.

With many regards, &c.,
JAMES L. MACKAY.

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

THE COMING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

AMONG the many matters of deep interest which will be presented to the first Legislature under the new constitution, not one will be second in importance to Colonization. This is a subject, too, upon which action cannot be deferred. It is, throughout the land, the great subject of the day. What its friends have for years been saying to those who would not listen—that it affords the only solution for the difficulties of all kinds connected with the subject of slavery at the North or at the South—is now freely admitted by thousands and tens of thousands, who, with open ears, hearken with deep interest to its exposition and explanation. The roughness and the time have happened together, and until the time for the thought arrives, the thought is ever valuable. Hence the apathy of years past. Hence the interest of to-day.

But while the subject of Colonization is now the subject of the day throughout the country, it is eminently and especially the great subject of the State of Maryland.

The appropriation of \$10,000 per annum, under which Maryland's colony on the west coast, at Cape Palmas, has grown up, and which is peopled with emigrants from our State, expired by limitation during the present year. Unless it is renewed, all that Maryland has done heretofore has been done to but small purpose, comparatively. If now, when the time has come, when now, first, for twenty years, the free colored population of the State admit that their true interests must require them to emigrate—that in fact a crowding foreign immigration, and a natural increase of the white population at home, leave them no alternative—if now, at the beginning of the moving of the waters, Maryland withdraws her aid, takes from the cause her countenance, and leaves those who would emigrate to Africa to depend upon the scanty assistance to be derived from individuals or furnished by the benevolent beyond her borders: she will be untrue to herself, untrue to her colored population; and a noble example, which for twenty years past has held her name the highest in the great cause of Colonization, will be lost, in all its influences; and Maryland's abandonment of Colonization, as it must then be termed, will be the great triumph of Abolition. There is no doubt about it. No matter what the motive of Maryland, no matter how sound her excuses, Abolition triumphs when Maryland no longer contributes, as she has done, to Colonization.

We say, therefore, emphatically, that no subject to come before the Legislature of Maryland is of more importance than the application that will be made to continue, for a term of years, the Colonization appropriation; and we take this notice of it in advance, throwing out the views we have done, that its importance may be understood, and that our friends throughout the State may be ready to aid, when the time comes, with the strongest expression of their good wishes in behalf of a cause which, as statesmen, Christians, and philanthropists, never had such claims upon them as it now possesses.

ADVANTAGES OF LIBERIA.

EXTRACTS from a letter from Jacob M. Moore, formerly a minister of the Colored Methodist Protestant Church, and a medical practitioner in this city, who left with his family in our Packet, in July last, to his brother:—

Mossorua, October, 1851.
Bless God, we are prepared to breathe the vital air of freedom; and let me tell you, that once he that knows how to appreciate, and has had the opportunity to experience the change, can estimate the value and advantage of coming to Liberia. We had a pleasant passage of thirty-nine days from port to port. We had no serious affliction on board. Sea-sickness was common to all except myself and my Daniel. We landed on the 29th of September. The agent of the society allowed each family to rent a house, and made himself responsible for the rent for six months, and we all comfortably situated. I have opened an establishment, and from all appearances my practice is to be very popular here. Brother, no man need fear suffering in Liberia, even if he has a wife and twenty children. Do not come out here without your family; if you do, you will regret it. You have no idea how warmly we were welcomed by all the respectable people here, not excepting the President and his lady, who together with others of distinction in this place, very kindly called on myself and family. Indeed, it requires humility to stand this change of circumstances. We are talked of here for a practical tanner, and a fine field is open for you. David Moore [who has a tan-yard] declares that you can commence without capital. They have arbutus, grove bark, which grows everywhere in shallow water; the natives, for five pounds of beef or pork, will bring you a canoe-load, and for as much more, they will best it in a trough; it is then thrown into water, and in three days it ropes like soft soap; and this will last for ten or twelve weeks. Twenty-five dollars in cash would buy you a hundred or six dollars in cash would buy you one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars' worth of leather, which is a ready sale. I could say more, but enough of this.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

From the Maryland Colonization Agent.
ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET—AND NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

This vessel arrived in port on the evening of Friday, the 15th December, after a very long passage, for nearly sixty days; during which the experienced fifteen days' dead calm at one time. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of the Society of Friends, who went out in the Packet, also returned here. The two delegates from Dorchester County Colored Colonization Society also returned, together with a young Mr. Gibson, of Cape Palmas, to fit himself for the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones expressed themselves as highly gratified with their voyage, and well pleased with the condition and prospects of Liberia. Their candid testimony as to what they saw and heard there must remove all doubt existing in the minds of many Friends in the Northern States, as to the practical working of African Colonization. Every thing in a tropical settlement, especially in one of *Africa*, is so *unfamiliar*, that we scarcely hoped we would have been so favorably impressed; but they examined every thing in a spirit of candor and toleration, making due allowances for whatever was distasteful to them, or not in accordance with their peculiar habits and tenets. We have seldom seen a man, who had spent so little time in Liberia, that he could understand the actual condition of its people as Mr. Jones.

Messrs. Janifer and Fuller, the delegates above mentioned, busied themselves in their voyage home in making a report, which was published immediately on their arrival here. This report we insert in the present number of the Journal. It speaks for itself, and needs no comment. Their resolve to emigrate with all possible despatch is a sufficient confirmation of the honesty and sincerity of their statements. We insert in our columns various paragraphs from the *Liberia Herald*, of July, August, September and October.

THE OFFICIAL ATTENTION OF OUR READERS TO THIS JOURNAL.

We call the official attention of our readers to this journal. It will be recollected that a Colonization Society of colored people was formed in Dorchester county, about an ear since; but it was determined in the outset to take no definite action in regard to emigrating to Liberia, until they had obtained more full and satisfactory information as to the state of the country. It speaks for itself, and needs no comment. Their resolve to emigrate with all possible despatch is a sufficient confirmation of the honesty and sincerity of their statements. We insert in our columns various paragraphs from the *Liberia Herald*, of July, August, September and October.

THE UNDERSIGNED WERE APPOINTED IN MAY LAST, BY THE CAMBRIDGE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF DORCHESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS, TO VISIT LIBERIA, IN OUR POWER TO GET THERE, AND TO INFORM OURSELVES OF THE NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF THE COUNTRY, THE CHARACTER OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE PRESENT CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF ITS INHABITANTS, AND TO SEE WHAT MIGHT BE THE INDUCEMENTS TO EMIGRATE.

We applied to the Maryland State Colonization Society for free passage, which they granted us, in the *Liberia Packet*, out and back to the United States. The following report was drawn up by us, and completed on our passage home, every sentence and word just as it now stands. It is not so full as it might have been, but we have no regrets, and all that was required of us by the Society which sent us. On arriving home, we concluded it best to have it printed, that it might be circulated among our friends in Dorchester county and elsewhere, all of whom we could not expect to meet face to face. We have endeavored to do this, but have encountered much opposition, without bias or prejudice, and have made an honest fair report, without fear or favor. In the main, our impressions are favorable, and we have expressed ourselves; and it is our intention to publish in *Liberia* a home for ourselves and families, leaving others to act as they see fit. This report is respectfully submitted; not only to the Society and our own personal friends, but to the public in general.

By their obedient servants,
 BENJ. JANIFER,
 THOMAS FULLER, JR.

Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1851.

To the President of the Dorchester Co. African Colonization Society.

Sir:—In the performance of our duty, as set forth in a resolution of this Society, adopted prior to our embarkation for Liberia, in reference to us as the committee chosen to proceed to Africa for personal observation for the benefit of this Society, we are pleased to have the honor to report to you the result of our mission.

On Saturday, July 19, we embarked on board of the *Liberia Packet*, and after a pleasant passage of thirty-two days, we arrived at Monrovia, August 28, 1851.

First, upon inquiry and observation, we found the government of Liberia to be a republic in form; the chief magistrate of the state is elected by the people, and the people are represented in their legislative bodies by those of their own choice by ballot, whom they think best qualified, and with whom they believe their interest and privileges will be best protected. The President is elected and re-elected by himself, with the consent of the Senate. The commissioners of the republic are also appointed by the President. We submit a list of the names of the public officers in the republic, with their respective salaries:

- J. J. Roberts, President, \$1500 per annum.
- A. Williams, Vice-President, \$4 per diem, during the session of the Legislature.
- S. Benedict, Chief Justice of the republic, \$100 per annum.
- B. P. Yates and S. A. Benson, Associate Judges.
- J. H. Chavers, Secretary of the Treasury, \$500 per annum.

Daniel Warner, Secretary of State.
 H. Tenge, Attorney-General, \$100 per annum.
 He also receives \$4 for each case presented, in case of conviction.

J. N. Lewis, Brigadier-General; pay during service, \$44 per month.
 James C. Minor, Collector of Customs.
 N. McMillan, Register of Wills, &c.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.
 J. B. McCall, *Monrovia County*.
 F. Russell, " "
 J. Day, *Bassa County*.
 J. Hanson, " "
 R. L. Morris, *Sinoe County*.
 J. N. Lewis, " "

REPRESENTATIVES.
 B. H. Wilson, *Monrovia County*.
 D. S. Harris, " "
 J. H. Patton, " "
 M. H. Smith, " "
 S. S. Herring, *Bassa County*.
 J. H. Cheeseman, " "
 D. A. Madison, *Sinoe County*.
 Wm. H. Mosser, " "

We further observed that, together with their state officials, they would have been very likely to find the local officers that are necessary for a well-ordered government, in order that the laws may not only be enacted, but faithfully executed: such as sheriffs, magistrates, judges of the courts of quarterly session, marshals, constables, grand and petty juries, clerks of courts, coroners, &c. &c. &c. the best men that the country will afford. And we will here assert that they are all colored men, and further, that there is not a single office filled by a white man. Nor is there but one white man doing business in all Liberia, whose name is Mr. Goddard, a German. These assertions are the results of personal observation, and not of hearsay; for we visited frequently both officers and officers, courts and magistrates' offices, and heard the laws expounded by judges and lawyers, and saw the penalty of the same inflicted on the violator of the laws of the country.

Besides the officers above mentioned, they have a revenue officer, commanded by Captain Reed Cooper. The officers of the republic are paid out of the public revenue. The revenue not being sufficient to cover the expenses of government, direct taxation is in contemplation. The government expenses for 1850 were \$23,277; the amount of revenue for the same was \$18,018.

Having satisfied ourselves in relation to the government of Liberia, that it is well adapted to the feelings, capacities, and interests of the people who are now citizens, and to those who shall hereafter emigrate from America to Liberia, and become citizens, we then turned our attention to the soil and its products, which left our minds favorably impressed in its favor. As for the soil, as in all other countries, it varies both in kind and quality.

Near the sea-shore, as a general thing, the soil is rather light and sandy. Nevertheless, there are often found round the beach much rich and fertile soil, and that well covered with large timber and thick undergrowth. But on the banks of the rivers the land is decidedly the best: there, we would say that it is universally good; perhaps as good as any we have seen in America. And judging from the quantity of rice, sugar, corn, cassava, beans, ginger, arrow-root, corn, lime, beans, cabbage, &c., with its thousands of tropical productions and fruits, which burden the land and make the hearts of the natives rejoice,—we say, judging from these evidences, we would pronounce that the soil and climate of Liberia is well adapted to the raising of the things in which we are engaged here in the world. And we would here add, so far as the products of the country are concerned, the citizens of Liberia have few complaints to make. In our judgment, if they carried themselves a little more, and depended not so much on the soil, but on their own industry, they would be happy to state that the settlers of Liberia are not dependent on the productions of the soil alone for subsistence; for we saw bullocks or oxen, sheep, goats, hogs, calves, kids, turkeys, ducks, chickens, &c., in abundance. Not only so, but we saw, but we ate of them every day with pleasure. And we found that the people who love such things, we would inform them that they can raise as many as they choose, and cure their pork too in small quantities. For we ate become more than once, which was cured in Liberia. In conclusion, on this head, we would say, that no man who is desirous of settling in Liberia, need be in any doubt, and resolves to die surrounded with the good things of Africa.

As we were in Liberia during the rainy season, of course we can say but little of its climate. During our stay it was very pleasant. We had considerable rain, but not half so much as we expected from what we had heard of the African rains. It did not rain all one day without interruption during our stay in Liberia. And as regards the heat, we were as much disappointed in that as any thing else.

It is a mild, pleasant climate. Some suppose that we could not live in it, but we can; and when there, we wore the same thick clothing that we do in America. We think that there is as much cloth and flannel clothing worn by the Liberians as there are by the same number of citizens in the United States, during the months of March, April, May, and June, and for your information, we would inform you that we wore our cloth clothes during our stay in Liberia, and found them not only comfortable, but absolutely necessary, and that we did not feel so warm at any time in Liberia as we felt in the United States in July.

As regards the matters of great interest and importance, especially when we consider that the new settlers are to make a choice, or to choose a home from among the many. For as to give a particular description of each individual settlement, such a one as may guide you in a choice, is both unnecessary in this place, and out of our power to do. But we would refer you to Dr. Lugenbeel's description of the different settlements in Liberia, in which you will find every thing perhaps that is of any moment.

But notwithstanding we would say, that Monrovia is the best flourishing town, and the capital of the republic, with its beautiful harbor, and its many who appear to enjoy as good health as any citizens of the republic. It is the principal commercial point in Liberia, though all the settlements on the coast are somewhat so. The streets are wide

and regularly laid out, although some of them are very large and wide, and we think more so than the citizens have need of. The geographical position of Monrovia is too well known for us to attempt to give it. The private dwellings of Monrovia are like those of other towns, they correspond generally with the pure of the general. The houses are built of wood, and the roofs are made of palm-leaves, which cost from twenty-five dollars up to five thousand. We might say many things about Monrovia; but as we will be interrogated by this Society, and called upon to deliver public lectures on Liberia, we deem it unnecessary to write a long report. We will, however, say the same in reference to the other settlements.

Bassa Cove and Edina, the next point visited by us, are rather small settlements, nearly opposite each other, situated near the mouth of the St. John's river. Neither the public nor private buildings are so good as those in Monrovia, though they are sufficiently large and comfortable for all practical purposes. Bassa Cove is one of the principal commercial points in Liberia. Bassa was settled in 1814. The population is about 600. We were told that Edina was considered the most healthy of the two settlements, but the most business is done at Bassa. The two rivers and the towns in the Cove and Edina. But there are some fine coffeehouses as we saw in Liberia; and we would here remark, that coffee seems to thrive in any part of the coast that we visited. We were informed that a very beautiful point, called Freetown, about thirty miles from Bassa, was settled in a very short time; and for location, we think it preferable to either of the above-named towns.

The next settlement visited by us is situated near the mouth of the Sinoe river, called Greenville. It is thought, in the judgment of your Committee, the population of the town, and the number of the settlement of Sinoe county is about 1000; that of the town of Greenville, 300. This is not so much of a commercial point as the ones above mentioned, but still it is quite a thriving little place. The main street is very handsome, and all the buildings, public and private, are comfortable and convenient. The schoolhouse there. But they are making preparations to erect a new one, Greenville, in fact, seems to be in a state of improvement. They have a steam-engine for a saw-mill, which they are about to erect at a place on the Sinoe river, called Fish Landing. Edina is the most interesting of the settlements in Greenville is, that they have had two fine emigrations recently, all of whom seem to be willing to turn their attention to the agricultural interest.

Any one that knows any thing of the history of Liberia, will be acquainted with the history of Cape Palmas, the point of our next visit. Therefore, we deem it unnecessary to say much about this interesting colony in our report. The public and private buildings are well built and commodious; and it will not be much out of the way to say, that they bear a great deal of cleanliness and comfort, and are an improvement to some of the settlements in the republic.

The number of inhabitants of Maryland in Liberia is between 900 and 1000.

The number of churches in Liberia is four. These embrace the Methodist, Episcopalian, and Baptist.

The number of schools in the colony is six. These are supported by the Maryland State Colonization Society, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist missions. There are also six Sabbath-schools, well attended.

There are the colony two regularly organized Societies of Mutual Relief, one of the males, and the other of the females. These have lately been formed as Agricultural Society, which promises well. There are in operation, in various villages of the colony, several schools confined to the instruction of the natives. These schools are supported by different societies, connected with the United States, and have able teachers, appointed and sent here for that purpose.

The annual exports consist of about 100,000 gallons of palm-oil, some camwood, and a little ivory; also Magenta pepper. A good business in wood is carried on, and the land is well improved. The revenue raised by duties collected on exports is small. This does not include large amounts expended annually for internal improvement by the society. The revenue of the colony is about \$1800.

The militia of the colony is composed of two companies of militia, one of the males, and one of the females. These are composed of the colored people, which occur semi-annually, when they are commanded by the lieutenant-colonel, A. Woods.

The street called Maryland Avenue, which runs from Harper's Tubman town, is a good road, about three miles in length, and is the thoroughfare of the colony. The houses are built of wood, and the roofs are made of palm-leaves, which cost from twenty-five dollars up to five thousand. We might say many things about Monrovia; but as we will be interrogated by this Society, and called upon to deliver public lectures on Liberia, we deem it unnecessary to write a long report. We will, however, say the same in reference to the other settlements.

As regards the rivers of Liberia, in consequence of the rains, and having to go on board the vessel every evening, we could not get to see much of them. However, one of us got up the St. John's river, and the other of us got up the Sinoe river, and we would say that we learned from old and respectable citizens of Liberia, we think it safe to state, that the St. Paul's is far in advance of any other river in Liberia, in perhaps every respect. There are several fine flourishing settlements on the St. Paul's river, and we would say that the river is far in advance of any other river in the point of agriculture.

On passing through the farms of Messrs. Harris, Blackstone, Jimson, Simpson, Russell, and others, who have gone the right way to work in raising coffee, sugar-cane, rice, potatoes, cassava, ginger,

and many other things, it is in his opinion as to one country that a colony with health and enterprise can live as happy and so comfortable, and as independently in Liberia, as he can in any part of the United States of America, under present circumstances.

The St. John's and the Sinoe are also fine large rivers, especially the St. John's. But we did not see much of them. In fact, we saw so many of them that we saw in passing from Bassa Cove to Edina. We were informed, however, by those who live on the St. John's, that it is a fine river, whose banks are perhaps as productive as any other in Liberia. Bassa is situated in the lower part of the St. John's, about six miles from its mouth. It is said by those who live there, and by others who profess to know, that it is a flourishing farming settlement. But as neither of us saw it, we refer you to Dr. Lugenbeel's report for particulars in reference to Bassa.

The Sinoe river is also a fine, bold stream. One of us was up this river as far as necessary, some five or six miles from its mouth, where there is a farming settlement of some note. The Sinoe is like all the other rivers of Liberia, her banks yield plentifully the good things of the country.

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and many other things, it is in his opinion as to one country that a colony with health and enterprise can live as happy and so comfortable, and as independently in Liberia, as he can in any part of the United States of America, under present circumstances.

As to the colony in Liberia, where they may enjoy all the rights and privileges of freemen. In relation to the natives, we are glad to state that friendly relations exist between them and the colonists. We saw many natives in the employ of the colonists; and we were informed that their usual wages are twenty-five cents per diem and board. The history of civilization and the principles of civilization of these people, and thus qualifying them for missionaries to their respective tribes when returned. Whether or not the colonists in general avail themselves of this favorable opportunity of doing them good, is for the colonists, and not for us to say.

Signed,
 THOMAS FULLER, JR.
 BENJAMIN JANIFER.
 Attest, on board the *Liberia Packet*, Dec. 17, 1851.

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The October number of the *Colonization Journal*, published by this society, is upon our table. It presents full reports of the progress made by this association, being in brief of colonization. These accounts are encouraging, and truly gratifying to the philanthropic citizen.

The people of Indiana have, by constitutional enactment, prohibited the immigration of the blacks, and it now becomes their duty to co-operate in this enactment, being in brief of colonization. Her good and wise men of all parties have a wide field for benevolent exertions. The success which has attended the efforts of societies in the United States, clearly prove that colonization is practicable; and he who honestly sympathizes with the free blacks, must recognize this as the only movement conducive to their future welfare and happiness. They number one half million, or more, cast out from the free States, deprived of political and social privilege, with no hope of elevation or advancement. We cannot, if we would, and we would not, have them, with the hope of elevation or advancement. We cannot, if we would, and we would not, have them, with the hope of elevation or advancement. We cannot, if we would, and we would not, have them, with the hope of elevation or advancement.

We are permitted, however, in writing upon this subject, to vindicate the motives of our people. This policy is not altogether retaliatory. Though the enactments of slaveholding States demanded legislation, upon our part, to prevent the ingress of emancipated slaves, worn out in the service of their oppressors, who may have been burdened upon the people, there were other and more exalted considerations joined to this. The effect of this policy will soon be known: It will force the slaveholding States to take care of their own blacks, to colonize them without the limits of the United States, who may have been burdened upon the people, there were other and more exalted considerations joined to this. The effect of this policy will soon be known: It will force the slaveholding States to take care of their own blacks, to colonize them without the limits of the United States, who may have been burdened upon the people, there were other and more exalted considerations joined to this. 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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY

VOLUME II—NO. 2

CORNER OF SPRUCE AND NASSAU STREETS

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

INCOME.	
Donations, . . .	\$25,801 40
Legacies, . . .	19,406 98
Emigrants, . . .	4,781 42
African Repository, . . .	1,091 42

GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY: There is not only no member of this association, but also no citizen of the country, who does not lament, and no one more deeply lament than I do, the cause to which it is to be ascribed that I have been called upon to-night to occupy the chair of this association. The eminent, the distinguished, I will say the illustrious fellow-citizen of ours, who was one of the early founders of our cause, for so many years man-

may make special allusion to the Hon. James McDowell, ex-Governor of Virginia, who was long and familiarly known as an eloquent advocate of African Colonization; the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, D.D., LL.D., of Connecticut, universally known as the founder of deaf and dumb schools.

Christian philanthropists of our country, who desire to return to Him from whom cometh every good gift, the substance with which, in the order of his providence, they have been favored. The total amount of the receipts of the society, from all sources, during the past year, was \$97,443 77, a much larger amount than was received during any preceding year; which, however, includes the sum of \$37,000 received from the United States Government.

Our advices from Liberia, received from time to time during the past year, are of a very encouraging character, especially in view of the agricultural prosperity of the republic. Since the establishment of the present form of government, the citizens of Liberia have appeared to be more fully aroused to the consideration of the

6000 or 7000, and the number of native inhabitants residing within the territory of the republic is probably 150,000 to 300,000, many of whom, through the example, influence, and agency of the citizens and government of Liberia, have not only been brought within the pale of civilisation, but have been brought to a practical realisation of the sublime truths and transcendent blessings of our holy Christianity. Thus we believe the civilisation and Christianisation of the degraded

in all the elements necessary to sustain an enterprising and happy people; and these things are exhibited (he spoke generally—it was not necessary to enter into particulars in this intelligent association) and accomplished in spite of the greatest difficulties. Compare the history of Liberia with that of any other country, and the comparison is

tion affords a basis broad enough for Christians of all creeds, and politicians of all parties, to stand upon; and that its principles and conduct are in entire harmony with the rights of individuals, the rights of the States, and our obligations to the Union.

Dr. Slaughter spoke with great ability and acceptance to this resolution. He sketched the history of the United States, showing how early in the infancy of the country it was that colored people

by which Christianity shall be returned to that continent. How plainly is this an indication of Providence! He who goes back to Africa under the auspices of this society is an intelligent man; he knows he is an immortal man; and he is in every way infinitely more advanced than his ancestors were, when they were first brought to America.

If it be true—as I believe it is, without entering into any physical argument on the subject—that the emigration of this race is not more practicable than necessary, the result is, that the separation of the two races, so as to enable each to pursue its own ends, and institutions, and functions alone, is what humanity requires, under the same influence of public liberty, and under the same light of Christianity. This appears to me to be both

West India.

From the Troy Daily Whig.

From the Africa Repository

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Figure 1. Location of the study area.

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From the Christian Mirror.

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From the Family Journal.

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REMARKS.

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From the *Maritime Journal*

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in Memory of Gov. Ezra C. M.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

MARCH, 1852.

Future

REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

PRES. ROBERTS'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

He said, that the republic of Liberia is a weak and impotent power, existing only by the tolerance of the great civilised powers; that she is unable to afford protection against foreign aggression; that she has no terror in her flag, and no glory in her future; that she will not be able to perpetuate her independence, and maintain respectability in the eyes of the other powers of the earth. To what, he added, Liberia must do as other nations do: 1. keep a domestic and foreign policy; enter into treaties and form alliances; establish commerce, and a navy to protect it; keep a standing army; and send ministers to foreign courts, and do a hundred other things.

And it does appear to me that a doubt about whether we will ever be able to remain united as a people longer remain as to the designs of Heaven in turning us to our fatherland. To this end it is attracting the attention of the rest of the world; the eyes of the whole civilized world are upon her, critically observing every step she takes.

The people of Liberia are unquestionably so far from being ignorant of the magnitude of the greatest of political problems, the capacity of Africa to support a large population of African races for self-government. And believe—indeed, I have not the slightest doubt that, under God, Liberia is the chosen instrument

J. J. ROBERTS
Government House, Monrovia, December 3d, 1821.

PROSPERITY OF LEBERIA.—Commodore Lavallette, letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says: "I have visited Bassa Cove, and all other settlements of the ungracious

all within its jurisdiction of the power and au-
thority of the government to maintain its au-
thority, and punish all crimes committed within its
territorial limits. Every consideration demands
that you should be at your hands. To war against the dangers
that threaten our country; to guard against the dangers that threaten

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to inform the Legislature that, excepting the difficulties in Grand Banks, our relations with the tribes bordering on our territories, and those within our jurisdiction, have undergone no material change since your last session. And generally, from a conviction that we consider them a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, and attachment of the natives is daily gaining strength. Constant applications are being made to the government to supply them with school teachers, and with other qualified persons to reside among them, to instruct them in the civilized mode of agriculture and the mechanic arts; and it is a matter of deep regret that the government, for want of

NEW-YORK, MARCH, 1832.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

Persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia this spring, should lose no time in making their arrangements to arrive in New-York in season to embark upon the brig Zeno, as early as April 5th. No other expedition will sail from New-York this spring.

If any prefer to go via Baltimore, the New-York Society will provide for them if they arrive as early as the 20th of April.

Any of our readers who know worthy and promising persons that think of emigrating, may aid the Society by informing such of the expedition, and the need of immediate readiness.

LIBERIA NEWS.

We have devoted nearly all our space this month to lay before our readers Liberia news. We have to the exclusion of much interesting matter pressing upon us, made room for the Inaugural Address and Annual Message of President Roberts, and do not doubt that they will attract a full share of the attention of our readers.

The detailed account from various sources of the late massacre, and the signal punishment inflicted upon the barbarous murderers; the ready and efficient co-operation of the American squadron with the Liberian authorities; the interesting description of the country some forty or fifty miles in the interior, by three different travelers up the St. Paul, St. John, and Cavallo rivers, will scarcely be of less interest than the Message.

BARQUE ZENO.

This fine vessel, which left New-York, September 20th, with thirty-six emigrants, having been detained, did not reach the harbor until the 8th inst. Captain Brewster brings the best account of the good conduct and the perfect contentedness of the emigrants, abundantly confirmed by letters from the friends in the colony.

The vessel has all the fixtures for accommodating emigrants, and will be immediately fitted out again. It is expected she will sail for Liberia early in April. We feel sure that those who may take passage in her will find every thing that can be reasonably required to render the voyage pleasant.

Small parcels, letters, newspapers, &c., intended for Liberia, or the United States squadron on the African station, will be duly forwarded, if sent post-paid to the Colonization Office, Brick Church Chapel, New-York.

GERRIT SMITH.

We had prepared a notice of a letter by Mr. Smith, addressed to Governor Hunt, and copies of which were laid before the Legislature; but the more important matter from Liberia excludes it. It may appear next month.

RAVE NEW-JERSEY!

This noble State, which has the honor of having originated the Society, is now placing her seal to the cause, by making of State appropriation. On Wednesday, 17th inst., a bill passed the Assembly for this purpose, and it is confidently expected the Senate will concur.

We had hoped New-York would take the lead in such a measure.

MR. WEBSTER AND COLONIZATION.

DURING his visit to New-York, this great statesman accepted an invitation to meet a large party of the friends of Colonization, at the house of Amos G. Phelps, Jr. The President of the Board of Managers, Amos G. Phelps, Esq., being absent from illness, Dr. Spring, Vice-President, introduced the subject of Colonization, and elicited some interesting and valuable remarks in reply, which we hope to give in full in our April number.

SOUTH-WEST.

OWING to the severe winter and other obstacles, the company of emigrants from New-Orleans in January was small. We learn, from an appeal made by Rev. J. M. Pease, that a much larger company is expected to leave in April.

Mr. Pease seems to be very successful in his Southern agency, and should be, on his return to the North in the summer, decide to stay here, the influence he will leave behind him will remain, to strengthen the hands of his successors.

LETTER FROM A HARTFORD EMIGRANT.

The following extract of a letter from an intelligent emigrant sent by the New-York Colonization Society in the barque Zeno, furnished us by politeness of the Agent of the Connecticut Colonization Society, will, we doubt not, be read with much interest.

DEAR BROTHER:—The following extracts are from a letter to me by the Zeno, from Mr. Jacob Williams, one of the emigrants from this city. He was several years, you will remember, employed in the Court Office.

Yours, very truly, J. OSCELT.

LIBERIA, Nov. 24th, 1831.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I embrace the opportunity to say, that we all arrived safe on the shores of Adams, and all in good health. My wife now enjoyed better health in her life. It would not be

worth while to take up time to say much about this fruit of Africa. I can only say to my colored friends that they will have to come and see for themselves. I know that I have seen as well as any body, and I am not disappointed. I will not say that Africa is a garden; but if it is, I believe, the place that God intends to make the garden of the world; and what more do we want?

I could say much about Monrovia, but time will not admit. But I must say something about the Colonization Society, against which so much prejudice exists; and all I can say of them, is, they have done well for me, and our company. We had a passage of sixty-four days, and we had every thing to eat that we asked for, furnished by the Society; and the gentlemen to whom we were consigned, namely, Judge Benson, we found a perfect gentleman, worthy of the trust. I could say much about our passage, but I will give more of a detail at another opportunity.

Mr. Parker, and Adams, and Mr. Anderson, and myself, send our respects to all inquiring friends.

LETTER FROM REV. ALFRED RUSSELL.

This letter introduces and discusses two most interesting and important topics.

The first, relative to the most judicious mode of prosecuting missions so as to render the progress permanent, deserves careful examination.

Bishop Payne, of Cape Palmas, is understood to have felt the need of affording the native neophyte something besides mere religious and intellectual training, that he formed a separate village for his converts and scholars, and attempted to introduce among them the arts and trades of Christian civilization.

The progress of the natives in the families and settlements of Liberia, seems in marked contrast with that of those in the native villages, even where the latter professed conversion, chiefly because the former learned the trades and business of civilized life, the others retained their former habits.

The second topic, coffee culture, affords an opportunity for a profitable investment by some of our capitalists, who would like to unite a personal and public benefit. Mr. Russell is a man of the highest integrity, has lived in Liberia twenty years, is now in the prime of life, not over thirty-five years of age, has a good farm of his own, living in his own two-story brick dwelling-house, and to an extent not surpassed by any other Liberian in our estimation, possesses the qualification most likely to succeed in the enterprise; he is, to us, sincere, plain and great integrity, energy, intelligence, and perseverance.

It would be a noble day for Liberia, could a capital adequate to make a fair experiment be secured from some individual or association, to invest in coffee culture.

Are there not wealthy capitalists in New-York, who can be induced to make the experiment?

MONROVIA, Liberia, Dec. 11, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—Not having your last before me, I shall not refer to it particularly in this. The progress of one of the most prosperous years since our republican existence has, in some respects, as you will no doubt learn by the vessel that bears this communication to you, been arrested. In other matters, hope seems to beckon us onward, and Almighty Providence to indicate that our good desires shall be realized.

We have had beautiful and extensive revivals of Divine grace; evangelical and heart-renting religion seems to flourish. And, in the midst of it, our faith teaches that, for the sake of his sealed ones, God will be with us, and righteousness shall exalt us as a nation in the presence of all our foes. There is a Divinity shaping the decrees concerning the black man and Liberia, rough-hew them who will; to a focus they will come; and the sons of Africa will be great in the land of Ham.

Our educational prospects are beautiful. Here, in this little city, is the Alexander High School, with a living, active, missionary-spirited man to conduct it; and here, rising in beauty, is the fine Methodist Academy building; (would that one of them were up the river!) and here—I fear to make too much of a good thing in one place, while others die for lack—may be the Massachusetts colleges. For our children, then, we have and are getting all we can wish in this respect. Besides these, we have a number of as good common schools as such persons as we can employ for the prices allowed to teach, can teach.

I can say but little of our native missionary stations among the Methodists, and less of those under the care of other denominations. Our present native missionary plan does not suit the genius of that portion of our republic, and a want of a general disposition, I fear, to adopt what some of us, without some special, excited, and determined action of the Board and Liberia Conference, to effect it. There are some one or two men, perhaps, amongst us, who would dedicate themselves entirely to native missions in the interior, or on the coast, off from the colonial settlements, dangers notwithstanding, provided, after they had picked the tribe to labor in, they would not be subject to an incessant change, or any change at all, except for want of efficiency, improved or improved conduct, or some such temporary disability. This is my own publicly expressed opinion; and, unless something is done to settle some regular colony in this way, I fear our progress will be slow; out of sight of our American towns and villages; or, whether, as slow as it may, or I think will be, from the nature of

not been able to meet their an exceedingly limited extent.

According to the wishes of the Legislature, expressed in their resolution of December last, the government interference in the settlement of Liberia, on or to actual hostilities between the Vey and Gola chiefs, but failed to effect a full reconciliation between the contending parties. They, however, pledged themselves to a perpetual armistice. Nevertheless, I regret, to say, symptoms of a new war have manifested themselves, and, then, on both sides; but the government has kept them in check, and has not relaxed its endeavors to effect a pacification; and to accomplish this purpose, strenuous efforts have been made to assemble the whole of the chiefs at this place. And though both parties express a decided willingness to have their disputes and difficulties arranged and settled, and friendship restored, still, owing to their natural jealousies and great propensity for war, this desirable object has not as yet been effected. In obedience to the government, in September last a part of the chiefs assembled here; but in consequence of the absence of some of the Vey chiefs, who had not been summoned, and whose presence was necessary to the adjustment of some of the difficulties, the council was adjourned till the 17th ultimo. The Vey chiefs, G. Cane and Boombo, were punctual in their attendance, and have remained here ever since, awaiting the return of the Vey chiefs, Tom Gura and Dourba. These dignitaries made their appearance late in the afternoon of Saturday last. The council assembled day before yesterday, and I engaged the assistance of several gentlemen to aid me in conducting the investigation of their mutual charges and complaints. The whole affair is exceedingly complicated, and as yet we have not been able to arrive at any settlement of their difficulties. I am happy, however, to inform you that there is every reason to hope that the meeting will result in an entire reconciliation of the parties, and the permanent restoration of harmony and a good understanding among the tribes.

Gentlemen, I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that nothing has occurred during the past year to disturb our amity with foreign powers. In the United States, the cause of Colonization seems to be gaining favor, and a growing interest in that country in favor of Liberia is becoming manifested. We have cause, however, still to regret that the United States government has not yet seen fit to acknowledge the independence of this republic. And though we are not insensible of the cause of this delay, still we had every reason to hope and expect that the United States government would, in due season, do so. The whole of the cause of this delay, still we had every reason to hope and expect that the United States government would, in due season, do so. The whole of the cause of this delay, still we had every reason to hope and expect that the United States government would, in due season, do so.

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It also affords me much pleasure to observe that the kind feelings of Her Majesty's government towards Liberia are unabated. We recently had several proofs of the deep interest Her Majesty's government and the British people generally entertain for the future welfare of this infant state. And it is proper for me to mention here, that we are indebted to Her Majesty's government for the hull and part of the machinery of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Flamer, presented to this government by Commodore Fanshaw, &c., &c., in the name of Her Majesty. I have also the satisfaction of communicating to the Legislature that I am informed in a dispatch from Viscount Lord Palmerston, &c., &c., that Her Majesty's government intend to evince its great desire to encourage the growth of cotton in this republic, has given orders that five of the best kinds of cleaning-machines shall be prepared and sent to Liberia. These machines, however, have not yet been received.

You will, I am persuaded, be gratified with no less pleasure than I communicate to you that I have received from His Excellency, Chevalier Bunsen, His Prussian Majesty's Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James—through whom I had the honor of making the application to His Prussian Majesty's government for a despatch containing the former government's independence of this government by His Prussian Majesty.

I have also assurances that two or three other European governments will soon follow the example of Prussia, in the recognition of our independence.

I have had the honor of receiving from the Board of Trustees for Education in Liberia—chartered, as you are aware, by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts; United States—a communication, requesting that this government will incorporate and establish the proposed college, and endow it with such lands or funds as the government may be able to afford. This communication will be laid before you; and I feel satisfied, gentlemen, that you will give it that attention which its importance demands. I have particular satisfaction in the growing ability of the Legislature that the trustees have received very flattering assurances from the friends of our race to persevere in their efforts to carry forward the great work of Christianizing and civilizing Africa. I am advised that, on the receipt of the charter and information of the organization and objects of the Board of Trustees in Liberia, the American Board will be prepared for correspondence and immediate action with them, in regard to the erection of suitable buildings, the selection of proper instructors, &c., &c.

It is proper likewise for me to inform you that I have received, by the hands of Rev. Mr. Christy, agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society, a set of statute laws of the State of Kentucky, which I intend to this republic by the Legislature of that State. It has also been notified to me, that the Rev. Mr. Gurley, in our behalf, has made application to the Congress of the United States for copies of the State papers of that country, and we have reason to believe that his application will be favorably considered by the ensuing Session of Congress. These papers, should we obtain them, will be an important acquisition to our public library.

From S. Benson, of Bass Cove, has been directed by the New-York Colonization Society to apply to this government for its consent to the establishing of a new settlement, under the auspices of said society, on some eligible site in the mountain range, in the rear of Grand Bassa. The

principal object, I believe, of the society is, to procure a more healthy location for emigrants arriving from the United States; but, as to their precise plans, I am not fully informed. I will, however, say, that I have received a communication to me on the subject, and in the course of your deliberations you may be able to obtain further and more satisfactory information in regard to the enterprise.

I am requested to communicate to the Legislature the wish of the American and New-York Colonization Societies, in a resolution of the latter, unanimously adopted by those societies—that the new settlement in the county of Grand Bassa, so as to include both settlements; and that the new township be named after the Vey chiefs, who, under the auspices of the New-York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies, established the settlement of Bassa Cove, and whose remains now lie buried there. This arrangement and change of name seems to be the wish of a large number of the friends of colonization in many parts of the United States; and I understand that a petition extensively signed, requesting this favor, has been forwarded to a gentleman of Grand Bassa, to be presented to the Legislature. I beg to recommend this subject to your favorable consideration.

Just as we are, gentlemen, a communication from George Wright, Esq., of Liverpool, who wishes to obtain from this government, for a term of years, a special license for the making of palm oil by machinery, at the several principal places on the coast; and further to be allowed the right of importing into this republic a copper color of the denomination of one, two, and three cents; under such restrictions and regulations as the government may deem proper for its protection. Provided the privilege be granted, he asks that both the machinery and coin shall be admitted into the republic free of duty. I beg to recommend both his arrangements will greatly improve both his and the interest of this government, and is exceedingly anxious to commence the manufacture of palm oil with as little delay as possible. I therefore ask an early expression of the Legislature on this subject.

Gentlemen, during the interval of the Legislature, I have been favored with the receipt of several different objects which were specially provided for by the laws and resolutions of the last session, and, as far as practicable, have been accomplished. The several reports of commissions, &c., &c., will be laid before you. I may state here that the new court-house, lately erected by the government, and that country, to the extent of the appropriation, has been placed in a state of defense. I regret to state that the work on the jail, ordered to be erected in the county of Grand Bassa, has not progressed as I had confidently anticipated. Circumstances, however, have impeded the work, and, therefore, no blame is to be attached to them. I will be furnished with the proceedings in respect to the establishment of the unfortunate settlement in that country. The bridges, five in number, ordered to be thrown across certain streams in the interior of this country, have been completed according to the provisions of the act authorizing the work. I am also pleased to state, for the information of the Legislature, that the statute laws of the republic directed to be compiled and printed, are in a forward state of completion, and will, in the course of a few weeks, be ready for re-issuance.

Gentlemen, your present session, there are other matters of grave importance that will claim your particular attention. And the first to which I would invite your consideration is the Navigation, Commerce and Revenue Law of this republic, again the operation of which, British merchants engaged in the coast, are still alleging complaints to Her Majesty's government. They complain that the present provisions of the law, in many respects, are unnecessarily restrictive, and that, instead of encouraging, they tend materially to embarrass commercial intercourse with the citizens of Great Britain; and, in one or two particulars, the law in question infringes the stipulations of the treaty subsisting between this government and Great Britain.

But, gentlemen, while it may be readily admitted that some modifications of the Navigation, Commerce and Revenue Law of this republic, which would afford greater facilities to trade, it is clear—and I am exceedingly sorry to say it—that many, if not all of these complaints have grown more out of commercial jealousy and unkind feelings on the part of these traders towards Liberia, than in consequence of the operation of the law regulating commerce and revenue. And I think it is, therefore, I will lay before you copies of a correspondence had with this government by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, in regard to these complaints.

I have also had the honor of receiving from Mr. Majors's Consul communications on other subjects connected with commerce and relating to alleged claims of certain British merchants to plots of land within the territorial limits of this government, to which, as directed by Viscount Lord Palmerston, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he asks the attention of this government. These documents will also be laid before you.

These papers, gentlemen, set forth very clearly the nature and character of the several complaints of British merchants, and their demands, as also the suggestions of Her Majesty's government in regard to a revision of certain parts of our commerce and revenue laws. And I think it is, therefore, more than to repeat what I have already remarked; that, in my opinion, it is very possible that some of the provisions of the present commercial regulations might be so amended as to afford greater facilities to commercial enterprise, without materially affecting the revenue, or in any other important respect of the government. And it cannot be doubted that the interests of Liberia require that her intercourse with other nations should be facilitated by every means in our power.

I therefore earnestly recommend to the favorable consideration of the Legislature the various subjects and propositions which I have laid before you. I am aware, gentlemen, that the question of our commercial regulations involves matters of grave importance; and it rests with the judgment of the Legislature to decide how far our present circumstances will authorize any modification in our present commercial regulations.

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J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1831.

REMARKS.—Philippe negro, emancipated by the late John W. Stephens, late Agent, &c., &c., &c., for French, on their way to Liberia.

those to be taught—anyhow, I fear it will be just as it is, more than slow.

The idea of civilizing native children, and changing the face of Africa, and causing by small learning them the "Book" is exploding. The education of Africa ought to take into the active duties of civil life, agriculture, and the agriculture of those articles as will tend to better the country in commercial way—manufactories tending to the same end, as well as trades, such as, at least, as practical, lucrative, and beneficial now—such as sugar-making, the culture of cotton and coffee, as well as carpentering, and potato and cassava planting. These open the way for a youth's industry and future benefit, and it is thus that the present is attended with more stability, in our native educational department among the natives living amongst our citizens, than formerly. They harmonize with the gospel, teach the use of the hands, strength, and mind, as well as the use of the mind; and the prospect of a livelihood, thus opened, break back the usual plunge back into the mire of heathenism, so usual with only a "little book" was put into the hand. Let our missionaries on secured spots practice the same means, and stations will, in a few years, under proper conductors, support themselves, in my humble opinion, arising from what experience I have; and great good, present and lasting, will be effected, when it is now thrown away, as gold in the bottom of the ocean. How to live as a civilized Christian is the great question. By loving the practical arts and means of civilized and Christian livelihood, is the great answer. Let men do the duties that belong to men. This will call upon the female to assume her place in society, and release her from her position as a beast of burden—the place assigned her by the combined powers of heathenism—the men will ever play, play, and the women ever be oppressed.

I draw these remarks, and call your attention to something spoken of in our last, which it is desirable that you should, if you see fit, openly notice. It is in relation to the culture of coffee.

As I remarked to you before, my farm is pretty well settled, (to say nothing of other things, as they do not concern me just now.) I have planted out, and have, growing finely, about eight thousand coffee trees. I have, say (though under) at least twelve thousand now in nursery, ready for planting, from 1 to 2½ feet high, some two years old. Coffee trees are worth, in the nursery, from three to four dollars, and a full-grown tree is valued at \$1. I am procuring coffee to plant out from thirty thousand to forty thousand seeds. I wish, if possible, to have one hundred thousand trees. We have land, hands, and time; but, to do this effectually, we want other means. Coffee needs care before and after being placed in nurseries, and must have special care after being set out: the proper season must be used; it must be cleared and pruned of unnecessary suckers at least four times a year, for four years. The fifth year brings on the first and commonly the smallest crop; after this, as the coffee assumes the tree size, and advances in growth, it will need clearing once a year, as our grasses do not prosper so freely under shade. Twenty thousand trees can be easily planted and got on the way every two years, and thus the cultivator will have sufficient time and space for the proper conducting of the business. This will keep from fifteen to twenty-five hands busy enough to earn their wages. Coffee trees, too, are in their vigor at from ten to twenty-five years old. We have, in this republic, good thriving trees twenty-five years old; and they grow very large, nearly as large as our cherry or apple trees, before they stop, or, rather, they take the sugar-loaf shape, and grow up fifteen or twenty-five feet in height, bearing or stop at fifteen feet. What would be a proper average in terms of great difference of opinion—from eight to ten pounds; but if you put it at six pounds each crop for forty years, two crops a year, and make it worth, clear of all expenses, five cents, the value may be estimated. The picking seasons will be two, lasting about two months in each season. The picking, cleaning, and shipping coffee is to be considered.

Now, the question is, who will come and take the coffee now planted, and that ready to be set out, in the present contemplated nurseries, furnishing the means, or a portion of it, equivalent to the land and care; taking an interest in the trees, the culture of which we have been speaking of, upon a plan sufficiently liberal to enable us to carry out properly the plan practicable? What would be fair? One half for the other as long as the tree lives? What would it be worth for each tree? What should each bind himself to do, that both may be satisfied? Out here, some set the estimate, to make it practicable, at \$1 per tree, others, 75 cents. With good attention, a tree could be carried out through the whole four years, up to bearing time, for fifty cents. The gathering, cleaning, and shipping would be a matter of small consideration; but could be easily entered into, by both parties, at an equal portion of the expenses. Please notice of this matter.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

ALFRED F. RUSSELL.

LETTER FROM MR. BENDON.

BAKKA COVE, Dec. 26, 1851.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your favor and documents per "Zeno," which arrived here on the afternoon of the 26th ult. Though I was not informed by letter how long the brief could be here without damage, yet I thought it safest to have every thing landed as soon as possible, which I succeeded in doing by the 29th ult.

I exceedingly regret to have to inform you of the melancholy disaster at Fialtown (new settlement) on the 5th of November. With the history of Grand, especially as connected with Liberia, you are pretty well conversant. Last August Grand brought the President to pardon him for his previous bad conduct, stating that he had been deluded and brought into difficulty by bad advice, but had become convinced of his error, and was willing to pay any amount (fine) for his wrongs, and would content himself to live at any place for the future the President might designate. Having thus manifested signs of penitence, and made promises of amendment, a small fine was imposed on him, and after the expiration of six months, (if his conduct justified,) he would be allowed a place on the seaboard, to reside under our protection. For this favor he expressed himself as being very grateful, and returned home rejoicing that his life, which had been forfeited, was spared.

This state of things induced a reduction of the volunteers to fifteen, and Grand commenced paying his fine three days after, which he continued till within six days of the massacre, which took place on the 5th of November, quite unexpected to any one. At seven A. M., that morning, while six of the eight volunteers who were down there were out working on houses for immigrants, and in their gardens, Grand and his force of two hundred or more suddenly rushed from the forest, at the same time firing a volley of muskets, and entered the garden before the workmen were even aware what was going on. The men who were out at work had left their guns within the garden in consequence of rain, and thus being defenceless, had to escape the best they could for this settlement. The volunteers in garden killed one and wounded another of the enemy, but were soon overcome by the horde of savages, who massacred nine persons—the two men, two women, one boy, and four children, plundered the place, and set fire to it, before the news reached us at this place, three miles distant. Ten good men in the garden could have kept them off. Of the two subsequent attacks they made on this place, their defeat, and the slaughter of them, you will find an account in the Herald. I don't think less than forty of them were killed and wounded in battle at Bakka Cove on the 15th ult. There were no less than one thousand of them. Some of them marched up within thirty yards of the mouth of the canon. We had about fifty men in Bakka Cove to contend against them. Poor fellows! their cries and wailings could be heard a quarter of a mile during their retreat.

This county has already destroyed ten or twelve of their towns, and killed and wounded altogether about thirty. We have not lost a man since the massacre. Harland, mentioned in the Herald, has since almost recovered. The enemy are now sick and disheartened, and would again retreat for pardon, if they did not know that their former deceptions will prevent our listening to them on this effectually cure them. We hope the philanthropists in the United States will allow us to judge the kind and quantity of the remedy necessary to be applied. Our government, though much in want of means, is determined to punish them severely, and Grand and some half dozen others will be secured before we cease our chastisement; when this is done, we will have permanent peace in this country. Our campaign will move off some time this month, (if, as soon as the legislature adjourns.)

We are pretty well satisfied that our present difficulties had for their origin the subversion of our government, and were instigated by a couple of unprincipled foreign traders, the fact of which you will learn in the Liberia Herald, which I hope will contain them. By referring to a September, 1850, number of the Liberia Herald, you will see an article over the signature of JUSTICE, which gives some account of efforts to disfranchise the natives to our government and laws, under the false promise of protection from British government. Similar efforts have been secretly going on ever since, until they have resulted in our present difficulties. The supposition was, that the natives, from their numbers, would be able either to exterminate or so subdue us as to compel a modification or repeal of our navigation, commerce, and revenue laws, so as to remove all restraint from their coastwise trade. Thus you see that, notwithstanding the outbreak was at Bakka Cove, yet the blow is struck at the vital of our government; and I am happy to say that every Liberian is convinced of the fact, and awake to the necessity of adopting such general measures as will prevent a recurrence of such subversive attempts. By Divine help, in a few months our relations with foreigners and the aborigines will be on a better basis than ever before. In fact, I consider the whole affair providential. At the new settlement, I had planted down ten lots in potatoes and cassava, upon which I had erected ten comfortable houses for immigrants; some of them looked a little of completion, but the lumber was on the spot, and they would have been done in a fortnight. Besides these, I had property down there and in the vicinity, amounting to \$1500, which I shall lose,

though, from necessity, I may have to leave for the last fifteen years. I am fully prepared or able to bear it. It is no use to despair here. This is our country and our home; we love it dearly, and are willing to exercise fortitude, as others have had to do, to render it a desirable inheritance for ourselves and posterity. We are as yet much pleased by this company of immigrants per "Zeno." With-out a dissenting voice, they express themselves well pleased with Bakka, and rejoice that they have come to cast in their lot amongst us; and if they are men of candor—which I doubt not—they will write you and their friends as they have publicly expressed themselves. They do not appear the least discouraged in consequence of our late and present difficulties with the natives. They express a desire to go right down to Fialtown and settle. Just as soon as some of the chiefs, Grand inclusive, are secured and receive the sentence of the law, and their subjects receive the necessary chastisement, I think the new town will be immediately re-occupied, by which time these immigrants will be in a fit state to go down. I will faithfully carry out the instructions of your Society so soon as it is practicable. I hope your Society will aid our government pecuniarily in getting through our present difficulties, and make an appropriation for the permanent settlement of the Cove at once.

Let the Parent and State Societies unite and have fifty houses erected at once on as many lots, and let fifty families be settled there as soon as possible; these, with the old settlers who will settle there, will permanently settle the place, which, when once done, will speedily acquire strength and grow into importance. I know of no point along the Liberian coast that foreigners have abandoned with more reluctance than the Cove, and, as I wrote to Rev. W. Melan, in 1848, they will never cease to give us trouble about the Cove until it is permanently settled by a goodly number of inhabitants. I shall hope to hear some encouraging news from your Society in the premises, shortly.

The substance of the resolutions passed by your board relative to naming the new town Buchanan, is embodied in a petition to our legislature, signed by some of the prominent members of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, resident in the city of Philadelphia, so that you may rest assured that a vast unanimity in the United States will be carried out in Liberia; and as there seems little or no objection in the United States to its bearing our lamented Buchanan's name, it will find no further hesitancy nor objection in Liberia. The city of Buchanan may be the name, and we wish to extend it as conformably as is practicable to the recommendations of our friends in the United States.

The new town had begun to present quite a handsome and attractive appearance, acknowledged by all spectators; several gentlemen were in the act of building, and one gentleman, Mr. A. W. Gardner, was about raising a house two stories high, sixty by sixty feet, intended as a store and boarding-house. So long as we, who are here, and have the difficulties to brave, are not discouraged, we hope our friends in the United States will not be. In fact, difficulties in Liberia but endear her the more to her true sons.

I feel infinitely grateful to you for the rice and coffee huller* you have sent. I would not take five hundred dollars for it. Seymour and myself succeeded in making sufficient time to put it up on the evening of the 3d inst. We tried it with rice, and find that it answers admirably well. I think I shall be able for the future to send my old friend, Geo. W. Taylor, some rice for his free-labor store. I have frequently had rough rice to send, but invariably found that the freight charged nearly, if not quite, equaled its worth in the United States. Our trees are full and (green); getting time will not fully set in till next month, when I will continue till July or August, and may pick from the same tree during this time, every month; so you must not think hard of my not sending the coffee now. I will, when I commence gathering, send an extra bag (to the 300 lbs.) for distribution among your collectors in New-York. You intimate my disinclination to open small commission business with you. In this you are mistaken; I would have done so ere this, but had made previous arrangements, and, owing to the fluctuations of African trade—for which not every one living out of Africa knows how to make allowance—I have been somewhat plagued the last eighteen months, which has prevented my opening a little business with you, but am thankful now begin to feel I am getting straight.

I sent you full accounts, per last packet, of our year's receipts per bag, Edgar, and wrote to you in full. The collection of the New-York Society are habitually inefficient. If there were no expenses out here to pay, they might as well support the people. The immigrants had for their own efforts a bulk equaling three hundred barrels, besides Society's efforts; the landing of these, and immigrants, cost about one hundred dollars; besides this, there will be house-rent, carrying of goods and chattels to their respective deposits, nursing, and the supply of other things not sent out, but adjudged necessary for them by the doctor. It will require about two hundred dollars more to cover the expenses of these people six months, which would not be requisite, could they have landed at their place of destination in their own houses I had prepared. And as your Society has not authorized the drawing on you for any expenses, I hope the above amount will be sent out soon as possible in provisions, my own quarter in four, and half the expenses of these people six months, which would not be requisite, could they have landed at their place of destination in their own houses I had prepared. And as your Society has not authorized the drawing on you for any expenses, I hope the above amount will be sent out soon as possible in provisions, my own quarter in four, and half the expenses of these people six months, which would not be requisite, could they have landed at their place of destination in their own houses I had prepared. 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From the Liberia Herald.

TOUR INTO THE INTERIOR

Marshall, April 4th, 1851.—Being anxious to obtain further information respecting the Junk country, its resources and capabilities for trade, &c., &c., I started early this morning, in company with half a dozen native men, as guides and interpreters, and a small supply of merchandise, on what was considered by some a dangerous undertaking. But with stout hearts, and muscles accelerated by the novelty of the enterprise, my canoe-men plied lustily their paddles; and with a strong flood-tide we

The procession halted before the house which had been assigned me for the night, and a messenger informed me that the people had come to welcome me to their town. I made my appearance somewhat reluctantly, I confess, to acknowledge the civility. As I stepped forward, the whole company formed a semicircle, the musicians in the centre, a little advanced, and set up a tremendous shout, repeating two or three times, in their native tongue, "Welcome, stranger!"

This closed, the musicians struck up, and the dance commenced, in which all joined—men, women, and children. At a late hour—or rather a early hour, for it was morning—the music and dancing ceased, and I was permitted to enjoy another sleep.

We set out from the east side of the town, and soon crossed the line of the "Corbi" into the "Mannu" country, following for miles a narrow unfrequented path, leading through a deep, dense forest, with tall trees, and thick and seemingly unapproachable undergrowth. The forest was thick with elephant, the sprightly leopards, the spotted deer, the blue boar-constructor, the last two always ready when pinched with hunger, to spring upon the unsuspecting traveller. In the present instance, however, none of these monsters of the woods attacked us, but maintained a proper respect for the "Corbi" and "Mannu" boundaries. We reached a hamlet in the centre of a small rice-farm. Our approach, the occupants—two men, four women, and as many children—set up a shout, and scampered in great alarm to the opposite extremity of the farm. No persuasion could induce them to return. They remained for upwards of half an hour, but refused to open their doors, or to direct our movements, and pointing occasionally to the eastward. Without being able to obtain any direct information from them as to our whereabouts, we resumed our journey in the direction indicated by the warning hounds of the mntes. Two hours' further progress brought us to a little village, beautifully situated by the side of a river, and surrounded by inhabitants at first were very shy, and apparently quite disposed to surrender to us the quiet possession of the village. After a little parleying, however, one by one gained courage and approached us. Having partially gained their confidence, we asked them to lead us to the place where the mntes were afraid we were after slaves, that we might go to catch and carry them off to a strange land. In this request, which they informed us was

To-day we passed over the finest district of the country I ever saw anywhere, and I was much surprised to find it so sparsely settled. It is a fertile, especially for agricultural purposes, and appears to me, to be inexhaustible. It is gradually undulating, with a thick growth of heavy forest trees, including the camwood, and innumerable little brooks of pure water, coursing in almost every direction; the soil, as far as I had the means of examining it, appears to be a deep loam, exceedingly rich, and would doubtless amply repay the labors of the husbandman. Oh that I were established here with a few families of enterprising farmers!

At an early hour I was summoned to the ro-
presence. His majesty, seated in a curiously or-
furniture, placed on an elevation, and surrounded by
of the armed men, received me in his palace-
which was decorated with a great number of
man skulls and gree-grees of all sizes and shap-
and I suppose of every kind of importance. I
pointed to a stool in front of him, and he requir-
ed me to sit down, but little ceremony I
questioned, through my own interpreter, when
came, how many days I had been on the path,
very minutely, as to the objects of my visit.
of which I answered promptly and unhesitating-
I told him that I had been sent by the govern-
ment to settle near the sea-beach; that I
wished to learn something of the interior con-
the habits of the people, the prospects of traf-
d.c., d.c.; that I had been two days making
journey to his town—which he thought incredi-
ble and that I had been anxious to penetrate
into the interior of the "long bush."

On my return, I found seated in my room a whom I had, a year or two ago, seen at Mars. He said he had come to talk with me about journey, and to advise me not to attempt to proceed farther. I cut him short by saying it was use to talk—I had made up my mind to visit long-bush, and that I would go, at all hazards. He looked at me for a few moments, repeated "Well," and left the house.

trade from the long-house. I told them that I had been there: they held the trade of the interior in their own hands, and they were afraid to have the Americans establish a trade with them. The following morning, and, if interrupted, they would not hope to visit Monrovia, or any of the American settlements again. This, as I subsequently learned, settled the question. Late in the afternoon, a king sent for me again, to remonstrate with me. I assured him that I was not a trader, and that I was not to be deterred: I knew why the objection was started; and, if I was hindered, or ill-treated by the American people who knew where to locate me, and no one from his town could go to Monrovia. He replied, "Me like 'Merica man no trade. I want to see you tell me how to trade." I answered him: "Well, no more to do than that pale man I thanked him, and I rose to depart, when he begged the second time, "Mind you no talk trade pale man. I no want trade spoil." I was now quite tired, and I returned to my thatched cabin in high spirits. After all, this has not been to me such a disadvantage.

This town also is beautifully located, comprising according to the count of my men, 288 large and small, and, I should judge, about 1,000 inhabitants: a great many children among the natives.

April 7th.—After a comfortable night's rest we were early astir, making preparations for departure. I sent the king a suitable present of beads and tobacco, and distributed a few beads among the crowd that surrounded our door, and then on our journey. We struck into the following a parrow path leading north-west-

understand that I was not to be in such a hurry. He pressed me to wait and chase some slaves he had on hand, and was quite restless when I informed him it was against the laws to deal in slaves. "You see," he said, "the man says your country is a free country, but the Mericans are not. They want to make slaves at their poor old time: what shall I do?" I tried to explain to him the evils of slave-trading; its injustice, the sufferings it produces among communities and families, the loss of the souls of the slaves. He would not admit all; but if convinced, I argued against his will. He had us comfortably lodged in a sheep, a brood of rice, and some cassava for dinner; afterwards sent us a white fowl, in token of friendship. He then asked us to remain for a few days, and requested, and the whole town assembled in an open space before our door, singing and rejoicing, in honor of our arrival. The dance continued till a late hour. It commenced forming a circle, and the women, dressed in white, and with a company throwing forward the head and shuffling the feet, then tossing up the stones and then one entering into the circle, about the centre, and darting all kinds of monkey, about some of the spectators. I was glad when it was over, as we were all tired, and the weather was soon sound asleep.

April (th.—Commenced early this morning distribute life presents. To the king, in view of his great kindness, I presented as respectful "dash" as I could spare from my limited stock, and which, I was glad to observe, pleased much. At 10 A.M. we parted, with a hearty of the hand, and were soon beyond the skirts of the hospitable town, wending our way eastward, in the direction of a burning mountain, of which we received some account from the townspeople. For several miles the surface of the country was level; thickly settled, however, a little low growing almost every elevation. As a pri-

April 8th.—We set out early this morning for the mountain. The two peaks presented nothing peculiar; the southern one was covered with thick verdure quite to the top. The centre one is quite barren, and exhibits indubitable signs of volcanic eruptions; but I saw no smoke, and heard only rumblings. We passed around the base of the southern peak, hoping to pick up a few "real stuf," as the natives have called the particles of the precious metal had been found there. This may be, but I was not born under a lucky star, so I had my trouble for my pains. I did, however, find various kinds of minerals, but none of value, at any rate, as a criterion may be found in the following list.

On the eastern side of the range, and on its base, we discovered a bold stream of water or seventy yards wide, running to the south. We wandered along the side of the mountain following the course of the stream, and at length reached it to a rapid, where we enabled to cross by leaping from rock to rock which peered above the sparkling waters.

On the opposite bank we halted for an refresh ourselves, and to cast another look at the towering mountain, of which the entire summit was shrouded in clouds. How many strange stories are related of this mountain! How many legends and traditions surround it! But I will not dwell upon them now, as they are not the subject of my attention were restricted, for the first time, to the study of the flora and fauna, by a drove of elephants, six in number, who within much-range of our party. We pro-

The above, Mr. Herald, is at your service, and if not sufficiently interesting to occupy a place in your paper, I shall not complain if you commit it to eternal oblivion. I would remark here, that my friend, in view of several considerations, determined to prosecute his journey farther into the interior. He remained at the last above-mentioned town for about five weeks, and then returned to Marshall. He has, however, recorded to me many interesting incidents and facts respecting the country, its commerce, the habits of the natives, &c. &c. which will be willingly communicated, if you desire it.

From the Liberia Herald.

FROM OUR JOURNAL.

HAVING made an excursion from Monrovia through the north-west part of our State, to twenty-five or thirty miles south of Sams, we have thought it well to send you some of our observations of the region through which I travel, which, if you deem worthy of your columns, may be of service to some of our citizens desiring to visit or establishing mercantile houses in that section of our state.

[illegible]

gible just here for large vessels, and, per-
haps twenty or thirty miles beyond. Just be-
hind there are three beautiful falls in the
which may with propriety be called the
of Liberia. Here I crossed the river and
Gehbeh proper, a city of no recent date,
population of about seven hundred souls.
lands here are rich and productive to some
extent seemed to be one of the principal

[illegible]

LATE FROM LIBERIA.
The barque Morgan Dix, Capt. Cowar
at Baltimore yesterday from Monrovia, w
sailed on the 27th of January

The emigrants who went out in the M are all located at Buchanan.

The troops sent from Monrovia to G had returned, having defeated the forces and his allies in several engagements, chastised them for the unprovoked massacre at the Core. In the several ments, the loss of the Liberians amount

Grando, and perhaps soon will I think be executed in a few weeks. I now expect permanent peace in this country.

I hope you will use your influence in the New York Colonization Society to take the subject of an appropriation to assist up the city of Buchanan at once. I have that I will, in time, be one of the great commercial cities in Liberia if not on the west coast.

Rev. J. E. PINNEY.

We have just returned from a campaign against the fishermen at Grand Bassa, for having most unprovoked manner destroyed Fish Town, murdered several of its inhabitants. The town was one of difficulty and danger, but the Government and earth gave us the victory over our enemies in several engagements. I think they have

NAVAL.

DECEMBER 21st, Her B. M. steamer *F*
mander Seymour, from Sierra Leone.
on the 27th inst.

December 20th, Liberia Governor
Lark sailed for Grand Bass with a
armed force.

The U.S. ship John Adams, Commander, arrived in our port the day after the 10th of this month, with 1000 men, with 1000 men, with 1000 men, with 1000 men. An officer came on shore with the colors of Captain Barron, to make known the force: Lavalette, commanding the 1000 men on the west coast of Africa, had 1000 men to render any assistance that was required by the government. Vice-Commodore Adams made known to Captain Barron the orders of the Government to Grand Bazaar, that the ship proceed there. The John Adams sailed for Grand Bazaar.

The government and people of this country will remember, with the most grateful remembrance, the assistance rendered by the country and kindness of Commodore Adams in thus showing to the Government the gratitude of his people.

—*Amber*—

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RESULTS.

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to the Editor.

For the New-York Colonization Journal.

THE LAND OF HAM:

AFRICA—HER CURSE AND HER CURE.

2. We are able to quote some particular instances, well authenticated, of the merciful visitation of Heaven in behalf of peoples who had for long time suffered under the Divine malediction. We have an instance in the *Mosabites*. They displeased God; they came not to the help of Israel against his enemies, and they were, in con-

How this connection was afterwards kept
through Ishmael, Job, Joseph, Moses, Solomon
and the Queen of Sheba, Phillip and the Ethiop-
ian eunuch, Paul, and others, must be reserved for a
next.

GRINADA

GORRADA, 27th Sept. 1831

I am, sir, yours respectful

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The ultimate success of the enterprise of Liberal colonization is now no longer a problem. In the commencement, it was regarded as an *experimentum in rebus*, and one of dubious issue. It was a colony of such unpromising materials, and left to its own guidance for its protection, seemed to many a hazardous exposure of human life, and a useless waste of means. The hardships and privations incident to such an enterprise, were necessarily supposed to be too great for the colony to endure. If the colony failed and the result was to be dependency, the result would have been verified *post mortem* anticipation. But a wise merciful Providence disappointed the predictions of the distrustful, and preserved this feeble, infant colony for a great and glorious mission of philanthropy and human improvement. It has been the mission of commerce, and it has struggled on against difficulties and vicissitudes, until it has attained a maturity and strength, which guarantees its final and complete success. It has an organized government, complete justice, schools of various grades, churches, and ministers of religion; in fine, all the arrangements and attributes of a well-ordered society. It is the only instance of a colony so successfully established by itself, and so completely acknowledged by all the most respectable European powers. It has converted the whole of the coast of the African for self-government, and for the moral and intellectual ennoblement; and has virtually effected the impulsion of industry, and

SCHEDULE.

lieve, many more, will leave Baltimore, are owing entirely to political matters, and the rancorous spirit of prejudice which exists against the colored race in America. Three of the men are small farmers, and one a brickmaker. One of them has been to Liberia, Canada, and Jamaica. They have told us that they do not expect to live so idly here as they could do in Baltimore, and that they can gain as much there as here. They appear satisfied with the rate of wages offered, 2s. a task in the cane fields and 6s. for trenching. Their intention is to look to the cane field as a labor. Mr. Pollard, the owner of two acres of land on which they are to be employed, has a half acre of land in the neighborhood of the cane field.

MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This Society appears to have participated largely in the increased impetus which has been given to the colonization generally. During the year 1881 it carried out one hundred and six emigrants.

But Saul was rejected, and so will it be with those who say they love the native African in the same land and hate those born on the soil.

(favor Colonization.) Yes, not only rejected from the kingdom on earth, but in the nethermost hell.

The answer to such a writer is, "Judge not, lest thou be judged."

DISCOVERIES OF DR. LIVINGSTONE AND FRANK GALT.

ABOUT a year and a half since, notice was taken of an interesting journey made by Dr. Livingstone, from Kuruman, near the eastern coast of South Africa, towards the north-west, terminating in the discovery of Lake Ngami, some thirty miles long and ten wide. He has just returned from a somewhat further north, in which he visited the Zambezi River, and has brought to light a populous and interesting portion of Africa.

Mr. Galt, an account of whose journey has just appeared in the London Record, started from Namaguanland on the opposite, or west side of Africa, and, neither following the coast to the north-west, nor diverging north-eastwardly, to Lake Ngami, proceeded directly north several hundred miles, approaching the tribes who reside in proximity to the old Portuguese settlements of Loango, where he found an immense river, productive lands, and a large population. It is not probable that this river is the southern branch of the great Congo or Zaire? One begins to feel as if becoming acquainted with this vast and hitherto undescribed continent.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY.

We have received intelligence from Latakoo up to the 25th Nov., at which time a letter had been received there from Mr. Livingstone, from the banks of the Zonga, which it states is "the largest of the rivers which have been discovered by him." We also hear that Mr. Orin is "looked for here (Colesberg, 10th Dec) shortly after the new year, being expected to be at Kuruman about the present time. He is sending by this post to England a map of the newly explored country for publication."—*Frontier Times.*

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

The March number of the Missionary Herald announces the death of Dr. Adams, of the Zulu Mission, S. E. Africa, after sixteen years of toil and labor. During fourteen years of that period, the disturbed condition of the natives rendered the work exceedingly discouraging, but this courageous soldier of the cross could not be disheartened, and lived to witness for several years a most interesting change and spirit of inquiry among the Zulus. His end was peace.

MADAGASCAR.—Many years since, missions were successfully commenced on the island of Madagascar, on the eastern coast of Africa. For a time, the prospect was flattering that the whole island—the largest in the world, if we except Borneo, inhabited by millions of barbarous negroes—would become Christian. The then reigning monarch had been educated in England, and was a devoted friend of the missionaries.

A dark hour came: the friendly king died; his queen usurped the throne, and, uniting with the pagans, determined to exterminate Christianity.

The servants of Christ were put to death in every form that fendiish cruelty could invent; the missionaries were expelled; and, for a time, it seemed, as in Israel, in the days of Jezebel and Ahab, as if the cause was lost. A little company, one zeal could not be quenched, remained, however, hid, and effective; and less than a year ago we had accounts of other dreadful massacres.

By a late arrival, intelligence is brought that this malignant foe of Christ is dead. It is supposed that her son and successor is a sincere convert, and that, like his father, he will be ready to afford every encouragement to the missionary work.

A late arrival from Madagascar reports the death of its contumacious queen, after the defeat and degradation of the flower of her army, in a contest with a belligerent chief, in November last. This queen was a bitter enemy of the Christians, and her persecutions of the native converts would have been unendurable, had it not been for the influence of her son in mitigating their severity.

AN AFRICAN'S VIEW OF HIS RELIGIOUS WARRIOR.

"There are thousands here," continues Mr. Mackay, "who are in great darkness, and would gladly hear the words of eternal life. But it is very true what one of the head men far up the river told us. We spent one Sabbath in his town, the only one we had in the river. We preached to the people twice. We asked him about observing the Sabbath, and what he thought of the things we had told him. He said, 'they would like to keep the Sabbath, but would soon forget when it came. And the things we told them, he said, were true and good; but with one or twice telling they could not remember them. But if we would stay with them, and tell them when the Sabbath came, they would try to keep it, and to learn all these things that we told them in God's book.'"

PREBYTERIAN MISSIONS—AFRICA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson reached their station on the 16th of July, making the voyage—including a short time spent at Sierra Leone and two months from New York. They speak warmly of their pleasant and comfortable circumstances at Monrovia, and contemplate the work before them with much interest. At Corisco, Mr. Mackay was much encouraged. He was forming a new town, which would be subject to

Christian rules. The people were attentive to his religious services, and had learned to observe, in some good measure, the Sabbath day. Many were anxious to be baptized, and he was endeavoring to do so, and he requested the Board to establish, as soon as possible, two boarding-schools, one for boys and the other for girls. He earnestly pleads for more laborers. The Committee have authorized him to form a school for boarding-schools.

DEARER OF THE NATIVES FOR RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—The Rev. Mr. Mackay, of the Presbyterian Mission, after spending some time in interview with the head men and people of a town near the river Muni. And speaking to them of the divine revelation, and of some of the primary truths of Christianity, he told them that he had come to teach them about God and his will. When his remarks were concluded, he said, "I asked the people what they thought of these things, and whether they would like to be taught the truths of God's Word?" One of the old men replied, "that they were like men who were lost far in the bush, and in darkness, unable to find their way out. A kind friend must come, and show them the way. They were glad to be taught, and they were glad to receive such a friend?" Another added, that the idea of our coming to settle among them was too great for belief; he could scarcely expect so good a thing.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

At a recent missionary meeting at the Missionary Association, held in Boston, Rev. Mr. Buffum—arrived three weeks since from the mouth of the Gaboon river, Western Africa—made an interesting statement respecting the tribes among which he is laboring, viz: the Mpongwe, Shekane, and Bakalle. Mr. B. said the prospects at the missions established among these tribes were heretofore so encouraging as at the present time.

In addition to these tribes named, another, the Pangwe tribe, is emigrating in great numbers from the central table-lands, and several thousands are located on the upper tributaries of the Gaboon river, their primitive mode of life being, as Mr. B. described them, a noble race. He had become greatly interested in them, as they are supposed to occupy a large part of Central Ethiopia, etc. Intercourse with them might develop much information as to the interior tribes, and lead to the establishment of missions among them.

LIBERIA MISSIONS.—Rev. J. S. Payne, P. E. of Basa district, in a letter from Edina, December 3, 1851, writes:—

I am happy to inform you that we are all well, and have been permitted, till recently, to labor unmolested on our several fields. The interruption we are now experiencing is the result of the long-continued war. The natives, on the 6th of November, entered Fintshuwa, a newly made settlement, took possession and burned it, in addition to killing many persons; the rest made their escape, and hid themselves. Since then, they (the natives) have twice attacked Basa Cove; but each time they were repulsed with a severe loss. Our communities, so far, have been acting upon the defensive. The brethren who labored on native stations were obliged to come into the settlement, notwithstanding the natives in whose villages they lived are friendly and are our allies. Brother Harward, who was in the operations of Basa Cove, is a severely wounded in the last engagement, and at this time nearly recovered. We have lost in all, since the commencement of this unpleasant disturbance, thirteen persons. In this state of things very little can be done. Indeed, I do not expect to be able to have any operations go on as heretofore until the war is over and peace is again restored.

Amid these troubles, we have been greatly favored and blessed of the Lord. It is to his interposition that we ascribe our preservation. May he overrule this calamity for his own glory!

It is very pleasant to hear that our societies are building their own, and slowly prospering. I trust the present excitement will not injure them. Pray for us. Men and devils are combined against us. None can save us and enable us to stand but the Lord.

CONDITION OF NATIVES IN THE INTERIOR.

In answer to the question of the friendliness of the people in his district, Mr. Cheesman, at Edina, Basa, writes:—I am happy to say, so far as I am able to give a general opinion, that they are the most friendly people on the coast. They appear to have great respect for civilized persons, and receive instruction with much interest. I had only to tell them know my errand, and they assembled in scores, and conducted themselves during the exercises of sanctification commendably, and went off nearly able, that the natives in the interior are far more industrious than those on the coast. As yet, they are not imitating the Liberians in the cultivation of the soil. It will require a little time, and considerable patience before they can be persuaded out of their old notions of farming."

Mrs. Wilkins, who has for nearly eighteen years toiled successfully and faithfully in the Methodist Mission, near Upper Caldwell, Liberia, writes, under date of January 12, 1852, an account of a precious revival of the work of God:

"We have had here one of the most glorious revivals of religion that I ever knew, since early in October last, in the church. The glorious work of sanctification commenced, and went off nearly all the members of the church were brought into this glorious liberty of God's dear children. So great was the manifestation of Divine power present, during the progress of this great work, that backsliders could not stand before it, but were brought down under powerful conviction, and reformed."

WELFARE MISSIONS IN GAMBIA.—The Wesleyan Missionaries at St. Mary, Gambia, are laboring with encouraging success. Several conversions have recently taken place, among them that of a Krooman, one of a class thought by some to be almost beyond the reach of the gospel. But the missionaries complain greatly of the want of means and men to prosecute the work; while they are endeavoring to stand firm, and stand firm, and are sparing no effort to establish themselves in the favor of the people. These efforts have met, thus far, with little encouragement; but they all for reserved courage to enlighten and guard the

lands of the ignorant natives against such influences. "Our day-school," says Mr. Badger, "is very large, and Sunday services are very numerous. We have a large school for adults and boys, for their instruction in religion and science; and a spirit of reading is awakened among the people."

MISSIONS ON GUINEA COAST.

The Missionary Society of Bale has already existed thirty-six years. It is, I believe, the oldest on the European continent.

The Missionary Society of Bale have stations on the western coast of Africa, along the Gulf of Guinea, etc. Never was human civilization oppressed with more appalling difficulties. The missionaries did rapidly, one after another, under the influence of this deadly climate. It could almost be calculated how many years, or rather how many months a Christian preacher could live in this pestiferous land. But the pupils of the House of Missions were not hindered by so formidable an obstacle. When some fell, others took their place, as on a field of battle. Noble and sublime devotedness of true children of God! Here we have no honors to gain, no glory to acquire. Here the ardor of battle did not keep up the courage of the brave, and the courage of the brave was not the courage of the brave. Their was a heroic, unselfish, obscure, patient, and for twenty years and more, Christians were found who did not shrink from this appalling task.

At last their efforts have been rewarded. Several African villages have received gladly the missionaries. "The language of the country," says the report of the Committee of Bale, "has been learned, and books printed. A seminary has trained assistants among the young Africans, who already take the place advantageously of the old white schoolmasters. A whole village of negroes, the village of Acra, impressed by the exertions of a missionary, have resolved to observe the Sabbathday."

No one any longer opposes the instruction of youth, the number of whom increases in the schools. May our friends rejoice with us, and aid us to rescue this country from pagan darkness!"

MISSIONS AND CIVILIZATION.

In the March number of the Journal, we called attention to certain views about the conducting of missions, contained in a letter from a Methodist missionary of long experience.

We have since observed that the missionary of the Presbyterian church at Corisco has formed a separate native village, seemingly under the same conviction. This was the uniform method of conducting missions in South Africa by Dr. Vanderkemp and his successors.

We perceive the following letter from a native scholar in the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, discussing the same topic, and manifesting earnest anxiety to have such education afforded to him, as will fit the native who embraces Christianity to live a civilized life, and not return to the customs of his tribe.

We think the subject thus broached eminently deserving careful examination, and some practicable method for its accomplishment should be devised.

LETTER FROM A NATIVE AFRICAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SOUTHERN CHURCHMAN.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—In a letter, lately received from Mr. Henig, of the African Mission, the following from a native (Grebo) Christian youth was enclosed. As it was intended to bring before the public the views of a native subject who sought to convey the mind of the writer, it may not be improper to put it in print. Mr. H., in a way of explanation, remarks that "he is reflecting than any scholar I have ever known, and his mind dwells very much upon the future destiny of his people. He is particularly anxious to have them taken a step towards their elevation. His idea, that they need teachers in those arts, is certainly worthy of regard, and I encouraged him to express his thoughts in the letter which he has written. Do not think his desire to give it publicity arises from vanity. I believe his object is to have them instructed in those arts, and to have them taken a step towards their elevation. 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**HERMAN CAMP'S REVIEW OF GERRIT
SMITH.**

CIRCULAR.

ERRIT SMITH, ESQ.:

In the above two articles of the constitution, whole plan, aims, and objects of the society spread out to the gaze and inspection of world eyes. And you dare to say that the constitution is false. And yet you dare to say to the Governor, "you was deceived," that "you thought you enjoyed an abolition society!" And pray, sir, how long did it take you to find out your mistake? To discover this monstrous cheat, by which "you was deceived?" I believe you was a member of the Colonization Society about twenty years, and most of the time Vice-President. The society was organized in the year 1816. You did not discover your mistake, and that you had got into the wrong by until the year 1835! In your own language as I say, "shame on your head and shame your heart," that you made such a mistake, as took so long to find it out. But who among us or all men, would ever have believed in your head, or in others, that you was ever deceived, or mistaken in any of these matters. The truth

[illegible]

already accomplished demands our devout thanks and gratitude to those noble and disinterested philanthropists who compose it, as being, under the greatest earthly benefactors of a despised and oppressed portion of the human family.

"Whereas, it has been widely and maliciously asserted in the United States of America, that the inhabitants of this colony are unhappy in condition and anxious to return: *Resolved*, that the report is false and malicious, and originated by the enemies of the colored people of this colony."

The effects which the existence of such an
pendent nationality will have upon their own
tal energies, upon the intellectual capacity
children, upon the future elevation of their
race, constitute one argument. The use we
they will prove to the continent of Africa in
destruction of the slave-trade, in raising
gradation the surrounding tribes, and in penet-
every dark corner of ignorance and supersti-
the reflected light of their own knowledge, val-
and freedom, is another. The condition which

The same writer says that Nangoro lives inside 11° 37', and longitude 16° 45'. 'This is further north than any traveler or missionary has been before.

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For the New-York Colonization Journal

THE LAND OF HAM.

Nor was the connection of the chosen seed with this mysterious race broken off after Israel's exodus from Egypt. Solomon, an illustrious type of Christ, takes his favorite wife from Egypt. She is "black," he says, "but comely," of a genuine African race. The extraordinary celebration of the nuptials of this marriage; its being made the subject of one or more of the Psalms designed to be used in exciting and guiding the devotions of the Church at all after time; and the occasion of those extraordinary songs, called Solomon's, in which there is understood to be a deep spiritual meaning of profound interest to the Christian, give no mean significance to this union. And a circumstance which may deserve some regard in the connection alluded to, is the fact so particularly recorded, that "Solomon built a palace for the daughter of Pharaoh, after that he had finished the house of the Lord."

But this thought shall form the subject of our
Next article. H. R.

For the New-York Colonization Journal.

EDUCATION IN AFRICA

The native population, on the coast and inland to which Christian civilization must penetrate from Liberia and these British posts, amounts to many millions. All these, it is hoped, the beneficial influence of the college will ultimately reach.

By order of the Trustees:
JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary.*

THE ONLY HOPE OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

show two numbers we have already attempted to show that, however men's views may differ in regard to the institution of slavery, *yet* *as* there are satisfactory indications on all sides that Providence will make American slavery the great instrumentality for the civilisation of the negro race. One of the most encouraging signs in this connection is derived in connection with the present matter, in this fact: that the *anti-slavery*, so long known as one of the most prominent American abolitionists, and twice their candidate for the presidency, has, after some twenty years of devotion to the study of the subject, come to the conclusion at last that there is no hope for the free colored race in this country except in emigration to Liberia. The subject is very significantly Birney's opinion. The subject is very significant, and being a man who had the credit among those who knew him of integrity of character, as well as of moderation of spirit, he doubtless was sincere in adopting the views he held. But the honest man is sure at last, when new light breaks in, to disengage himself from his former errors, and to stand for independence and honesty of opinion. In surveys of the past, the free colored people of the United States, the Birney establishments with great readiness the following propositions, and from these draws propositions which cannot be resisted: First, that the gigantic attempt which has been made by the free colored population and their friends in this country to secure to them equal rights with the white population, and equal participation in the community, has proved a failure; and the writer sees no possibility of hope for the amelioration of their condition, or change in the public opinion of the Northern and Western States. Secondly, although he does not look upon the colony of Liberia as the most inviting place for an emigrant to go to, still he has adopted it as the only place for the free colored population of America, with any hope of establishing institutions

Rejoicing that we do in the change of Judge Birney's opinions, since they coincide so entirely in the main with the views which have been cherished from the beginning by the American Colonization Society, we gladly give full currency to his opinions, and would publish his address if we could crowd it into our columns. We shall, however, content ourselves, for the present at least, with these few remarks, which give the substance of his argument.

—*Herald of the Union.*

LIBERIA AND COLONIZATION.

And will it not? The slave population increases so rapidly that in fifty years the free and servile population of the slave States will be equal, supposing the ratio of increase to be the same. It is posing the question of the future of the South. Will this result without alarm. He realizes that emancipation and colonization must be the remedy, if it be not the preventive; and only fears that this remedy will come too late. The negro population of the South is about to present itself to the South, upon which, more than upon any abolition or other agitation, the continuance of slavery will depend. Is there not other labor fitted to till the soil, outwearing that of the negro in the tropics? The question is not a difficult one. If the answers be answered yes; and if Cooly labor upon the tropics prove what it has already proved in Borneo, Java, the Indies, California, and Cuba, the only difficulty will be, how shall the negroes be disposed of? It is not a question of the future of the South; and it will, we sincerely believe, be found profitable to pay for the removal of the negro to Liberia, or to import in his place the skillful and intelligent and laborious Chinese. It will pay, therefore, to let the

With these anticipations, we cannot exaggerate the importance of the present struggle. We are looking forward to an economical question, a battle of the masses. The Christian, the pious, the religious Christian may justly exult in the glorious promise of the future, when the enshrouded Ethiopians shall borrow gospel light from their Liberator brethren, who, having gone down into the house of bondage, have brought the good news to the benighted heathen. But the prophet of the future is not in religion with them. The hope is a reasonable one, but we have only to do here with the effect of the exodus upon our own shores. The retirement of the African race will leave us a comparatively homogeneous people, a people of a single race, a people of a single creed, a people of a single social system. He does not enjoy, because, from natural or social reasons, he does not merit, equality with the Caucasian, in position or privilege. The taste which tolerates the idea of intermarriage and interpopulation is a taste which is not to be found in the negro. He is a helot, call him a freeman or a slave as you will. Now and then, an individual rises above the level of his race; but only exhibits, in doing so, the weakness of his fellows. Their presence takes our purest blood, our noblest spirits, and displaces our own people from labor that would otherwise save them from pauperism and the almshouse; and tends to the culture of manners among us not quite as compatible as they might be with reputation. The negro cannot fail to benefit the whole white population; and to him the benefit is unquestionable. — *New-York Daily Times*.

THE GOSPEL AMONG SLAVES.

household.
From the records of the Freeburian church in
Grose, Texas, it appears that Mr. Doremus came to
menace his labors here in November, 1846. In
1847 he was ordained as an evangelist. In 1848 an
effort was made to raise funds to erect a house of
worship, and on the 6th of October, 1848, a
church was organized, exclusively Presbyterians, in
church west of the Mississippi river was dedica-
tated to the worship of God. This year was also
fruitful in some remarkable conversions, both in
the immediate neighborhood of the church, and in
the surrounding country. In 1849, a new church
building was erected, where Mr. Doremus had frequently preached
and where also a station house of worship has since
been erected, in which Mr. D. officiates at stated
intervals. On the 14th of October, 1849, the
church at Grose Texas was united with a similar
church at Grose, Texas, 10 of whom were re-
ceived on profession, and 6 on certificate from
other churches. In 1850, a comfortable parsonage
house was built at the expense of the people.
On March 14th, 1852, the death of Mr. Doremus
occurred, aged 46 years. God's dew and Sabbath
rest were upon and upon all these efforts. Last Sabbath
23 were received into the church, 22 of whom
were colored. The whole number admitted by
Mr. D. during his ministry is 44; 48 on profession, 16
on certificate. The number of members who have
been removed is 10. Of the 48 re-
maining, 36 are negroes. Other plantations in the
vicinity are accessible to the gospel.

PATRIAL MISSIONS IN CONGO.—At one time the entire kingdom of Congo was gathered into the pale of the Catholic Church. In its capital there were eleven churches and other places of worship and in the whole kingdom were hundred consecrated churches, and probably twice as many places where the priests performed baptism and celebrated mass. A hundred missionaries from Europe of the different orders, at various times, labored among the people of this field under the most favorable circumstances. Yet before the close of the eighteenth century almost every trace of Christianity had disappeared from the land, and the people had fallen back into the deepest ignorance and heathenism. How can this be? It is a question that the priests have tried the most various means of converting them; they sought them the sign of the cross, instead of teaching them the Bible.

* Here is evidently a mistake of the printer. It should read 4° instead of 40°.

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REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

AFRICA AND ITS FUTURE.

Thus following thoughts are much condensed. They express my own views of the great scheme of Divine Providence for blessing Africa, and constitute the pillar of cloud by day and fire by night, to guide my judgment and my action, and give me confidence and hope in the regeneration of that great continent, and the deliverance of our own land from one of its greatest evils.

1. Africa is yet to be evangelized and civilized. This certainly rests on divine prophecies and promises. I need not here cite the testimony of the Bible.

2. History affords no instance of a great heathen nation or continent being evangelized and civilized by foreigners alone. They must begin the work, carry Christianity and its institutions to them, plant the good seed, and lay the foundations of education and of the social state. But the greater work of the universal diffusion of these through the nation must ultimately be done by the natives or their descendants, trained and educated for this work.

3. On what continent, or among which Christian nation of the earth, could the natives of Africa (who, like themselves or their children, are to be its future evangelizers and civilizers) have been placed, where they would have obtained any correct ideas of civil and religious liberty, but in the United States? We believe that, notwithstanding their oppression here, they have obtained better ideas on this subject than they could have found in any other country. This love of gain has done and made them slaves; and in doing this it has done an enormous wrong. There is no apology for it. Yet out of this enormous wrong, God, in his wondrous working Providence, may, as he has done in a thousand instances, bring immense good to Africa.

4. The colony at Liberia has been and now is going through the same providential discipline which all Christian colonies on heathen shores have ever been subjected to, and which have at length so flourished as to extend their influence over the natives.

5. The Plymouth colony's good was the men who composed it, did not for many years so grow and flourish as to attract to any extent the attention of Europe, and thus draw to it the ignorant, degraded, and vicious of the Old World, with no sympathy for the character and object of the pilgrims, as to overpower them by their number, and thus defeat their design. Divine Providence permitted them to be hid in those sands, and there suffer on, until by suffering they had laid deep, in their own character and principles, and by the future influence of the example of hardship, heroism, and faith in God's faithfulness, the foundation of a new empire of freedom. They must have time to gain strength by suffering, before they could bear the pressure of aliens and of evils from without.

6. Which of the nations now most advanced in civilization and Christianity has not been subjected to an early baptism of suffering in the wilderness, or has not come up from early barbarism and slavery by the aid of foreign Christian men, carrying to it the gospel, and planting the seeds of all that now adorns and blesses it?

7. We find in the history of the Christian colonies on the coast of Africa, a course of providential discipline, of struggles and suffering, parallel with that of the Plymouth colony. We believe that this parallel will hold in the influence of those colonies on the destiny of Africa.

8. How common is it for us now to plead the sufferings and hardships of our pilgrim fathers as a motive to urge our countrymen to spread and establish over all this broad land, the civil and religious blessings derived from them. This is a common feeling, and an honorable and powerful motive. So, one hundred years hence, and we hope in less time, the children of the colored men now in bonds in this country, and their grandchildren, will be found traversing the mountains and plains of Africa, as ministers of the gospel and missionaries, pleading the hardships endured by their fathers in this house of bondage, as a motive to persuade Africans to spread the gospel all over that great continent.

9. There is as much or more gold in Africa as there is in California. Gold is washed down from her mountains by rivers and drains to her plains and coast, just as it is in California. "The golden sands of Africa" are as true in reality as in poetry. It is said that England, by her commerce with Africa, has already taken away more than two hundred millions of dollars in gold. Not long since,

an African chief, residing about one hundred miles from the coast, came to Liberia, literally loaded down with ornaments of pure gold, and carrying a large canoe of the precious metal. As the influence and power of those colonies extend into the interior, those deposits of gold will be discovered by intelligent and scientific men. Then the cry of "Gold!" will be heard, coming from the interior of Africa, as loud and as earnest as has fallen on our ears from California.

10. Our commerce with Africa will soon demand regular steam communication with her. A project for this is already before the public; and when this is accomplished, access to those colonies will be easy and cheap.

Then too will be heard from Africa that stirring cry, *Gold, gold!* stirring the mind of the colored man here, and drawing him to Africa as a place of health, strength, and throngs from those States to California. Whoever lives to see the year 1900, will find a large immigration of colored people going from this country to Africa as we now see coming from Europe to us. Even now, this tide to Africa is annually increasing, indicating most clearly the coming exodus. In the mean time the republic of Liberia will have gained a position of strength, prosperity, and influence, to bear this pressure from without, and to assimilate to itself those foreign elements, and to use them for diffusing its blessings far into the interior.

Many of the pious colored people in this country will be long moved by the missionary spirit to go to Africa, for the purpose of aiding in spreading the gospel there. From all we have been able to learn, we believe that as large a proportion of these people are truly pious as can be found among the white population. It is reported on good authority that the colored people of the interior of Africa are safe in saying that at least half a million of these people have so learned and embraced the gospel, in the last one hundred years, in spite of their bonds and degradation, as to find their way to heaven. How many of these would have found their way to that world had they not been born and bred in Africa? No thanks to slavery for this, but adoration and thanks to that God who can thus educate such good from the evil and wrong which man inflicts.

If this brief view of what we regard as God's providential plan for the regeneration of Africa is true, can any one doubt the present and prospective importance and agency of the American Colonization Society? It has already done greater good than the present can appreciate. It has already been subjected to trials, discouragement, and obloquy; the same course of discipline which God, in his providence, educates and trains those men, those societies, and those nations, which he employs and blesses to do the greatest good to the human race.—*New-York Observer.*

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ON COLONIZATION.

Our correspondent from Staten Island has requested a republication of Mr. Jefferson's celebrated letter of 1811 to John Lynd, a Quaker gentleman.

We cheerfully comply with his request, and hope that, in the perusal of the opinions of so sagacious a statesman, many may find their own confidence in Liberia increased.

Sir:—You have asked my opinion on the proposition of Ann Milfin, to take measures for procuring, and settling in this country, a colony of colored people of color of these States might from time to time be colonized, under the auspices of different governments. Having long made up my mind on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that I have ever thought that the most desirable measure which could be adopted, for gradually drawing off this part of our population—most advantageous for themselves, as well as for us. Going from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transplanting them among the inhabitants of Africa, and thus carry back to the country of their origin some of the civilization which they had acquired, and thus be a blessing in the end to that country.

I received, the last year of my entering into the administration of the general government, a letter from the Governor of Virginia, consulting me, at the request of the Legislature of the State, on the means of procuring some asylum, to which those people might be occasionally sent. I proposed to him the establishment of Sierra Leone, in which a private company in England had already colonized a number of negroes, and particularly the fugitives from the States during the Revolutionary War; and the same company had offered to sell the land to be obtained, some of the Portuguese possessions in South America, as most desirable. The subsequent Legislature approving these ideas, I wrote the ensuing year (1802) to Mr. King, [see remarks], my Minister in London, to endeavor to negotiate with the Sierra Leone Company, and induce them to receive such of these people as might be colonized thither. He opened a correspondence with Mr. W. and Mr. Thornton on the subject, and in 1803 I received, through Mr. King, the result, which was that the colony was going on in but a languishing manner; that the funds of the company were likely to fail, as they received no return of profit to keep them up; that they were then in treaty with the government to take the establishment off their hands; but that in no event would they be willing to receive more of these people from the United States, as it was that portion of our country which the United States, and indeed, by their *idleness and turbulence*, had kept the interior in constant danger of dissolution, which could not have been prevented but for the aid of the Maroon negroes from the West Indies, who were more industrious and orderly than the others, and supported the authority of the government and its laws. I think I learned afterwards, that

the British government had taken the colony into their own hands, and I believe it still exists. The effort which I made with Portugal, to obtain an establishment from them, within their colonies in South America, proved also abortive. You inquired further whether I would use my endeavors to procure such an establishment on the coast of Africa, from other powers, and particularly the French. Certainly I shall be willing to do anything I can to give it effect and safety. But I am but a private individual, and could only use exertions with individuals; whereas, the national government can exert themselves at once to those of Europe, to obtain desired securities, and will unquestionably be ready to exert its influence with those nations to effect an object so benevolent in itself, and so important to a great portion of its constituents. Indeed, nothing is more to be desired than that the United States would themselves undertake to make such an establishment on the coast of Africa. Exclusive of motives of humanity, the commercial advantages to be derived from it might defray all its expenses; but for this the national mind is not prepared. It may perhaps be doubted whether many of these people would voluntarily consent to such an exchange of situation, and but few of those who are advanced to a certain age in habits of slavery would be capable of governing themselves. This should not, however, discourage the experiment, nor the early trial of it. And propositions should be made with all the prudent caution requisite to secure the interest, the safety, and the prejudices of all parties.

Accept the assurances of my respect and esteem.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

REMARKS.

Mr. King subsequently, in February, 1825, being at the time a Senator of the United States, submitted the following resolution to that body:

Resolved, That as soon as the portion of the existing funded debt of the United States, for the payment of which the public land of the United States is pledged, shall have been paid off, then, and thereupon, the whole of the public land of the United States, with the net proceeds of all future sales thereof, shall constitute or form a fund, which is hereby appropriated; and the faith of the United States is pledged that the said fund shall be inviolably applied to aid the emancipation of such slaves, and the removal of such free people of color, in any of the said States, as, by the *decrees of the State* respectively, may be allowed to be emancipated or removed, to any territory or country without the limits of the United States of America.

Mr. Jefferson, it will be noticed, advances the same sentiment, of the propriety that the government itself should patronize the great scheme of African colonization. He says: "Nothing is more desirable to be wished, than that the UNITED STATES WOULD THEMSELVES UNDERTAKE TO MAKE SUCH AN ESTABLISHMENT ON THE COAST OF AFRICA. Exclusive of motives of humanity, the commercial advantages to be derived from it might defray all its expense."

Such were the sentiments of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the immortal Declaration of Independence, and of Rufus King; both were among the wisest statesmen to whom our country has given birth. Such sentiments speak volumes in favor of Colonization, and as such I have them, a comment upon themselves. It cannot, however, but endear this plan to all patriotic hearts, and strengthen their confidence in its wisdom, to be reminded that it comes commended to the present generation by the approbation and authority of our early, noble, and most sagacious statesmen.

Staten Island, June 18, 1852. G. P. D.

EARLY ACTION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ON SLAVERY.

The manner in which Christians felt and acted upon the question of slavery at the time the Constitution of the United States was under discussion in 1787, is well illustrated by the following extract taken from an old book.

They recognized the dangers to society of emancipation without preparation, and recommended to their members to give their slaves education, and to entrust them with some property, or allow them some privilege whereby they might earn the means of self-purchase; which, we doubt not, has been acted upon by thousands of Southern masters. The prudence and regard to the interest and state of civil society, recommended to those looking to *eventual* emancipation, are especially worthy of note; the inattention to which, we believe, has been a great cause of delay.

In the minutes of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia for the year 1787, before the General Assembly was constituted, we find the following, viz.:

The Synod of New-York and Philadelphia do highly approve of the general principles in favor of universal liberty that prevail in America, and of the interest which many of the States have taken in promoting the abolition of slavery. Yet, inasmuch as men introduced from a servile state to a participation of all the privileges of civil society, without a proper education, and without previous habits of industry, may be in many respects dangerous to the community, therefore, they earnestly recommended it to all the members belonging to their communion, to give those persons who are at present held in servitude such good education as may prepare them for the better enjoyment of freedom. And they moreover recommended that masters,

whenever they find servants disposed to make a proper improvement of the privilege, would give them some share of property to begin with, or grant them sufficient time and sufficient means of procuring, by industry, their own liberty, as a moderate rate; that they may thereby be brought into society with those habits of industry that may render them useful citizens. And finally, they recommended it to all the people under their care, to use the most prudent measures consistent with the interest and the state of civil society, in the parts where they live, to procure, eventually, the final abolition of slavery in America.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

THE TREASURY POLICY.

COLONIZATION ROOM, Washington City,
June 15, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR:—The Hon. Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, member of the House of Representatives, on the 4th of June introduced the following bill:

A Bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit with the several States the fourth instalment of the deposits of the public lands to be made with said States by the act approved June 13, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to deposit, on a pro rata basis, with those States that received the previous instalments, the fourth instalment of the deposits of public money, directed to be made with said States, under the provisions of the thirteenth section of the act approved the twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in sum, to which each State was entitled respectively, to wit:

With the State of Maine,	\$318,610 75
" New-Hampshire,	223,028 93
" Massachusetts,	445,657 88
" Rhode Island,	137,445 19
" Connecticut,	834,890 00
" Vermont,	223,028 93
" New-York,	1,381,172 37
" New-Jersey,	324,890 00
" Pennsylvania,	953,338 36
" Maryland,	324,890 00
" Maryland,	316,612 75
" Virginia,	728,000 00
" North Carolina,	477,619 13
" South Carolina,	350,474 63
" Georgia,	354,474 63
" Alabama,	293,028 93
" Louisiana,	190,306 38
" Mississippi,	127,445 19
" Kentucky,	127,445 19
" Tennessee,	477,619 13
" Ohio,	669,086 96
" Indiana,	293,028 93
" Illinois,	127,445 19
" Arkansas,	95,338 36
" Michigan,	95,338 36

Which several sums amount in the aggregate to \$3,367,514 98

And be it further enacted, That to carry into effect the provisions aforesaid, for the purpose hereafter mentioned, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be directed to cause to be prepared a certificate of stock for each State, containing the amounts as specified in the first section, to be deposited with it, signed by said Secretary, and countersigned by the Treasurer of the Treasury, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of January and the first day of July, commencing on the first day of July, in the year 1853.

§ 3. Be it further enacted, That this deposit is to be made with said States in transport to Liberia in Africa the free people of color within said States respectively, and to provide for and to educate said people, as each State entitled to the stock may direct: And when any State aforesaid, by an act for that purpose, shall agree to accept the deposit and appropriate the interest thereon, or to other effect as the State may designate, or, either of them, the said Secretary of the Treasury, on being notified thereof by an authenticated copy of the act, shall deliver to the Governor of said State so accepting said deposit, the certificate of stock prepared for said State in manner aforesaid, or to such other officer as the State may designate.

§ 4. Be it further enacted, When a State that accepts the said stock shall thereafter decline or omit to appropriate and expend the interest according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the interest on said stock so deposited with that State shall cease so long as the State shall thus decline or omit to carry this act into effect.

§ 5. Be it further enacted, The principal of said stock is not to be paid without the express direction of Congress.

§ 6. And be it further enacted, That when said States shall have received all the free people of color residing in their respective borders, as heretofore mentioned, then the balance of the money to which they are entitled shall be appropriated by said States to the education of the poor, or to internal improvements within their respective borders, as to each State shall seem right and proper.

Should this bill pass, it will place at the disposal of the States \$468,860 75 annually, for the purposes of Colonization. It is very important, therefore, that every means should be used to secure its passage as speedily as possible. To this end, we are anxious to have the members of Congress hear the voice of their constituents.

The above communication from Rev. Wm. McLean, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society at Washington, presents more fully the bill of Mr. Stanley, of which our Journal contained a notice some time since, as a measure proposed.

We do not know what prospect there is of securing the appropriation to pay this fourth instalment, ordered by Congress in 1836, during the Presidency of General Jackson. If, however, it

can be made by the present Congress, we believe no direction can be given to it that will better promote the harmony of this great nation, or conduce more to its perpetuity and to the liquidation of our debt to the African race, than that proposed in the above bill.

In order to afford aid to any of our friends in New-York who may desire to address/memorials in its favor to Congress, we add the following outline of a memorial suitable for the purpose, to be modified in each case to express the exact wishes of the memorialists.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

We, the undersigned, citizens of ———, in the State of ———, most earnestly pray your honorable body to pass the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by the Hon. Edward Stanley, entitled, "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit with the several States the fourth instalment of the deposits of the public money directed to be made with said States by the act approved June 23, 1836." We most respectfully represent that we approve of its provisions, and fervently desire to see them adopted.

LIBERIA.

The following tribute to the excellent inaugural of President Roberts we find in an exchange, and can adopt all its sentiments. Let the American government be consistent only, and Liberia would be recognized. Well did that great statesman, Daniel Webster, remark: "I do not see why we should not recognize the government of Liberia, as we have recognized countries possessing a people of inferior intelligence." The Indians of the Sandwich Islands are no more deserving, and have less claims than the people of Liberia.

The inaugural Address of President Roberts has probably attracted more attention than any similar document which has ever reached us from the western shores of Africa; although it is characterized by a moderation becoming the chief of a young republic, yet it is replete with patriotic and manly feeling, and evinces a perfect confidence in the belief that, under the blessing of God, the course of Liberia will be upward and onward, and that although it may now be comparatively the grain of mustard-seed, yet that it is destined to become a tree, whose branches shall cover a nation.

Doubtless, Liberia is the star in the East for the black man; by its rays it is that one hundred and fifty millions of heathen in Africa are to be enlightened and evangelized.

It is gratifying to perceive that the Colonization enterprise, that glorious banner of redemption, which, but a few years ago was considered a chimera, the shadow of a rainbow, is now looked upon as one of the most important philanthropic movements that ever engaged the hearts of a Christian people. Truly does the Westminster Review say: "The American people are successfully planting free negroes in Africa; a greater event probably in its consequences, than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the new world." Some of the most violent but conscientious opposers of this system have risen above the mists of error, and now view it with decided favor, while those who have ever been friendly to the cause no longer hesitate to declare that the enterprise has been crowned with signal success. The republic of Liberia (the fruit of their labors) now stands forth an independent state. France and England have kindly taken her by the hand, and have led her into the path of civilization.

It is a mortifying circumstance that the United States have not yet recognized the nationality of Liberia; appeals have been made to our government in behalf of that republic, but being neither extensive nor strong, distinguished men in Congress, save a general thing, have found it easy to defer them.

LETTER FROM REV. T. G. BOWEN.

MINISTERS IN YARRIBA, NEAR THE NIGER RIVER.

BROOKFIELD, Feb. 2, 1852.

I AM now two days north of Abokuta, among the Kong mountains, having crossed the first ridge. It is a most beautiful country. Scarcely any thing in the scenery is African. There is much prairie, and the very forests have an undergrowth of grass instead of bush, as usual. Yet the hills are not high either here or anywhere else in Yarriba; twenty-five thousand feet is thought to be the highest. I meet here with strange trees and birds. Most of the trees are now destitute of leaves, but the brown forests are beginning to be clothed by the bright green of young leaves scattered here and there on a solitary tree or a clump of trees happens to be more forward than the others. The butter tree abounds. The valleys between the hills are extremely beautiful. The hills are of granite, often almost solid. Brookfield is on the top of a hill perfectly impracticable—population two or three thousand. I am two days journey farther on; Bohoo about five I want to go on, and hope, by prudence, to succeed. The people are kind, and somewhat civilized. A white man cannot speak to some of them at first, owing to their shyness. The governor, Bliok, wants me to stay, but is quite willing for me to go. I trust we can give him a school under a good native teacher after a while. If the brethren could see what I do, I must think there would be no scarcity of missionaries or of money.

I am alone, and may fail; but the risk of prosperity is nothing compared with my life, which I risk in my true cause, and in quite willing for me to risk home once, at least; but let no one while

per that I should abandon the field. If no one comes out this year, perhaps they will next; or if not in five years, perhaps they will in ten. The case lies between the brethren and God.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JUNE, 1852.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE pastors of churches throughout the State of New-York are earnestly requested to use the first Sabbath of July, which is the fourth day of the month, to make an appeal to their people in behalf of the Colonization Society. The aspect of the cause toward Africa is cheering, and such as to secure the prayers and sympathies of all Christian hearts.

In the early days of the Colonization enterprise, its relation to the progress of liberty in the world seemed to render the season of the year commemorative of our own freedom peculiarly appropriate for collections in its favor.

It is, however, a busy season among the farmers, when money is needed for the harvest; and in the cities, owing to the great heat, the press of the weather, families are vacant, and the owners absent on summer excursions. For these reasons, another time of the year, if it could be secured, would promise larger donations. The custom, however, is established, and the congruity of time and theme forbids a change. Freedom's day and freedom's progress! Our country's emancipation and our country's safety! Our noble declaration of liberty, and its practical achievement in behalf of poor Africa! What themes more appropriate to the season?

In Africa, a young republic sheds its light upon regions of the deepest despotism and tyranny; the light of Christian liberty shining upon the darkness of pagan slavery. In our own land, a door of hope is opened for the desponding freedmen and their children, through which to take their exodus to a land of social and political equality.

The past year should encourage us to efforts for the future. Within the last eighteen months, since January, 1851, more than eight hundred emigrants have left for Africa under the auspices of the Colonization Society. During that time, nearly five thousand dollars, given expressly for that object, have been expended in purchasing territory to extinguish the slave-trade. An organized attempt of old slave-trading chiefs to destroy the Liberian settlement and recommence the slave-trade, has been defeated. By the interference of the Liberian government, many tribes who were waging a merciless war have been induced to make peace with each other. Churches and schools have been built; over forty schools have been opened, including week-day and Sabbath schools, into which hundreds of youth have been gathered to obtain an education. Missions have been strengthened and enlarged. New regions of the interior, of most inviolating country, have been explored. In one word, the good and the best of Israel's God has been with us, to prosper and to bless.

Yet there is much to be done. Other territory needs to be occupied; settlements already formed need strengthening; many, long prejudiced, are changing their views; and desire to emigrate; and more schools are needed.

We believe the beneficial effect upon Africa of the Republic of Liberia no longer needs argument. The most inveterate skeptic concedes that by its light shines in darkness; a government of freedom and republicanism occupies the place of former despotism and slavery; a lawful commerce has superseded the slave-trade; civilization and arts have been planted where they did not exist; and Christian churches, Sabbath, and Bibles have displaced Devil-worship, fetichs, and human sacrifices. All this is conceded. It is too manifest to be denied.

There is one aspect of Colonization not so well understood, and yet of great importance. In the year 1810, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, having heard the merits of Colonization fully discussed, adopted the following paper, which, as setting forth briefly the *Jan* principal arguments in its favor, is worthy of republication:

The following overture was submitted to the Assembly, which, being read and amended, was adopted, viz.:

The objects and plans of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States having been stated to the General Assembly, and the same having been considered and discussed, the Assembly resolved that, in their opinion, the plan of the Society is benevolent in its design, and, if properly supported, and judiciously and vigorously prosecuted, is calculated to be extensively useful to this country and to Africa.

The situation of the people of color in this country has frequently attracted the attention of this Assembly. In the distinctive and indelible marks of their color, and the prejudices of the people, an insuperable obstacle has been placed to the execution of any plan for elevating their character, and placing them on a footing with the Christian brethren of the same common family. In the opinion of the Assembly, the Assembly believe that the proposed colony in Africa may be made a powerful auxiliary in the efforts which are making to abolish the iniquitous traffic in slaves carried on in Africa, and happily calculated to lay the foundation of a gradual emancipation of slaves in our own country, in a legal and constitutional manner, and without exciting

the rights or injuring the feelings of our Southern brethren. With these views, the Assembly feel it a duty to recommend the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States, to the patronage and attention of the churches under their care, and to benevolent individuals throughout the Union.

The italics are our own, and express the special idea to which we would draw the attention of our friends.

It is well known that, by a series of legislative enactments, becoming yearly more stringent, the privilege of emancipating slaves at their option is not allowed to their masters. These laws indicate the existence of the disposition to emancipate. Where has it come that Virginia now contains 54,000 free Negroes, and Maryland 74,000? They have been freed by the voluntary act of their former masters. Other masters now desire to emancipate their slaves, but find the laws of the State require, as a condition, that they shall give heavy bonds, or, as in Louisiana, that for each slave they shall deposit \$150, to pay for their transportation from the country. What shall such masters do? They can sacrifice the thousands of dollars of property represented in their slaves; but when shall they find the money to comply with the law? Such owners are as willing to make such a sacrifice as are not of the class who make slaves profitable. The most of them by their kindness to their slaves are kept poor. They find the obstacles insurmountable without assistance. The Colonization Society was designed and has practically solved such noble desires.

Since its organization, very nearly 4000 slaves have been thus aided to freedom, quietly, peacefully, and at their owners' desire, by the Colonization Society. Within sixteen months, from February, 1851, 335 have been thus freed by the assistance of this society, and by the act of about sixty owners. To present the fact more forcibly, we subjoin a list of the names of the philanthropic emancipators, and the number of slaves freed by each one. The average age of these slaves was a fraction over twenty years, showing that they were valuable to their owners. At the present price paid for this class of laborers at the South, \$500 each, their total value was over \$167,000. Ought not sympathy with such slave-owners, and sympathy for their slaves, and patriotism, and Christianity, to overcome our selfishness, and induce us to sustain a society, one of the least of whose influences is thus noble and charitable? While the sixty owners whose names are given below have sacrificed princely fortunes, and in some cases left themselves destitute of property, all the free States have not contributed one half that amount to prosecute the work of Colonization, and repay the debt due to Africa.

List of Emancipations and Emigrations to Liberia since February, 1851.	
Emancipated by	
John H. Crozier	1
William O. Roodman	1
Charles McKee	1
M. Eastland	1
William W. Rice	37
Unknown	1
Per <i>Barney Baltimore</i> , April, 1851.	
Emancipated by	
Jeremiah Bousner	1
John Sharp	1
David L. Adams	1
R. Campbell and Mrs. R. Smith	3
R. B. Haywood	1
F. M. Brown	1
Thomas Kirk	1
James N. Philpot	1
Mr. Gerrard	1
G. B. Lamer	1
Per <i>Liberia Packet</i> , July, 1851.	
Emancipated by	
T. J. Harrison	4
T. O'Connell	3
S. C. Mitchell	1
Mrs. Hunter	1
Per <i>Morgan Dix</i> , November, 1851.	
Emancipated by	
Miss Margaret Miller	33
H. Hamilton	2
G. Babash	2
Mr. Bagshaw	1
Rev. Dr. W. Hill	1
J. Nettles	6
Per <i>Liberia Packet</i> , January, 1852.	
Emancipated by	
Dr. M. L. Anderson	2
Mrs. Mildred M. Lewis	7
Alvin Doolittle	1
Mary Matthews	1
John W. Houghton	50
Bright, Nehale & Co.	1
Mrs. Margaret Stevenson	9
Per <i>John York</i> , January, 1852.	
Emancipated by	
Mrs. Susan Black	1
Thomas Spence	1
M. N. Penick	1
Mrs. Amanda Hall	2
Mr. A. Johnson	1
M. Merrill	7
Christopher Strong	13
B. Brown	1
L. Oltendun	1
Per <i>Barney Ball Cross</i> , May, 1852.	
Emancipated by	
James Long	1
John O'Connell	16
Edward Foster	2
S. P. Perry	2
David Griffiths	1
Miss E. Herbert	1
Edie P. Ham	1
Mrs. Baker	1
Rev. O. Mann	1
Rev. J. F. Parker	1
Isaac Dabner	11
Mrs. Land	2
A. Harper	25
Total	
	335

The free people of color in this State hold a Temperance Convention at Hudson, N. Y., on the 7th July. This is well.

They are also proposing a Political Convention at Elmira, on the first of August. This is ill. Will a display of their political strength really advance their interests in this State or the United States? The Abolition Societies evidently look sympathetically and more influenced by entering into the political whirlpool.

To us it appears that the exhibition of power between two great contending forces will draw down upon them the bitter hostility of whatever party they may be instrumental in defeating, while the victors will be slow to acknowledge the source of their victory.

PASTORS AND OUR PAPER.

We receive not unfrequently letters from pastors of churches, thanking us for the paper, and expressing a wish to have it continued; but, as circumstances do not allow them to take up a collection for the society on the first Sabbath of July, or at any other time, they do not feel entitled to it, and are not able to pay for it as subscribers. Cannot such persons entitle themselves to it by obtaining four subscribers at twenty-five cents each, and remitting us the amount, one dollar? In all such cases, five numbers of the Journal will be sent, one to the subscribers, and one to the friendly pastor obtaining them. Should each one of the two thousand pastors now receiving the Journal make the effort, and succeed, it would do more for the Colonization cause than any single agent could effect in five years. Who will try?

LIBERTY FOR THIRTEEN SLAVES.

We scarcely remember an instance among the numerous cases of emancipation exceeding in interest the one below. We have occasion to thank that the home which the lady referred to below heroically designs to sell in order to secure the liberty of this slave, that he may go to Liberia with his wife and children, is a gift of benevolent friends, made through esteem for her and respect for the memory of her lamented husband, than whom no man was more honored in life and lamented in death.

From the Journal of Commerce.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I hope you will excuse our appeal for the emancipation of an intelligent and dutiful slave. There is in one of our Southern States a widow lady, who has for years had a family of slaves, now numbering twelve persons, that is in her heart to liberate. The husband of one of these slaves, and father of eight of the children comprising this family, belongs to another estate, to the settlement of which there have been insuperable barriers up to the present time. Not willing to separate the woman and her children from the husband and father, this good lady has been waiting anxiously the arrival of the period when all can be sent to enjoy the freedom of Liberia. The impediments to the cottage and piece of ground, which this slave belongs are now removed, that were the needful means secured, he might soon be purchased, and his wife and relatives, thirteen in all, receive the gift of liberty from their liberal benefactor.

The inquiry that presses upon her is, how shall the needful fund be obtained? She can sell her little cottage and piece of ground. She is willing to do this, and become homeless, as her Saviour was; but even then it would not suffice. Now, gentlemen, with these facts in your possession, can you not make an appeal that shall redeem this father and husband, and thus free the whole family? I am informed that \$3,000 would be readily paid to this lady for her slaves; but she nobly rejects the idea, and has resolved at every sacrifice to set them free.

The amount required is one THOUSAND DOLLARS. Yours respectfully, J. B. P. We shall feel sadly disappointed if such a sacrifice is required from her for so noble an object. In liberating her own slaves, she sets an example of self-denial and sacrifice of the brightest kind; others who desire to share with her the burden of redeeming them. The obstacles which have hindered the husband's hopes of freedom heretofore were owing to the orphanage of his owners. If any one chooses to entrust their donations to us to meet this case, they shall be faithfully accounted for.

BRITISH WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

PROBABLY the author of the following extract was some disappointed manager of a sugar estate, who was disposed to attribute the very natural sympathy of freedmen into hostility to the white man's prosperity, and the love of independence into a combination of cunning and hate. We do not credit the evil motive; but, admitting his facts to be correct, it presents the most unimpeachable testimony to the growing wealth and prospective power of the free colored population of the British West Indies. Why any one should doubt that they will rise gradually, and acquire wealth and power, so as eventually to govern and possess the islands, we cannot see.

Does not this anticipated and seemingly certain result afford the key to the universal hostility, in our Southern States, to the idea of home emancipation? May we reasonably expect that the white population of South Carolina or Louisiana will, for a moment, entertain the project of so bestowing liberty on the slave population as to subject themselves or their descendants to the supremacy of their population of African origin? To wit seems that nothing is more improbable; and, therefore, if the present age is to see slavery voluntarily annihilated at the South, it must be by some scheme of emigration connected with emancipation. Why, then, that looks for and desires a peaceful solution of this great problem, can wisely oppose Colonization, or rather 'not give it his hearty aid'?

An English traveller, in a work entitled "Five Years in the West Indies," expresses the opinion that, in the course of time, the black population in some of the islands will crowd out the whites altogether. "It was a great mistake," he writes, "to allow the negroes to acquire property in the colonies beyond personal property. The negro saves money—all negroes can save money—and invests it in land, in fact, becomes a small proprietor; and

being his own, he cultivates this land very carefully, living on less than half the produce, and sending a ready market for the rest. He gives no credit, and so has no bad debts, but gets the money down. He wants no tea or coffee, and smokes no disburthening like the white, but can exist almost entirely on the produce of his land. Thus, by small degrees, he hems in the large plantations, and becomes a large landed proprietor. This is taking place, not merely on one spot, but all over the island. The negro has the white man, and anticipates with gle the time when, sooner or later, the colony must belong to the colored people. He monopolizes all the negro labor, and gets his work done in preference to the white planter, for these people are cunning enough to combine, and to hang together. The grounds of the white planter lie uncultivated for want of laborers, who will only work for him at a ruinous rate, and the estate must fall. This the negro knows very well, and watching his opportunity, he, with the ready money, pounces on as much of the spoil as he can obtain. All this might have been avoided by preventing the negroes from holding land; then they must either have labored for the whites, at a far higher remuneration than any other peasant on earth can obtain, or have quitted the colony, which they know better than to do."

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG LOWDER.

CAPTAIN BROWN'S arrival from the coast after a boisterous passage, though bringing few letters, is most welcome. The principal Liberia mail seems to have been destined to be forwarded by the Liberia Packet, which was expected to sail direct for America, while the Lowder came via Sierra Leone. The protracted voyage and long delay of the Packet renders the detention of the mail a matter of extreme regret.

We rejoice once more to welcome home the Rev. J. L. Wilson and lady, from the mission at Gaboon, who came in the Lowder to seek a restoration of health. He brings very flattering accounts of the mission at Gaboon.

The Rev. John W. Roberts, brother of President Roberts, who has for some years been acting as a missionary of the M. E. Church, came passenger in the same vessel, accompanied by Mrs. Roberts. We hail his arrival with peculiar pleasure, as offering to the free colored people a most unexceptional source for obtaining correct information.

Mr. Roberts was taken to Africa when quite a small lad, by his mother, and has grown up under the influences of the new republic. A residence of more than twenty years has well qualified him to speak understandingly, and his position and occupation as Methodist missionary will place his testimony beyond cavil. Should an opportunity be afforded him to mingle extensively with the colored population, it cannot be doubted that their minds will be disabused of much unfounded prejudice. We understand that Mr. Roberts has already been invited to attend the Colored Convention at Baltimore in July, and to make addresses in Newark, Hartford, and in this city and Brooklyn.

The only reference to the affairs of the colony is contained in extracts from the Liberia Herald and a correspondent in another column—except the following letter from the agent of the Liberian Agricultural Association. Perhaps there should be a word of explanation as to the aid to which the letter refers.

When the free colored people organized their own society, they seemed to apprehend opposition from the New-York Colonization Society. Instead, however, of opposition, the officers of that society have been God-speed; and finding that their agent, for clearing land and preparing farms, was likely to be detained for lack of funds, the Colonization Society offered to aid rather than see a whole year wasted in preparation for so interesting an experiment. The Emigration Association, however, is not amenable to the Colonization Society, and manages its own affairs.

Should that association succeed and enter largely into agriculture, we may expect in due development of the capabilities of Liberia ample compensation for the aid afforded them, even should their resources not enable them to pay the loan.

DEAR SIR:—I left your office December 30th, for Baltimore, and joined the Liberia Packet on the 4th of January, which set sail for Monrovia. We had a passage of 71 days; landed at Monrovia on the 15th of March. I feel myself under a thousand obligations to you and Mr. Phelps, for the kindness you bestowed upon the New-York Liberian Agricultural and Emigration Association, in making us a present to begin to lay the foundation of a New-York colony for all who may desire to seek a shelter from the stormy persecution of American prejudice. The government has kindly made us a present of six hundred acres of land on the St. Paul's river. The land is the most fertile I ever saw, extending back from the river for many miles; the river abounding with fish, and the forest with game in abundance.

I have just got through with surveying sixty farms, of ten acres each, and clearing off ten to twelve acres of land. Two houses are begun to be built: one will be finished this week, and I shall live in it, in order to be on the ground, the better to carry on the business. I shall not have funds enough to finish the sixty houses and clear the two acres of land to each house, as I am about to do, for each family, as soon as they arrive here. And to such I would say, in sincerity and in truth, if they work two hours each day, and cannot live better, more honorable and independent, than in America, they ought to die. I have heard much of Africa before I came here, of her rich soil and abundant treasure; "but the half has not been told."

But let this suffice. I would only say to my

dear colored friends, Come to Africa, and she will do you good. If you are poor, come; if you are rich, come; bring your money with you, and let us build up an asylum here, the only place for our people: take my honest word for it, as being strictly true. Christians! help them. Government! help them: Philanthropists! help them: Corporations! help them. May God help them to open their eyes, and awaken them to their best interests. Brethren, help yourselves! No longer lie down; come, and we will do you good. I have left my home and dear family for your sakes. Will you come, and enjoy the sweet breezes of African liberty?

I remain your humble servant,
ABRAHAM CALDWELL.

We add another letter from Mr. Caldwell, furnished us by the Secretary of the Agricultural Association.

MONROVIA, APRIL 5, 1852.
To the President and Gentlemen of the New-York Liberian and Agricultural Association.

GENTLEMEN:—I arrived here on the 15th of March. I had an interview with President Roberts: he stated to me that he knew my mission was to purchase land. I asked him if he would not grant me sixty farms of ten acres each for the Association, which he readily granted as a gift, fronting on the St. Paul's river, sixteen miles from Monrovia. The St. Paul's river is navigable for vessels of a large class four miles above. The depth of water on the bar is about fifteen feet. The river is most beautiful in its situation, and it is regarded as being the healthiest location of any in the republic. After a long and tedious travel up and down the river, I have succeeded in getting one of the best locations on it, both in point of the fertility of the land and the healthiness of the place. I have got sixty farms fronting the river, of ten acres each.* I also promised to purchase six hundred acres immediately back of it, adjoining to it, at the June sale, as it cannot be sold any other way but at public auction. It is put up at fifty cents an acre, and it is probable that it will not cost me over one dollar per acre. As the disposition of persons here is to purchase farms, and not large tracts of land, I think that I shall not have much opposition. I think this country is the garden of Eden for our people; all that is wanted here, is a little means and energy. Without both, persons coming here will be like a vessel without cable or anchor. What appears to be the great pull-back to the cause of emigration, as carried out by the American Colonization Society, is that the emigrants, though comfortably provided for during the space of six months, yet, at the expiration of that time, there is no house or houses built for them. Many of them being very poor, others sick, they become discouraged, and lose all hope of living or being able to make a living. But with our Association, the evil or oversight will be remedied. When emigrants who are sent out by our Association arrive, they will find comfortable houses erected for their accommodation. Under such auspicious circumstances, it is impossible for them to fail of success. All I want is means, and I shall be able to put you up with many thousands of houses as you please, though I have had much difficulty in getting a start; but I have almost surmounted it, having to purchase farming implements, carpenter's tools, boat, and canoe, at a very dear rate. I have been obliged to pay three dollars per day for boat hire. The freight on the goods was paid; I had to pay the duties myself, which amounted to \$76 42. Tobacco sells here at from \$15 to \$18 per hundred; at twenty cents per pound retail, to the natives. No 3 Mackerel at \$10 per barrel. I find lumber very dear, too dear to build all the houses with; therefore I shall be obliged to build some log-houses and some frame. I shall also build a store-house sufficiently large to do all our business in. I shall make it a frame-house. The price of this plank is \$3 50 per hundred. This plank is \$2 50 per hundred. These are cash prices; trade prices are \$3 50 and \$4 50. For trade, tobacco is decidedly the best. For native trade, the following articles are the best: Blue Bath satin-stripe (a kind of thin, striped cotton) handkerchiefs—these sell best to the natives—and an assortment of all kinds of goods suitable for the Americans, which can be sold at very good profits, especially at the place where I propose to erect our store-house. There is no store on the St. Paul's river, and hence I think that I can do a very profitable business. These goods will answer me as so much cash to pay the hands, builders, carpenters, and so forth; yet a little cash is wanted.

The country is all that any reasonable man could desire it to be. It is, comparatively, very healthy to persons who have been in the country any length of time. Everything that grows here, grows in a flourishing and thriving state. On the St. Paul's river there are a great many large and wealthy farmers. The lands on the river are very nearly all taken up; that is, the front lands. I say to all my friends in New-York, that they could not do better than to emigrate to Liberia, and settle on farms which I shall have prepared for them; a comfortable house and two acres of cleared land planted. If they cannot there live comfortably, by working two hours in the day for the first six months, they ought to make their peace and depart. A man that will not work in New-York had better stay at home; for this country will not suit him. I was taken with the fever this night week, which prevented me from commencing

* Situated two miles on the north bank of the St. Paul's, between Kamsay and Millsburg.

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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONSISTENCY DEMANDED.

The following account of an act in the late Anti-slavery meeting, by a paper issued at Albany, edited by Myers, himself a colored man, credited to a *Sunday* paper of this city. The source of the report was such, that we should not have inserted it in the Journal without this semi-apology by one whose prepossessions, it may fairly be supposed, would have rejected the account unless substantially correct. Under the currency given it by the Temperance Telegraph without comment, we presume the report to present a fair account of a rather interesting scene. We have but two remarks to make upon it. The first is, the evidently growing dissatisfaction of the leading free colored people with the small modicum of elevation to which years of effort have barely raised them; and secondly, the no less evident proof that the practical difficulties of the case are such, that even the warmest friends of equality find insuperable difficulties in practically realizing their theory.

In conclusion, we doubt not that a few years more will convince both classes that emigration and distinct nationality is the only practical solution of the difficulty. In other words, colonization is the remedy.

The abolitionists seldom meet in council without having a "jolly row." Their motto is, "Peace and good-will to all mankind;" their practice is reciprocal denunciation. At length the blacks themselves have become disgusted with their officious friends and patrons, have discovered that they are a parcel of humbugs; and in the midst of the Anti-slavery Anniversary Convention at the Tabernacle, we saw proclaimed to the world. The immediate cause of the *emette* was the passage of a resolution offering aid to colored men to assist in emigrating from the United States. The resolution was adopted by the colored delegates, and an indication of a strong desire on the part of their pretended friends to get rid of them.

On Wednesday, the venerable George Downing, *chef de cuisine*, and a dab hand at a stew, opened a hot fire on the Anti-slavery Society at an advanced price now in the city. He accused the society of "letting itself down" to the level of the Colonizationists. Mr. Lewis Tappan, replied, informed brother Downing that "he was in error as to every matter of fact he had stated," which seems to us nearly equivalent to saying that brother Downing had lied. Brother Tappan insisted that the abolitionists mainly desired to help colored persons out of the country who desired to go.

Dr. McCune Smith, a well-educated colored man of good natural abilities, pitched into the anti-slavery men with more emphasis than even brother Downing. He said the white abolitionists seemed to think they had done the work of the society, they had endorsed the manhood of "God Almighty's black men." He had heard complaints that colored men could not get situations under the Executive Committee of the Anti-slavery Society, although there were offices in the gift of that committee worth \$5,000 a year. Brother Tappan insisted that he had taken the last prop from under the colored population, and they must henceforth fight their own battles. Professor Whipple accused brother Downing of slandering the Executive Committee, (unintentionally, of course,) and brother Downing rejoined that "the whole front of the society's reputation was in jeopardy."

Edwin W. Clark, a colored Jeweller, then struck in, and administered some home-thrusts to the rich abolitionists, showing that their practice did not by any manner of means agree with their professions. They did not encourage colored men in business as they did white men. He knew of others having been made to certain members of the Executive Committee by colored men to enter their commercial houses; but they were rejected. "Wherever colored persons are employed by these gentlemen," said brother Clark, "it is as the *lowest drudges*." Brother Clark was right. The abolitionist grandees continued to talking of the "color of the skin" of the blacks with the whites, and of the propriety of elevating the former to their true social position; but they never think of elevating Sambo to a higher dignity than that of family slave-boy.

When brother Clark had said his say, which we must admit was very much to the point, brother Smith arose and administered the following address. We copy from a report in the *Herald* of Friday:

"This fact cannot be got rid of, in this society. A colored man never got a \$1200 salary yet. The Executive Committee have either failed in their duty or they are blind to the abilities of colored men. Dr. Smith then proceeded to relate a case of a smart young man who had been an apprentice in his drug-store, and he got his diploma in college. He asked \$500 from John Rankin to assist him. It was refused. Lewis Tappan himself rejected a candidate that offered himself to go out in a ship with the whites, and of the propriety of elevating the former to their true social position; but they never think of elevating Sambo to a higher dignity than that of family slave-boy."

The Puritans have been referred to. Their idea was well expressed by Francis Pickens, "where liberty dwells, there is my country." There was a higher law than this, and it was, "Where my country is, there liberty shall dwell." The Puritan sentiment is old foggy compared with this new doctrine. [Applause.] The Puritans bear the burden of the sin of the fugitive slave law.

Brother Tappan denied the oft-imposed account that the black captain who offered to go out to Africa. The ship was not his own, he said, but had merely been chartered to take home the negroes of the *Amistad*. We do not see the force of this statement. The ship was chartered by the society, we believe.

As the day advanced, the dispute between the whites and the blacks became warmer, and from the feelings manifested by the latter, an open rupture is not improbable. The intelligent portion of the colored race are beginning to understand the truth to which we have frequently called attention, viz., that the rich white men at the head of the anti-slavery organization are merely theorists.

sympathizers. When the doctrine of equality is brought home to their "business and bosoms," they recoil.

CONNECTICUT AND COLONIZATION.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TO WHICH WAS REFERRED THE REPORT OF THE AFRICAN COLONIZATION, AT THE MAY SESSION, 1852.

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's late Message relating to African Colonization, respectfully report,—

That they have not been able, consistently with what was required of them by other duties, to give the subject the attention it deserves. In the opinion of your committee, it is a subject of great and increasing importance. We are gratified that our Chief Magistrate has seen fit to recommend it to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The scheme of African Colonization originated in England more than sixty years ago. It was projected by such men as Granville Sharp, Clarkson, and others, with a view to remove some destitute colored people then wandering in the streets of London, to Africa, and settle them in a colony. The British government being in favor of the plan of those distinguished philanthropists, took upon itself the expense of transporting the emigrants thither, and settling them for a period of six or eight months after their arrival. Accordingly, in the year 1787, some four or five hundred blacks residing in London were taken to the western coast of Africa, and established in a colony, known as the British colony of Sierra Leone; the first settlers having been slaves in America, and had served in the British army and navy during the war of the Revolution.

In 1792, over eleven hundred of their brethren who had been in like circumstances in the United States, were transported to that colony by the British government from Nova Scotia. Other successive bands from time to time have been made, consisting, for the most part, of Africans recaptured by British cruisers from slave-ships.

The colony is situated about eight degrees north of the equator. It has a territory of some 400 square miles, and a population of at least 50,000 persons.

The American Colonization Society was organized at the city of Washington in the year 1816. As was the case with the enterprise in England, the institution owes its origin to the philanthropic efforts of a few individuals, among whom were more active than any others, the names of New Jersey, and Samuel Mills, of Connecticut. A large number of men of distinguished eminence in various parts of the Union warmly espoused the cause of the Society. It was approved and recommended to the favor and patronage of the community, by resolutions adopted by the legislatures of thirteen of the States, and of the public bodies of several others.

The single object which the society proposed to accomplish was, to plant a colony of free colored people from the United States, with their own consent, upon the western coast of Africa.

The first company of emigrants under the auspices of the society, sailed from the city of New York, in the year 1820. In 1822, a permanent settlement was effected on Cape Mesurado, a beautiful elevation of land some three hundred miles south-east from the English colony. And that little colony of free blacks, established on that far distant shore, for ages ago, the short period of about thirty years has become an independent State, a CHRISTIAN REPUBLIC, whose independence has been acknowledged by four of the leading powers of Europe.

The republic of Liberia has a territory of 50,000 square miles, containing a population of nearly 200,000 colored persons, dwelling in peace and harmony upon their own "free soil," and under a government administered exclusively by themselves, no white man being allowed by the constitution to hold any office, or even to become a citizen there.

Wherever all we look for a parallel of successful permanent colonization, is to be found in the first settlements on these American shores.

The colony planted at Jamestown, Va., in 1607, says Chief Justice Marshall, then consisted of 100 persons, which number before September of 1700 was reduced to 38, when a reinforcement of 121 arrived.

In 1609, a further addition of 150 persons was made, and the colony amounted to 500 souls. But, by imprudence, extravagance, and dissipation, they were reduced in six months to sixty persons.

In 1611, the colony had increased to 200. In 1622, it had become still more populous, when it was attacked by the Indians, and 347 men, women, and children were destroyed. The company which had been chartered was dissolved, and the colony taken into the hands of the king, and enjoyed the care and protection of the crown.

In 1644, the case stood thus: About 2150,000 sterling had been expended in planting that colony; more than 9000 persons had been sent from Europe to people it; and, at the end of 17 years, the population was reduced to 1800 persons.

The Connecticut colony, 78 years after its settlement, contained a population of only 17,000. The Maine colony, which was settled in 1785, numbered about 2000. And concerning the Plymouth colony, history records that, in less than six months after the arrival of the May Flower, more than half of all who landed were destroyed by disease, want, and suffering.

If from such beginnings, this nation has risen by the blessing of God to the position she now holds, who can tell what Liberia may become, under the fostering care of the same God, two hundred years hence?

The British reviewer had reason for saying, "The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa; greater even in the consequences, than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the New World."

The fact should not be overlooked, that the State of Maryland made an annual appropriation from the public treasury, some twenty years ago, for the purpose of colonizing free blacks on the coast of Africa. A colony was accordingly established at Cape Palmas, south-east from Liberia, in 1853, denominated the Maryland Colony. We have then three colonies, or rather two colonies with a republic between them, whose territories join, and whose extent consists of about 1000 miles, with an average of some 40 in the interior.

These colonies at present are under entirely different governments; but at no distant day they may become confederated States under the same general government. They are at present, including their off-shore aid dependencies, a population of some three or four hundred thousand, under British and Liberian laws. Some of the most of the manifest results of the scheme of African colonization.

What then has it accomplished; and what is it destined to accomplish for the benefit of the colored race and for the world?

African colonization has exterminated the slave-trade on the western coast of Africa for an extent of at least 600 miles, and it has been officially reported to the British government, that it is suppressed on over 1800 miles of the coast, a result which armed squadrons alone could never have obtained. This is admitted on all hands.

Again: African colonization has established on that heathen shore civil and Christian institutions, where missionaries had labored for centuries to plant missions without success. And what must be the influence of those Christian colonies upon the hundreds of millions who inhabit that continent?

Again: This scheme is teaching the world that civil liberty, connected with a pure and perfectly free Christianity, is not necessarily confined to the Anglo-Saxon puritans; that it is a boon to be possessed and enjoyed by the children of Ham; that they are capable of maintaining self-government, and of securing for themselves a respectable standing among the independent nations of the earth.

Again: It has opened the door for an extensive and valuable commerce. The exports of Liberia amount, it is said, to about half a million of dollars per annum, and are increasing at the rate of fifty per cent.

Again: It is furnishing an asylum and Christian home for the exiled and oppressed children of Africa in all lands. Thousands have already gone from their fatherland from this country, many of whom are now prospering in their new abode, and might go. Thus has the door of emancipation been kept open, where it would otherwise have remained closed.

Finally: The past history and the present prospects of the cause afford most encouraging indications of its future prosperity. The great treat has been one, in many respects, of unprecedented success.

In view of the foregoing facts and considerations, your committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Americans, we owe a debt to Africa, and to her oppressed and injured children, whether in this or other lands, which we should endeavor to discharge with all fidelity, in all suitable ways.

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society happily unites African philanthropy and political expediency, our obligations to the same, to God; and that its principles and operations are most benevolent, not only towards our colored population, but towards both races in this country, and towards two quarters of the globe.

Resolved, That this Assembly recognize with gratitude the aid and aid in the past, and growing interest manifested in behalf of this cause.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The Legislature of Louisiana, now in session, has under consideration the movement in favor of African colonization, with a view of rendering it a substantial assistance. The following is a copy of a preamble and resolution relating to the subject, already adopted by the House of Representatives, and which, we understand, will be carried by a large vote in the Senate. In conjunction with the deep interest manifested in the same work by the governing bodies of other States, it may be regarded as evidence of the rapid extension of public feeling in the direction of measures adapted to meet one of the most obnoxious evils of the age.

It will also be seen on the same terms, that a deep interest in the cause of African Colonization, and that the success of that great and patriotic enterprise deeply involves the best interests of the State; that it is moved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana.

That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best exertion to promote the success of that great enterprise; first, by urging on the general government such a donation of land, or an appropriation of money, as will aid in removing the free people of color of west Indian origin, from the United States to Liberia in Africa; secondly, by using their best efforts to promote what is usually called the "Ebony Line," in transporting the said free people of color to the republic of Liberia, and to increase the commercial facilities between the United States and Western Africa, through the medium of Liberia.

Resolved, further, That the Governor be requested to forward to our Representatives in Congress a copy of this resolution.

As referring to the "Ebony Line," this motion comes too late, we fear, to be of service during the present session, that project having been closed and voted upon by the Legislature of Louisiana, and referred against as for the time unworthy further notice. It presents too few facilities for the manufacture of presidential capital to be available just now. Still, duty to a great experiment in philanthropy requires that the project should not be left in the hands of the Legislature, which is the most proper source of the most profitable source of money and mischief now found within our boundaries.—*Republic.*

A COLORED PERSPECTIVE.—The Prebysch of Winchester, Va., at its late session, has elected a committee to prepare a report on the subject of African Colonization, and to present it to the next session of the assembly.

The time is not distant, we hope, when the full importance of this work will force itself on the consideration of the country, and on its councils. It seems to present the only feasible method of elevating and improving the condition of our free colored population, and, in the end, will be the cause of the most profitable source of money and mischief now found within our boundaries.—*Republic.*

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We cheerfully give the subjoined *circulation* insertion in the Journal, and add our conviction that the cause of Colonization will suffer severe loss, if the able paper issued by Mr. Garley does not receive adequate support. If any of the thousands who read our monthly shall feel inclined to become subscribers for the Christian Statesman, we will cheerfully act as their agents, and receive and account for the subscription.

CIRCULAR.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

This publication of this journal will be resumed in this city as soon as the subscription shall be sufficient to defray the expense. Its temporary suspension is a subject of deep and painful regret, but was unavoidable, since the income from the subscription, even while the editors were paid nothing, did not half defray the cost of printing and publication. To enable the undersigned to fulfill all engagements (which he is most anxious to do) to the present subscribers, and to continue the publication of a journal dedicated to the cause of our country, of Africa, and of mankind, and which is designed (on the various great questions of the day) to be an instructive and useful family newspaper, they whom the undersigned are extremely invited to aid in obtaining subscriptions, payable when the Statesman reappears, which it is important should be at a time not distant. Let each one to whom this appeal is addressed send in half a dozen, or even a less number of names, and the object will be more easily accomplished. We expect much aid in the editorial department from persons of distinguished literary reputation, and shall neglect no means of rendering the Statesman worthy of the most extensive circulation. It will exceed in size the *Intelligencer* of the Union of this city, and with but few exceptions, will be more fully filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers. It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and in mechanical execution be equal to the best newspapers in the country.

The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postmasters of cities, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following

TERMS.

Single copy for one year, \$2 00
Single copy for six months, 1 00
Three copies for one year, 5 00
Six copies for one year, 10 00
Twenty copies for one year, 30 00
Twenty copies for six months, 15 00

All who may be disposed to aid this paper will please send in their names, immediately, to the "Editor of the Christian Statesman, Washington, D. C."

It will be a great object in the Statesman, to arouse the country to the importance of the civilization of Africa, to communicate early and full information in regard to our colored population, its habits, its geography, ethnology, exploration, resources, and commerce of Africa, the state of the slave-trade, the best means to be adopted to its extinction, and to keep a brief record of the progress of liberty and Christianity in all parts of the world.

R. R. GUYARD.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1852.

From the Virginia Colonizationist.

We wish it to be borne in mind that our paper will be sent without charge to those ministers of the gospel who make or procure donations to our society, or take up collections for their congregations. It will also be sent on the same terms to such ministers or other persons who will be kind enough to act as agents in using their influence to promote its circulation, or in receiving and remitting subscriptions. It will cost such persons only the postage, which is but 12 cents per annum.

If each person who wishes well to the cause would procure one subscriber to this newspaper without delay, its success would be certain. But as the number of well-wishers to the cause, and the number of those who will put themselves to any personal trouble to have their good wishes carried out is very small, we beg the latter to remember that every thing depends on them.

COLONIZATION.

Among all the movements to do away slavery that have come to my notice, and to better the condition of the African race, this appears to be the plan of an overruling Providence.

1st. The colored persons have not come to this country as other foreigners, who out of free choice and volition have made this their adopted country, while they might have done otherwise. The colored race has been brought here against their choice, yes, forcibly, against their will, they are at least all exiles. These persons born here had no choice in the land of their birth; it is merely by the force of circumstances. If they had had their choice down through the line of their ancestors, they would all have been born in Africa. I know of none that came to this country by the choice of their principle of choice. Merely to be attached to the place of their nativity, is a disposition we have in common with the brute creation, and it makes only a small item in the moral principle of man.

2d. The colored nation of the most powerful nation on the coast some ten or twelve hundred millions of dollars, and almost unnumbered hardships and lives, to stop the African slave-trade, and have effect of next to nothing. The trade increases in magnitude and cruelty all the time, if information is not secured. As far as the colored republic is concerned, it is a dead and final step to that great evil.

3d. One half of the above named money has been employed in favor of the colony, that traffic in human beings would be among the things that are no more.

4d. For the colored race to go to a high latitude is evident against the dictates of Providence. You might almost as well take the tropical plants you north, and expect them to thrive, and they will at best be an undergrowth; the white race will ever lord it over them. But in Africa (his fatherland) it is otherwise.

There will stand up in the majesty of manhood, and form a national character, command respect of other nations, and flourish like the bay tree, and among all nations where they have been carried captives, and ill used. There the white man must let him alone; the land (or rather the climate) forbids it, and will wipe out the white man."

4th. And of vastly greater results will be the redemption of the degraded African. Suppose a messenger from the above colony would stand on our globe, and proclaim like seven thunders, who among the sons of Adam is able to carry the gospel of Jesus Christ over the length and breadth of Africa. The United Brethren, (or better known as Moravians,) years ago, thought they heard a call in that direction, and have been ever since west; but they might as well have gone down in the damp or choked air in a well, and perished. I have often looked in that direction with tearful eyes, thinking of them, and praying for their success, but it was all dark as midnight, all Liberia began to flame up like the star of Bethlehem. I am sorry that so many good, yet misguided persons, have used their influence against this heaven-sent work. One great objection with them is, slaveholders and non-slaveholders favor it. Suppose I was starving for bread, and some enemy of mine would throw a loaf of bread at me, with the intent to hurt me; would I not pick it up and eat it, if he did intend it to hurt me? Jehovah will make the world men praise him: The colored race cannot be happy, unless they build up an independent nation somewhere.

There are now annuals not far from half a million emigrants coming to our country, no government favoring them, many poor and starving before they start. Suppose the United States, Great Britain, France, with other powers, and the hand of God united, could they not, if prepared, send out a million of men, with five or six millions in one year? We do not live in the day of small things, and go at the pace of a snail. Why, our Yankee nation could do it themselves; it could send, like Ezekiel's dry bones, an exceeding great army.—*Religious Telescope.*

COLONIZATION.

The scheme of Colonization has always been a favorite with us. We have looked upon it as the best mode of putting a stop to the slave-trade, and as the only hope of African civilization.

We would not, however, countenance any thing like an expulsion of the negro from this country. Those who are born here and desire to remain here have a right to demand the same rights as claim to the protection of the laws, the same claim to equal rights and privileges as the whites. Their presence on this continent, and in our midst, is certainly no fault of theirs. The crime of man-stealing and the guilt of slaveholding rest upon the white people, and it is not just to say that they are guilty and continued slave-trade, the blacks would have been in this country as in France or England.

The project of Colonization has received a new impetus lately. In many of the States, laws are proposed, recommending the payment of the emigration of colored people. Gov. Hunt, in his annual Message, recommended the appropriation of an annual sum to pay the expense of transporting to Liberia such colored citizens as might desire to go.

The Colonization Society may not be the disinterested and immaculate company it is said to be by its devoted friends and adherents; it may have been the ally and support of the slave system in our Southern States; it may have expended some money wastefully, and much extravagantly; yet it is not the corrupt and sinful corporation which is represented to be by Gerrit Smith. It has the right to exist. It has the foundation of a republic on a hitherto barbarous coast. The colony of Liberia has been more healthy, more prosperous, has grown in wealth and population more rapidly than any colony ever planted by the whites in the New World. Liberia is at this day better able to protect herself from the attacks of the natives than the colony of New York was for fifty years after the landing of the Dutch.

We hope our Legislature will pass a bill in pursuance of the Governor's recommendation. It will be no more than the demands of justice require, if the colored people, who are so numerous in this State, and transporting to a land of equality those whom prejudice and inveterate dislike doom to a degraded position while they remain here.

The grandest scheme for aiding the Colonization Society has been introduced into Congress. It will be recalled that the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, which was adopted by the States by the act of June 24, 1856, has never been paid. This act has never been fully complied with. It is now proposed to devote the money, exclusively to the benefit of the negro race.

We hope the bill may pass. It will put at the disposal of each State a fund sufficient to transport to Liberia all such few people of color as may from year to year be willing to go.—*West Troy Advocate.*

* We presume that the above hypothetical distinction made by the editor of the Advocate, is simply for argument's sake, and to show that as such an objection existed, it would not be fatal to the cause. It has no basis, and it might easily challenge a comparison, in respect to the number of persons who have been transported to Liberia, whose operations enjoy justly the utmost public confidence.

—E. Col. Jones.

AFRICAN M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at the city of New-York, adjourned to meet in Cincinnati in 1856. In addition to electing two more bishops, the following clergymen were elected to fill the following offices for the next four years: Rev. William H. Jones, of the Baltimore District; Rev. William H. Jones, of the Baltimore District; Rev. Wm. T. Calhoun, of Philadelphia, General Book Steward; and Rev. M. M. Clark, of Ohio, editor of the Christian Recorder, the organ of the Church. The minutes of the Conference show a membership of forty thousand in number, and a collection of \$1,000,000 for the year. The following are the names of the bishops: Bishop Quinn will preside over the Ohio, Indiana, and Canada District; Bishop Marney over the Baltimore and New York District; and Bishop Payne over the Philadelphia and New-England District.

JULY, 1852.

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REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

We know how unsatisfactory, to those seeking accurate information, are mere generalities. Instead, therefore, of a mere statement of the number of communicants, stations, and preachers of the Methodist Church in Liberia, we have transferred almost entire the Report as published in the Minutes of their Missionary Board.

It will be seen that progress was made, notwithstanding many drawbacks, during the past year. It shows with what earnestness the natives in some instances have sought religious instruction, and how for this purpose they are attracted, as in (the vicinity of) Millsburg, to the republic of Liberia. We commend the Report, though it be of formidable length, to the careful reading of those who pray that "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."

THIS annual report of this mission, together with the minutes of the Conference, and sundry reports of committees on education; state of the new seminary in Monrovia; extension of the work among the natives; improvement and enlargement of the mission property, &c., have been received from Rev. Francis Burns, present superintendent of the mission. The Conference met at Millsburg, January 21st; Rev. Francis Burns presided, by appointment of Bishop Jones. The session was harmonious. During the year two members of the Conference have died, viz., James Moore and W. H. Payne.

We gather from the documents that upon the whole the mission is in a healthy condition, and has increased somewhat in strength and action. Last year there were 1,074 members, this year 1,130—being an increase of 56: last year there were 11 probationers, this year 127—increase 15. The whole increase of members and probationers is 71.

The contributions within the mission for the support of the ministry, but chiefly for building and repairing churches, have been between \$1,600 and \$2,000.

The stations of the preachers, and the statistics of the Conference, will be found at the close of the report.

Annual Report.
TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:
REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER:—In my last
acknowledged the reception of various letters, and
the despatches sent to the Conference and myself
from you.

Wanted a means of conveyance for myself and family from Cape Palmas to Monrovia, detained me at Palmas some three or four weeks.

By using all possible expedition, were enabled to meet the brethren at Millsburg on Wednesday, 21st January, at ten o'clock. The minutes will show that a fair proportion of the members was present, though not all. Two, since departed in 1881, had passed away from us—one far advanced in life, to whom it would seem little work remained but that of setting his house in order; the other, a young man of promise, not eligible to elder's orders. The former, brother James Moore, it appeared, had taken passage of a vessel for the United States, and who, nearly there, was struck on the head by something

Brother William H. Payne had gone with the boy and canoe to make some observations about the bar of the Cape Mount river, not far from the mission premises at that place; but venturing too far, he was swept out by the rapidly running current, his canoe upset, and himself drowned. Though an excellent swimmer, he never rose after first disappearing beneath the surface of the water.

Those upon whom devolved the duty of making out reports, though rather heavily taxed, accomplished their work faithfully. I really feel under obligations to my brethren, in this respect, for the relief they afforded me. We got through all our work, and started for our homes on the 26th.

In the early part of the month of November a small and comparatively defenseless portion of our citizens, near Bassa Cove—two men, three women and five children—were unexpectedly attacked without having given the least provocation, some eight or nine hundred natives, and were butchered in cold blood. A few days subsequently as large, or perhaps a larger number, made an

parties, allies in the onslaught, either openly attacked or held in abeyance other settlements in the neighborhood. Their object was to destroy the colony, and annihilate all missionary operations, and then restore the accursed slave-trade.

A kind and beneficent Providence, ever watching over the interests of our Liberia, would never allow them to succeed. The invading tribes concentrated their strength principally upon the West. The weight of their attack was directed on one point, which I defended by about fifteen men, and which was shielded by such works as circumstances, and the short notice to prepare for an engagement, had enabled them to construct. This point they surrounded on three sides, evidently intending to leap simultaneously within the defenses, and surround, and, if possible, to take the little party within. At the same time they intimated their design to attack other points in the settlement, and which the colonists had thought it important to defend, so that no one could come to the assistance of the point on which the greatest weight of their power fell. But the struggle was short, and with a few scattered shots, the invaders were repulsed and a number wounded, and a loss of numbers. They soon fled in the most tumultuous disorder. The moon shone from the sky, and four hundred colonists, with three or four hundred friendly natives, the President at their head, took the field, encamping out, and scouring the country, and from whence these hostile natives fled. The supplies of the invaders, and their undertaking to support them, were cut off, and in the space of between four and five weeks were consumed in this campaign. Our men were exposed to much suffering. It is a miracle of divine mercy that many more are not either dead or disabled. But four colonists lost their lives, and about the same number of friendly natives. Several were wounded, and others were taken to the interior of the land, and gave utterance to his use, and coming out far down in the recesses of his mouth, by which he has lost the use of his eye, but otherwise is nearly recovered, as you will see by the minutes of the Conference. Lieutenant-Colonel McGill received a shot in the thigh, but had no bone fractured. His rapidly recovering

The church numbers one hundred and sixty-six members and twenty probationers. The death of the chief magistrate, John B. Russwurm, Esq., the succession of another to his office and duties, together with the excitement growing out of a proposition to cease being a colony, and to become a part of the republic of Liberia, have operated, as might have been expected, disastrously to the peace and spirituality of our church—only, however, so far as the adult members are concerned. The younger portion of the church, with few exceptions, have held on their way with admirable steadiness.

God is certainly doing a great work in that place among the children of our Sabbath-schools. The word of his grace is taking deep hold on their tender hearts; and if things proceed—*as they have*—done, and now seem likely to do, the time is not distant when the Lord will have an army of his children there to enlist in his work, and to declare his praise. But the people generally—very generally—are poor, and obliged to struggle hard, and continually, to possess themselves of the common necessities of life. Where the fault of all this lies is not distinctly perceived; at least is not universally agreed upon.

Sabbath-schools.—Those among the colono have averaged this year one hundred and two scholars. The children are being trained up in the literature of our own Church. The catechism of Youth's, A. and B. Libraries, sent me by the Sunday-school Union of our Church, have, by some of the pupils at least, been mentally eaten up. In fact, it has made the bellies of some of the little folks "bitter," for a number have turned from the saints to the living God. Nothing more in the book-line is wanting on this charge for 1852; with others they have a good supply.

Bible-classes.—Of these we have two; and manage them requires some tact, if one would make them increasingly interesting, and lead forth the minds of the members composing them to higher efforts. But the exercise is delightful and profitable. We have about twenty young men and women in these classes, who make very commendable proficiency in acquiring a knowledge of the Bible.

We have not had the gratification of seeing the part of our work on our way to the Conference this year, as usual. Impelling circumstances, over which we could exercise no control, had detained us so long beyond the proper time at the leeward, that we were obliged to forego the pleasant duty of calling the attention of the Conference to the progress of our growing improvement, demanding not only the exertions of our old-fashioned, nimble-footed itinerancy, but a considerable outlay of means to meet the urgent and increasing wants of the charge. A new paragon is immediately wanted. In fact, the Conference has been so long detained, that it is in this year, if be would make himself and family comfortable. You will see that we have referred to this in the bill of estimates for 1853. With the little assistance we have afforded them, our brethren will have finished a suburb for themselves before

Redsville, inhabited by some people taking the common name of "the Reed's people," after their former master or mistress in the United States, is still poorly provided for. The people there are in great need of public worship and a teacher for their children, our means not allowing a special appropriation for that settlement; and the difficulties of intercourse between it and Louisiana being such, especially during the rainy season of the year, as to render passing to and from particularly for children, extremely perilous. Thought has often risen in our mind about the

among us. It is this: At least nine tenths of the immigrants who come to Liberia, who become members of our churches, have their children educated at our schools, and in times of sickness and death, are cared for by our churches. They are within the pale of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South. Well, they are certainly and heartily welcome to our shores, and to every emolument and privilege guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of our free republic. With all our resources, we cannot care for all the immigrants who come here; there is a difference, without an extra effort and calling up of some of the painful past; really there is no difference between us. The Southern Methodist organization, though it had reference to our colored brethren in the slaveholding portions of our country, has no reference to them in any part of their action, nor have they any responsibility in the matter. We therefore most cordially agree with Bishop Capers, that to erect a separate church organization from that in the republic of Liberia, "would be to set up an altar against an altar," without any real benefit to the colored people. The views of opinion there is too much of independence and a laudable ambition to do fully their own parts in any work to which they have the right of contribution; too much anxiety for the comfort of those who have been their servants, and were reared in slavery, to have any other than a paternalistic benevolence and philanthropy not to desire some avenue of consistent copartnership in bearing the expenses of a Christian mission established principally for the benefit and elevation of those whose people belonged to them, and of whose sweat, and toil, and blood, and tears, they have been the cause, and they have the benefit. We have mistaken the character of the whole South, if they have not too much of pride, of liberality, and a chivalrous spirit to permit the Methodist Episcopal Church to sustain the whole of a burden, any part of which by fair means they can share. We have mistaken the terms upon which the Methodist Episcopal Church South may operate in aid of the Liberian mission upon a *great scale*, are not to be settled as we here; but so far as any private charity or munificence is concerned, it will afford an individually fair and equitable basis of cooperation in any part of executing the wishes of any gentleman or lady in that or any other section of the country. Our brother Beverly R. Wilson has been appointed to take charge of our church interests at. Since this year, upon whose public spirit, good taste in mechanism, and liberality, we have so much reliance. Our Methodist minister, we place much reliance upon, and are quite confident of prosperity.

This embraces a number of separate places and fields of labor, a distinct reference to which, as we possess the means of description, may not be amiss. Allow us to say, this whole field has been the scene of the dreadful events mentioned in the former part of this report. At times, of course, the agitation among the citizens has been intense, precluding proper attention to almost every other consideration.

Edina—This is the place of residence for those having the oversight of this part of our work. The report of the presiding elder of the district and the statistics will afford you all the information pertaining to the subjects embraced in them that you may wish. At this point for years past our brethren have borne the expense of building and repairing their own churches, with very little assistance from the funds of your missionary society. The pecuniary condition of the churches has declined the estimating committee to grant them a little aid. They have increased both in numbers and importance, like Sinoe and the other parts to which allusion has been made. As to the old parsonage, being in too dilapidated state, and occupying a very unsuitable location, and, in addition, being unhealthy and barren site, it has been thought best to forego all repairs but those indispensable to immediate comfort, till a more eligible site for a mission house can be secured, and the present parsonage can be converted into a school building. Here, also, are the funds for week-day school.

Bassa Cove.—This is a member of the Education Society, commonly so called, lying on the opposite side of the St. John's river, but a distinct society with a church of its own, and with Sabbath and week-day schools. It has received some fine addresses during the last year, and is now far rising in intelligence and importance. An able preacher on this charge resides at this place and teaches the day-school.

Bezley.—This beautiful little agricultural settlement is situated about eight miles up the St. John's river. Our society here is composed of men and women both thrifty in their temporal circumstances and in earnest to save their souls. In all these townships are discernible the operations of social elements that at no distant day will elevate their inhabitants to independence, and cast far and wide the light of sound Christian doctrine and pure spiritual worship. We have here a small place for our meetings, also a Sabbath and a weekly school.

Laneborough.—This is known as being a portion among the natives at which is posted brother John L. Morris. It will embrace a larger territory than year than the last, stretching farther onto what was known among us as the "Little Basses" country. In addition to the labors of brother Morris, the missionary, it will receive help by a constant interchange of the local preachers from Edinboro, Bass Cove. It continues to be a hopeful sign from the good impression that, it is believed, has been already made among its inhabitants.

Peter Harris's Town is situated in an opposite direction from Laneborough, (regarding Edinboro and Bass Cove as the centre), about twelve miles from the Benson's river, and is under the heading

to the colonists, has thrown open his town for the heathens and the gospel, and given our brethren a warm and pressing invitation to establish their homes in his town and territory. It being impracticable last year, on account of indecision in the minds of the chiefs of the New-Cass country, and their relation and proximity to the hostile tribes to whose bloody deeds reference has been made, to labor in that mission as had been proposed, brother Harland employed his time profitably at this point, so that in fact nothing has been lost.

New-Caste Mission.—Notwithstanding the fluctuations in the minds of the head men just noticed, I know not that any thing prejudicial to their character ought to be inferred. With two powerful nations, the Iroquois and the Hurons, who have been for years bent at war, and to whom they had finally been obliged to succumb, chiefs who now were combining all their strength for a deadly war, not upon the unsuspecting colonists, it ought not to be regarded as something so unusually periciousous as to be charged upon the missionaries. As regards towards the colonists in such circumstance should wear as air of mystery. Circumstances have changed, and they are now entirely at their own option, and may do and speak as they think proper. They ought, no doubt, to be looked upon as the friends and allies of their friendly to our missionaries. It is allowed on all hands to be one of the finest countries within the republic; thickly studded with large and permanent native towns, and offering to the Church one of the most promising fields for missionary effort within our knowledge. How can we wonder that the missionaries should have been so ready to lay hold the idea of turning this hitherto new world of slaves, this den of dragons, and cage of evergreen hell, into a garden of Eden, and a land of peace and good will, and that they should, from which shall ascend the sweet and acceptable savors of prayer and prayer in aspiration to God, and glory, and honor, and praise, and thanksgiving, and honor, and power, and might, unto our God, for ever and ever? This mission must be amply sustained.

Marshall.—This is thirty miles higher up the coast than New-Caste. The colonial population at this point does not exceed thirty or forty, in the middle of the winter. It is a small place, and a being done by the hands of our old and faithful brother Glastor Simpson, but whether enough to justify a continuance of our efforts there, is a point upon which, hitherto, we have been unable to come to a decision. We are hoping that the results of the present year will enable us to come to a decision.

Monrovia.—The condition of the station is generally too well understood to require many words from me. I cannot but sympathise deeply with its members in their present distress. More than a year ago their church fell to the ground, and they were obliged to commence rebuilding. There are few helpers. The heavy rains have killed the crops. Harvest has exhausted what means they could command, they were obliged to stop the work, awaiting the session of the Conference, hoping that some one of its members would be allowed to travel and raise means to rescue them from their present difficulties. To the appointment of one of the Conference members to the agency of the station, and to such a service, without the employers' permission, even had we had the man to spare from the regular work, serious objections might be raised. Our brethren on their disappointment in this particular principally on the two grounds of objection just hinted at. I hoped, however, they will yet succeed. I have the aid of the agency of the members in effecting their original design, and that he will be completely successful. Our brethren are very strong disposed to help and depend upon themselves as far as possible; a disposition, I am confident, very highly commended. Allow me to say, should the agent of the Monrovia church, arriving in the United States, our friends will be glad to aid a worthy enterprise. The same society in furthering, in every possible way, the objects of his mission among the heathen. In the late war our people of Monrovia have been obliged, as is generally the case, to act as a conspicuous and dangerous part. The derangements which this event has spread through all our country, and the industry and enterprise which has been greatly increased by the war, will be of great service to our friends abroad will be helping the cause of our common Redeemer.

Moravia Seminary.—This, though far advanced, has not yet completed. The instructions from the African committee in the Board have been received. The committees they appointed in Liberia have been one or two meetings, selected some children, and attended under the instructions sent them, as far as the limited time and a due attention to cautious and well-considered proceeding admitted of. They will have other meetings soon; and as events of the war, they will no doubt hasten on in dispatch, of the onerous duties contemplated in the above-named instructions. Measures have been taken to secure, for the information of the Board, a full and particular report of the state of forwardness of the African settlement, which we trust to have in time forward with our other letters and despatches the first anniversary.

During the last year this portion of our work was left when, by the death of brother William H. Payne, a vacancy was created at Cape Moreau. No special report has been received from it.

It is proposed to greatly enlarge this field present year, so as to embrace the native towns of the Meekraad and Paul's rivers, and on the St. John Creek, within ten or twelve miles, which afford ample employment, for the portion of the year they are expected to spend, to the two brethren sent to this service.

New Georgia continues much what it was yesterday.

living less susceptible of improvement than some others within the republic. Ignorant and instructed although they be, they have a claim upon our efforts for their moral and spiritual elevation; and although from year to year we extend to them the means of saving their souls, as far as those means are within our gift. Nor has it been done in vain. Many of these native Africans, with their civilised wives, have received the truth into their hearts; have led very consistent and holy lives, and died triumphantly. In the same individual they have both a teacher for their children, and one to breathe the bread of life to their souls.

No material change has been made in the condition or extent of this circuit, excepting what the Lord has made in a powerful revival of his work both within and without the Church. The members have the last year nearly, of themselves, erected a new church; a very little aid has been derived from the mission funds. We have three week-day services within this circuit, at New-Georgia, Lower Caldwell, and Virginia.

Cape Mount.—Since our last report, the desolating wars which have long harassed this country, turning it into a field of blood and a mart for slaves, have ceased. They have sent numerous and highly respectable deputations to the authorities of this commonwealth, with solicitations for its peaceful interference. They have finally met, and have agreed to a compromise, which will be of great benefit and pledged themselves to perpetual peace.

The universal cessation of hostilities in this region was followed by an earnest application on the part of the chiefs of the country for the establishment, or rather enlargement of our missionary operations at Cape Mount. A peace, which, in its appearance is permanent, having been settled upon the basis of the interior as well as the coast, has called the Dey and Very countries, with the intention to remain.

The denunciation of the slave-trade throughout the length and breadth of this coast has dissipated the dread of seizure and captivity which formerly awakened the fears and quickened the steps of every lonely traveller. It may now be hoped with confidence that at no distant day the arts of husbandry will succede the slave-trade and war. We look to this scene of missionary labor with intense interest; it is among a most intelligent, quick-witted, and penetrating people.

Brother A. D. Williams, an experienced and popular man with the natives, besides being well known at Cape Mount, has been appointed the successor of brother Payne.

Robertville and Hocking.—At this mission station we have encouragement to continue our appropriations and appoint a missionary. The people still highly prize their church privileges, come near the gospel, meet in their classes, and grow in grace. Access is still had to towns adjacent to the immediate neighborhood of the mission premises. We have but little doubt that the light from this station, though feeble, is nevertheless sufficiently distinct and clear to lead many a wandering soul to the path of life. We had made a mission for the school for the children this year, which we leave the missionary more, at liberty to travel, opportunity and the prospect of doing good to determine.

Balla's Town: is situated between two and three miles north-east of the settlement of Millburg. It was made up principally of Gola's, whom the superior peace and quietness of a home in the vicinity of the republic invite to leave their own as a permanent station, and abide near us. Thus Providence is overruling their wanderings, and making them a permanent and fruitful people, ready for the gospel. They are moving down very fast, and the probability is, that within a year or two their numbers will be very considerable. We have not made no separate provision for that town yet, though they are anxious for a school, and are urgent upon us to make it a station, and appoint them a minister. It is indeed a very desirable place, and we are drawing the attention of the preachers. One year more will, without doubt, give us clearer light to what course ought to be pursued.

The following is an extract from the report
Rev. J. W. Roberts, presiding elder:—

Millsburg and White Plains stations, as points of missionary effort, have lost none of their importance, but rather increase, as there are reasons to believe a good influence is exerted upon the natives in their vicinities; and many are moving down from the Golph country, and settling around, in order to be more in proximity to a civilized settlement; and for this Millsburg is more adapted than any other settlement in this district, it being the extreme

The Lord has been pleased to visit this place during the year by a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and several rejoiced for the forgiveness of sins, while believers praised God under the sustaining influences of the Holy Spirit. Although several have been added to the society, the number has not increased since our last, the number of removals, by death and otherwise, being equal. On Friday and Sabbath-schools are kept in regular operation, with the exception of some drawback on school at White Plains, by reason of the want of a school-house, and the employing of the boys in transporting bricks for the erection of the new

Our house of worship wears the marks of a building which is of few years in this country, on a wooden building. With repairs to the amount of one hundred dollars, it may accommodate comfortably for several years, the congregation.

The female academy, under the auspicious direction of sister Wilkins, is appreciated for its good effects in the object for which it is designed. It would be advisable for better government, as otherwise good, to remove or dismiss the large

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1852.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President, ANSON O. FIELDS.

Vice-Presidents, GEORGE DOUGLASS, Esq. and W. F. VAS BUREMAN, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary, REV. JOHN B. PINNEY. Recording Secretary, DAVID M. REESE, M.D. Treasurer, MATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq.

Thirtieth Managers, JOHN A. LEE, Esq. and JOHN B. PINNEY, Esq.

Deaths of Hon. Henry Clay, President of the American Colonization Society.

DEATH OF HON. HENRY CLAY.

In common with all true-hearted Americans, we mourn the departed patriot and statesman.

His brilliant talents, courteous and captivating manners, noble generosity, long and arduous devotedness to his country's service in the most important stations which his countrymen could bestow, may elicit praise, then may we give free scope to panegyric and admiration while contemplating the life of the Sage of Ashland.

Much, however, as we find to admire in other directions, the resolute and ready sympathy of Mr. Clay with the needy and oppressed chiefly endears him to us.

From his entry upon the stage of public life to the day of his triumphant death, his name and fame have been connected with efforts in behalf of the unfortunate children of Africa.

In noble wrestlings with the keenest intellects and highest eloquence as well as most potent influence of the leading public men of Kentucky, Mr. Clay fearlessly and almost victoriously contended for a constitution of that new State which should make it "free territory."

The sentiments, then, bravely though unsuccessfully uttered were never recalled.

Intimate from political affinity with Jefferson and Madison and Monroe, and other leaders of Southern feeling, who recognized that all public evils and dangers this existing institution and population were as to the true remedy, and, as he considered, under existing circumstances the only practicable remedy, by a restoration of the captive of Africa to the land of their origin and race; in other words, by colonization.

Hence, with the fearlessness so characteristic of himself, Mr. Clay, whose position was then, as for a long time after, only subordinate to the Presidency in influence, promptly lent his name and eloquence to encourage and strengthen the little company of prayerful men who, under the prompting of Finley and Mills, Caldwell and Mercer, Key and Harper, had met at Washington in December, 1816, to organize the American Colonization Society.

His love for the cause then advocated knew no abatement. Among the most powerful speeches which have fallen from his eloquent voice, those made before the Synod of Kentucky in 1829, and at the anniversary of the Colonization Society in the House of Representatives in 1838, are scores of equalled.

It was under his guidance that Kentucky and Virginia had almost matured, and were on the verge of enacting, a system for gradually eradicating the evil which rests upon them. Having from his organization in 1817 been a Vice-President of the society, over which such statesmen as Bushrod Washington and James Madison had presided, Mr. Clay, after the death of ex-President Madison in 1836, was, at the meeting held December 15th, unanimously elected President.

The following is his answer to the Secretary's letter, communicating to him the fact of his election:

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1836. DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 10th instant, informing me that, at the last annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, in this city, I was unanimously elected President. I receive, with very great sensibility, this distinguished proof of the confidence of the Society, and request you to communicate my acceptance of the office, and my respectful acknowledgments to those who have bestowed it.

Regarding the American Colonization Society as the only practical means ever presented to the colored people for separating themselves from the perils of the European descendants upon this continent, the free people of color, the descendants of Africans, with their own consent; and of ultimately effecting a more extensive separation of the two races, with the consent of the States and individuals interested; I am consequently to share the highest interest in the success of the society.

and will contribute whatever is in my power to promote its prosperity.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

H. CLAY.

In this prominent position in the society he has since continued, until called to a higher and nobler post. Of all the mourners who sorrow over this bereavement, the friends of colonization have eminent cause of grief.

NOTICE.

The next expedition from New-York, taking emigrants to Liberia, will leave the 1st of October. All persons desirous of aid from the Colonization Society to emigrate in that vessel, are requested to make early application by letter to our office.

The names, ages, occupations, religious convictions, ability to read and write, &c., should be given concerning each individual. We have over one hundred applicants now on our list, some of whom are in Michigan. To all of them we would say, to insure your passage, settle up your business, and leave in season to arrive in New-York before the close of September.

FOURTH OF JULY COLLECTIONS.

Our thanks are due to numerous weekly and daily papers throughout the State and in this city, for notices of our circular, or of its entire insertion. We thankfully add that the number of collections which have already been received at our office indicate that to a far wider extent than ever before the pastors have presented the object. Doubtless, many who found it inconvenient to avail themselves of that day will hereafter, and as soon as convenient, give the cause the aid of a collection in their congregations.

The collections in a few of our city churches were as follows: Rev. Dr. Tynge's (Prot. Epis.) \$400; Rev. Dr. Alexander's (Pres.) \$172; Rev. Dr. Hutton's (Ref. Dutch), \$159; the Associated Ref. Dutch church, \$222. The Ref. Dutch church at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, contributed \$70 to constitute their pastor, brother Brett, and our friend, Dr. Sterling, of the hospital, life members of the Colonization Society. If the response is general throughout the State, we may send off all who apply in October without compelling the society to assume a debt.

AGENCIES.

In the June number, an announcement was made that the Rev. Mr. Guilder had been appointed an agent for the Colonization Society with reference to the Methodist Episcopal churches. We at that time confidently, and as we deemed on sufficient basis, expected his services. By the action of the New-York East Conference, however, we were denied his aid. We supposed that the value of the colonization work was estimated so high, that from the hundreds of their clergymen, the Conference would spare one for it. We were disappointed; the more so, as both before and subsequent to the decision, brother Guilder desired the appointment. Our regret, however, is in some measure relieved, from the hope that, in place of Mr. Guilder, the Bishop will consent to transfer Rev. J. M. Pesse to the work. This gentleman has, by his great success at the South-west during two winters, approved himself to the friends of colonization as eminently valuable.

REV. F. FREEMAN.

This gentleman, so well known as a writer in favor of Liberia, in his work entitled *A Plea for Africa*—a new edition of which, we are glad to see, is in preparation—has accepted and entered upon an agency for the Colonization Society of this State, with especial reference to the Episcopal churches. We are happy to know that he has been kindly and even warmly received in the several churches at Albany, Troy, Lansingburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Newburg, and that our Treasurer has received the most substantial evidence of his success.

Since penning the above, we understand that Mr. Freeman's proposed new work on Colonization is not simply a new edition of his former Plea, but brings down the history of Colonization to the present time, and presents all the new aspects of the case. It is just issuing from the press, under the title of *AFRICA'S REDEMPTION THE SALVATION OF OUR COUNTRY*.

EIGHTY-FIVE SLAVES.

Our friend Treney, of Boston, making an appeal for aid for the Colonization Society, presents the following most interesting case, and may well expect that the free North will aid such a noble matter. There are one hundred and seventy-five people of color in and near Norfolk, Va., who desire to emigrate next fall, for many of whom the Legislature of Virginia has made a donation towards transportation. But while the law of Virginia requires this master to send his slaves out of the State, if emancipated, it does not give one dollar to lighten the burden. Will not the North send all that the South will set free?

"We wish also to provide for other cases. Especially, there are eighty-five yet remaining on a plantation, who are going in successive detachments. For years their master has lived and labored for their good, rather than his own profit, and has therefore barely met his annual expenses; and now he prefers to be left a poor man by thus freeing his slaves, rather than make himself rich by selling them. Some of them are members of churches, some can read, all are anxious to emigrate, and the society is anxious to send them."

WHERE IS THE MONEY?

Lewis PUTNAM, a colored man, who has for three years been begging money in New-York, New-Jersey, under pretense of sending it to Liberia, has doubtless raised fifteen hundred dollars. His consignees in Liberia acknowledge receiving the following articles. What has become of the rest of the money? Will our friends any longer trust their funds in such hands?

LIST OF ARTICLES SHIPPED TO A. B. HOOPER BY LEWIS PUTNAM.

- 2 doz. Sixpenny Mirrors.
- " " Fancy Brass Rings.
- " " Plain "
- " " Cat Glass Beads.
- 2 Half bbls. Crackers.
- 1 Bbl. Soda.
- 1 Box Books.
- 2 Bags Cotton-seed.

Of which Mr. Hooper affirms: "This is a true statement before God and man."

ARRIVAL OF THE LIBERIA PACKET.

This long-expected vessel arrived early in this month, having been detained on the Coast much longer than was expected.

The news is on the whole encouraging. We give our readers the best opportunity of judging by inserting many letters from our Liberian correspondents. The agriculture and commerce of Liberia were never more hopeful.

Our hearts are pained, however, to observe a heavy mortality that occurred among the emigrants by the Morgan Dix. The special causes of this heavy loss were, physically, the indulgence in eating to excess of fruits, and the bad water which was caused by an excessive drought. The moral causes—and these doubtless were most effective—arose from the excitement consequent upon the manner at Buchanan, and the existence of war around them.

It ought to be added that many of the houses intended for the emigrants last fall were consumed by Grand. Whatever the cause, it is greatly to be regretted, the more especially as this enterprising company had taken out a steam saw-mill and promised to become a great acquisition to the republic. The departure of President Roberts for England, we trust, indicates a peaceful and favorable conclusion of the difficulties provoked by Hanson and Lawrence.

We would fain discredit the report of an attempt to renew the slave-trade north of Liberia, near Sierra Leone, but the mere rumor of it makes us feel an earnest wish to plant a settlement of five hundred people near Gallinas river, as an advance post to watch the pirates.

LETTER OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, APRIL 30, 1852.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

DEAR SIR:—I wrote you a pretty long letter a day or two ago, to be forwarded by the Liberia Packet; and I have a great many more things that I would like to speak with you about, but I have not time now. I am preparing to leave home for a month or two, and I expect to be off to-morrow. You will probably hear from me again by the time this reaches you. We have had some trouble here, as you will notice in the Liberia Herald, growing out of the improper interference with our affairs. Mr. Teague will probably give you further particulars in regard to this matter.

I have had the honor of your several favors by the barque Gem. I hope the efforts of the Committee of Thirteen will not operate seriously against you at Albany. These men themselves will regret, however many years, having opposed colonization now, they seem to be infatuated. I have written to you at some length respecting Mr. Caldwell. It appears that Mr. Putnam has not come up to his engagements with Mr. Hooper, who is now complaining bitterly of him, and will write to you respecting the whole matter. So will Mr. Caldwell.

I think with you that the affair of Grandin is essentially, prove a good, though it has seriously embarrassed the finances of the government. Ten thousand dollars, appropriated by the Board at Washington, will relieve the government very much, and without it we would find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet.

I am pleased to notice that you had an interesting annual meeting at Washington, Mr. Webster presiding. That is good. I hope in future he will give colonization and the claims of Liberia a little more attention.

I regret to have to inform you that the immigrants by the Morgan Dix, landed at the old town of Bassa Cove, have suffered very much; some thirty or forty, I understand, have died. "I have always thought that an unfavorable place for immigrants to acclimate, especially in the dry season, as the water there at that season is very bad."

Many thanks for the newspapers you were good enough to send me by the Gem.

With kind regards I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Two following letters relate to an interesting question of education. By the liberal donation of \$4000, made in 1851, by Mr. Beveridge, and the noble bequest of some \$30,000, left by the late Mr. Bloomfield, of Rome, the New-York Colonization Society has in trust a fund to aid in the education of youth in Liberia, which yields \$1400 per annum. To dispose of this wisely has been a subject of interest, and the two following letters from Rev. D. A. Wilson and Rev. B. X. R. James

are introduced as giving the views of persons on the ground. From the letter of Mr. James, our readers will perceive how much such aid is needed; and we trust that some of the wealthier will consider this one of the objects to which they may advantageously divide a portion by bequest, if not earlier.

LETTER OF REV. D. A. WILSON.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, APRIL 29, 1852.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of December 26th, 1851, was received by the Liberia Packet, by the return of which I now reply. I am truly desirous, however, and the society you represent, that the fund entrusted to you for the education of Liberian youth should be applied "as wisely as possible," and am glad to render you any service in my power in securing that end.

The subject, however, is compassed with many difficulties, and I regret that I cannot give you an answer to your inquiries as definite as I could wish. If, in the first place, the views of Mr. Bloomfield are to be carried out, (viz. that some enjoying the benefit of this fund should be taught trades as a part of their education,) they could not well be placed under my care, the institution of which I have charge excluding such design altogether. At the same time, I am of the opinion that an institution embracing the twofold object of instruction in letters and in the useful arts, particularly in agriculture, might, if judiciously planned and managed, be highly advantageous. Such an institution, however, should be situated in the country, (on one of the rivers,) and should have at least two competent superintendents. It is mainly to a school of that description that I look for wholesome results among the natives and the poorer classes of colonists.

We may therefore leave out all whom it is designed to teach trade. If, however, you feel your own as liberty to appropriate the fund, or any part of it, to the support of such scholars as will devote *all their time to study*—and such will more likely be domestic, as ministers, statesmen, jurists, &c.,—I shall be glad to extend to them all the advantages my school affords. But this, again, will exclude females, and such males as have not passed through the branches taught in the primary schools, at least such as have not made considerable proficiency in arithmetic and geography. Of this class I know of none in this country, who are not in the "Alexander High School" already, though there may be some at other settlements in the republic.

This fact will, in the second place, throw some light upon your inquiry as to the "sum which might suffice for the support of a young man for a year."

For the entire support of one for that time, including board, washing, clothing, light and books, I suppose that one hundred and fifty dollars, at the least, would be required. It is quite a mistake to think that either of these items is less expensive here than in the United States. But, fortunately, there are not many here of such as promise but to repay a course of instruction, who need an entire support. There are many families here both able and willing to give a partial education to their sons, but upon whom it falls heavily to continue them at school long enough to obtain a thorough course. It is desirable, therefore, that such should receive aid sufficient for this purpose.

When President Roberts requested me to consult with him respecting the selection of scholars to enjoy the benefit of the interest accruing from Mr. Beveridge's donation, wishing to make the most of it, we first, then, allowing to each forty-five dollars a year. This sum we thought small, and we have been concluded to divide it among three, two boys and one girl, allowing each sixty dollars per annum, in accordance with the wish of Mr. Beveridge, communicated in a late letter to the President, and also as the result of our own judgment, in reconsidering the matter it has, as I stated, been concluded to apportion this amount equally among three, instead of four; and I therefore earnestly request that a like sum may be appropriated by your society for the support of the *fourth* one who has been selected. Their names are: H. R. W. Johnson, Peter A. Carroll, John A. Evans, and Sarah Victoria Johnson, the last under the tuition of Mr. James. It is for the last-named of the boys that I ask for the additional allowance.

[Mr. Wilson mentions two other interesting boys, who greatly need and desire aid to pursue their course of study.—Ed. Col. Journal.]

These are all I would recommend who are ready to enter my school just now. There will be no doubt be others; but as they are small, I think their parents are less in need of aid, and can with less sacrifice send them than will be required a few years hence.

This plan of rendering a partial support has been chosen as the most feasible; but it has also disadvantages attending it. In this way they board at home, and are under the control of their natural guardians; but, unfortunately, in the case of many, neither of these is the best. If a good boarding-house could be established by some one competent to conduct it properly, I would greatly prefer it. Such a one, however, I would be difficult to find; and if found, the expenses of each scholar would be considerably increased. It is for this reason I have not mentioned the names of any from abroad.

The establishment of such a boarding-house, however, is, in my opinion, so great a desideratum, that I would respectfully submit the subject to your consideration. If you should approve of the

sitions are averse to obedience and control, and substitute others in their places. By such a course the precept must be relieved of much anxiety and reasons for perplexity.

The house occupied by John A. Clarke, teacher at White Plains, is situated in Millburg, and is rapidly decaying. To dispose of it by sale would be profitable. This establishment, White Plains, has been in a state of internal improvement since the commencement of the erection of the new parsonage, which at present is far completed to be tenable, and is occupied. There is also in the course of erection a small brick kitchen, seven-ten and a half feet long, twelve feet wide, and nine feet high, on a stone foundation, and may be completed at an expense of one hundred and fifty dollars. The necessary buildings yet wanting for this establishment are a carpenter's shop, school-house, and house for the boys. The construction of the school-house can be so directed as to serve the double purpose of school and boys' house; and much of the materials of the old house will serve in the erection of the new. I am of the opinion that by enlarging operations at this point the expense may be lessened.

The Upper Caldwell circuit, embracing the settlement of Kentucky, continues to claim the attention of the devoted missionary whose labors at these points have been owned of the Lord for good during the past year. The day-school at the latter place has not been as prosperous as anticipated. This has not been so by reason of the want of efficiency on the part of the teacher, but a default in those whose duty it was to send scholars. A reaction in regard to this department is essential, we believe, to secure the object, or discontinue operations. Much zeal is discovered in the people of Upper Caldwell, and especially in brother Blackledge, for the cause of God, in the erection of a commodious brick chapel, which during the year has been so far completed as to be rendered proper for service, and dedicated to the worship of God. A small debt, however, hangs on it, which will require some foreign aid to liquidate.

Lower Caldwell circuit, embracing New-Virginia and New-Georgia, has been greatly favored of the Lord, in a glorious revival of the work of God, which resulted in the conversion of some thirty souls, many of whom are settled. The day-school at these several points have been in active operation, with some drawback for want of books, which were very much needed, until the supply by the last Packet.

In reference to the supply of books, as mentioned, I am sorry to say that the number of selling-books was very far inadequate to the demands of the several departments in operation; two thirds as many more will not be an over-supply. At Lower Caldwell, also, a new house of worship has been erected, partly out of the remains of the old, and is rendered commodious.

STATIONS OF THE PREACHERS FOR 1852—MONROVIA DISTRICT.

F. Burns, Presiding Elder. Millburg and White Plains, and Upper Caldwell Circuit, Amos Herring and Othello Richards. Robertsville and Heddington Circuit, James Byrd. Lower Caldwell and New-Georgia Circuit, Daniel Ware and W. F. Tyler.

Monrovia and the Seminary, F. Burns, one to be supplied.

Missions to Natives in and near Monrovia, H. B. Matthews and H. H. Whitfield.

Cape Mount Mission, A. D. Williams.

BASSA DISTRICT.

A. L. Payne, Presiding Elder.

Bassa and Lanesborough Circuit, A. L. Payne, presiding in charge, with J. L. Morris and S. J. Matthews.

Marshall, Gloucester Simpson.

New-Cross Mission, J. W. Harland.

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT.

Mount Emory and Cape Palmas Circuit, A. F. Russell and Joseph G. Thompson.

Davis Town and Gribbo, one to be supplied.

Barradoe, one to be supplied.

Smith and Redcliffe Circuit, R. R. Wilson and E. Bayler.

John W. Roberts, at his own request absent by leave of the Conference.

Plato Hill, left without appointment on account of ill health.

GOVERNMENT OF SETTLEMENTS.

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suggestion, you might name the maximum you would allow for boarding, and how many you would support. These known, the arrangement would be more readily effected here.

This appears to be about the amount of what I can say at present. Should the same kind Providence preserve my life and health as has thus far, I shall be glad to cooperate with you in accomplishing your object, as far as in my power.

Yours, very truly,
D. A. Wilson.

LETTER OF REV. MR. JAMES'

REV. J. B. FINNEY
Monrovia, March 29, 1852

DEAR SIR:—Your very kind and acceptable letter of October 29th, 1851, has lain by until this hour, unanswered; it has not been for the want of an interest I take in the great and glorious objects you are laboring so hard to promote, but the multitude of engagements that have constantly occupied my time and attention. You have lived in Africa, and for a long time been engaged in a public life, and can, therefore, have the more patience and sympathy with me; so I need not add a further apology, but come to business at once.

1st. Does this government support any public school?

I do not know of any that are now supported by the government. They did, for a while, employ a teacher at Sinou. This government has the disposition to do all in its power to promote common education, but has not the means at its command. The revenue is not sufficient to pay the current expenses of the government, and especially when it is added to our ordinary expenses, every year or two, the expenses of a war, excited either by slaves, or unprincipled English traders.

2d. How many schools have the Presbyterian Mission?

They have, at Monrovia, the Alexander High School, 18 scholars, all boys, from 12 to 20 years of age; A. D. Wilson, Principal; Mr. James's school, 60 scholars, boys and girls, from 8 to 20 years of age; at Kentucky, a school under the care of Mr. H. W. Erskin, some 25 scholars, boys and girls, and one at Sinou, under the care of Mr. J. M. Priest.

The Methodists have, at Monrovia, a school of small children, girls, under the tuition of Mrs. P. Moore, say about 25. They contemplate opening, at the same time, a seminary for both sexes. They have a very fine large building nearly completed for this purpose, and when completed, I believe they intend to put the seminary under the charge of Rev. F. Burns. They also have a school (small) at New-Georgia, among the Congos and Eboas, and one at Caldwell, under the care of Mrs. H. Moore; one at Virginia and Kentucky, and two at Millsburg, for native children mostly. They have schools at Bassa and Sinou, small and of but little importance.

The Baptist (Southern) Mission have a small institution at Monrovia of some 20 children, and one at New-Georgia and Virginia, one at Berkeley, and a small school at Edina, and one at Sinou. These are about all the schools I know of in existence within the limits of this republic, and most of them quite inferior, and quite inadequate to the wants of the community. Good teachers are greatly needed, also school-books. There are some of the parents that are able to purchase their school-books, if they were here to purchase. The Episcopal Mission have no school within the republic. If you could obtain a donation of spelling-books for the use of primary schools, you would confer a great benefit on this community: also writing-books, &c.

Mr. Wilson has written you fully about the boys and girls that have been selected as beneficiaries of the fund that has been deposited in your hands, and I think it would be well for the disposer of that fund to give directions for two girls to be received into the school as beneficiaries, instead of one. The one selected is a girl of fine promise, and the widow of ———— has a daughter about twelve years, of equally as fine promise as the one chosen; her mother will not be able to make a teacher of her without assistance.

I send you a few extracts from my letters while on the late expedition against the Bassa and Fish people.

My health, and that of Mrs. James, is feeble; and if I am not allowed to visit a colder climate for a short time, I fear I shall soon be obliged to give up teaching.

I am truly yours, &c.,
B. V. R. JAMES.

May 6, 1852.

P. S.—I saw in your paper, some time since, a notice of a donation of spelling-books* from some publishers in Vermont to the schools in Liberia. Do you know any thing about them, and will you try to secure them? They are very much needed in our schools.

*These books were forwarded to President Roberts.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BOOKS

GEORGETOWN, SINOUE COUNTY,
April 21, 1852.

REV. J. B. FINNEY:

DEAR SIR:—By the return of the Liberia Packet from the leeward, I have just received your favor of 31st December, 1851. The work has been in my possession for three weeks, without knowing to whom I was indebted for it. This difficulty being removed, permit me, through you, to tender to the donor, Mr. Ward, the sincere thanks of the citizens of Sinoe county, who will, I am certain, esteem it a rich present, and will gratefully receive such

marks of kindness from their friends abroad. Accept my sincere thanks for the Colonization Journal, so often read with delight. Our country is advancing rapidly. In a few years, with the blessing of Him who has watched over us in the hour of danger, I remain, dear sir, yours truly,
R. E. MURRAY.

SUCCESSFUL AGRICULTURE

OFFICE CALDWELL, May 8, 1852.

REV. J. B. FINNEY:

DEAR SIR:—I embrace this opportunity to address you a line. I am still doing what I can to demonstrate that Liberia is a rich and productive country. My crops of cane in 1850 produced 8,000 lbs. of good sugar and 500 gallons of syrup. My crop last year (1851) was not so large—only about 5,500 lbs. of sugar and 250 gallons of syrup. This falling off was in consequence of having to neglect my sugar-cane farm to give attention to J. R. Straw's cotton farm. I sell my sugar at 8 and 10 cents a pound, which is quite a saving to the people of Liberia. This year I am giving my whole attention to cane-raising, and I have a crop now in the ground which will produce a much larger quantity of sugar and syrup and beat, possibly, both my preceding crops together. A few days ago, I with one or two others, noticed, in many hills of cane on my farm, from forty-nine to sixty stalks. This cannot easily be surpassed. I am persuaded, in any country, I am certainly fully convinced that by industry a man may have all the necessities of life, and a surfeit of the luxuries, in this very prolific and God-blessed country. I have the privilege, doubtless, of saying what no other person can say in Liberia—certainly before any other could say it, if there is any other who can say it now—that is, I use at my table coffee, sugar, syrup, and molasses of my own raising. I have now about twenty-five hundred coffee trees, which will very soon enable me to export a small quantity to America.

In connection with my sugar-raising, I would just say, that I have to regret that I have not a proper sugar-mill. In consequence of our very poor facilities, in both materials and manufacturing mills, (being compelled to do with wooden fixtures entirely), not more than two thirds of the juice can be expressed from the cane; hence, had I an iron mill from the United States, I, and others who make sugar, could, by even less labor than we now perform in grinding, have at least one third more of sugar, &c., from the same quantity of cane, than we now get. This you perceive, is a clear loss. You see, therefore, we need some help, both in means and advice, to the development of our enterprise and industry.

These remarks are not confined to sugar-growing, but are in every way applicable to the subject of agriculture in general in this country. I have been here now between nine and ten years, and am able to say something respecting Liberia's resources and the means necessary to their development. By the aid of capital, (and where are we to expect it from, rather than from the United States?) arrow-rod, ginger, cocoa, coffee, sugar, and other products of superior quality can be successfully raised there in large quantities, and exported to the United States, so as to create a competition in the market. Who, then, is sufficiently enterprising among your acquaintances to embark in so noble a scheme, that of developing in Liberia, her agricultural resources?

The want of means, together with the holding out no inducement whatever for industrial enterprise, are what have kept me so long in the background. Let us, therefore, have the means, have the aid, and let a door be thrown open in your country to invite Liberia's productions especially; let an interest be thus awakened there in our behalf, and an impetus will be given to Liberia, which will force her forward in advance of the age. Be you sure, sir, that agriculture is the dependence, and will become the future glory and greatness of your youthful country. I speak here for myself; others are capable of speaking for themselves. I believe, sir, that all the farmers in Liberia need help in the way I have alluded to.

I am, most respectfully, sir, yours, &c.,
ABRAHAM BLACKLEDGER.

IMPORTANT MERCANTILE PROJECT.

MONROVIA, May 18, 1852.

REV. J. B. FINNEY:

DEAR SIR:—I had the pleasure of your favor of 30th December last, per Liberia Packet, acknowledging the receipt of mine, with enclosures, and it was gratifying to me to learn that you approve them.

You inquire the reason that merchants do not send their produce to the United States, and have their goods sent out to them. In one, or two instances this has been done, but I believe the result did not meet the expectations of the adventurers; they did not receive the returns as soon as was desirable, it being at times difficult to get freight to Liberia.

You will learn by this conveyance that a company has been formed here, composed nearly of all the merchants, to import merchandise from the United States and England, and that one of the company will go over in the Packet for the purpose of making arrangements in America, and another of them will, in a few weeks, proceed to England for a similar purpose. If the company succeed in their object, it will tend greatly to increase the trade. Indeed, the profits of the trade are now being realized by the English and Germans, and the Liberians derive but a very small portion from a trade which is constantly on the increase, and

drawing the attention of foreigners. I hope that the friends of Liberia in the United States will do all in their power to favor the views of the company. I do hope that, in future, our palm oil will bring a better price in your market. Our merchants refuse to buy it of the natives, unless it is clear of dirt and water, and it is not likely that they will now attempt to sell an inferior article. The ——— family is now in Sierra Leone, and we can get emigrants to Liberia without having them stop at Sierra Leone? There are a number of exiles in Sierra Leone from Liberia, who take delight in making unfavorable reports of Liberia to strangers, which has a bad tendency.

I regret that my time will not at present permit me to write you the news, as I am just recovering from a severe illness, and cannot do much. At another time, I will try to meet your wishes. The Herald will give you all the news of a national character. Mr. Hanson, the British Consul, has left Monrovia. I regret to say, that it seems he exerted himself to bring the government and people of Liberia into disrepute with the English government.

President Roberts is on a foreign visit; his health required relaxation from official duties, and he proposed to spend a few weeks in Madeira. It was strongly recommended to him to extend his visit to England, and lay before that government a true statement of affairs. When the British Cabinet are fully informed of the doings of Englishmen on the coast, and of the lenience which has always been extended to them by the government and people of Liberia, we feel certain that there will be no just cause of complaint against us.

Why don't the government of the United States pay some attention to Liberia? I learn there is no probability of Congress, during the present session, doing any thing towards the line of steamers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. N. LEWIS.

EXPLORATION OF MECHELIN RIVER.

The spirit of enterprise and discovery seems to be awakened in Bassa county, and if the exploration and description of the country so creditably begun is prosecuted perseveringly and economically, may result in eminent public and individual advantage, as it will surely serve to spread before the world a better knowledge of the geography and capabilities of that portion of Africa.

EDINA, Bassa County, May 6, 1852.

REV. J. B. FINNEY:

DEAR SIR:—The enclosed instruments were placed in my hands a few days ago to forward to you, but owing to the multiplicity of my business, I have not been able to do any thing with them. I intended, up to this moment, not to send them by this Packet, but having been advised to forward them, I have done so. You will find that there is a report on the Mechin river, and a sketch in reference to the settlement of Edina. This was intended to be published, that a correct idea might be had by individuals in America wishing to emigrate to this part of Liberia. Make whatever reference to this report you think necessary in your publications referring to the said location, as you yourself are well acquainted with the tract of country here referred to.

I am yours respectfully,
THOMAS MOORE.

EDINA, Grand Bassa, April 7, 1852.

We, the committee to whom was referred the business of exploring the Mechin river, beg leave to report the following as the result of our exploration:

We ascended the river as far as the Boilee country, about fifty miles, passing through the Bolom town country and the Wha Boilee country. We found the river a good, navigable river, with the exception of three falls, which are not more than eight feet in height. The water rises about ten feet in the rainy season. Canwood has been taught down in canoes, a ton at a time. The lands grow and fertile all the way up the river. Coffee grows in abundance on the river's bank, which is not the case on the St. John's river; and the best of rice and corn may be grown. The timber is excellent of all qualities that may be wanted for building houses or ships. The Mechin river runs to or very near the canwood country. This we gather from the natives who have travelled through it. It is inhabited by a great many friendly natives, on account of the conveyance of produce to Edina and Bassa Ove. The distance of our exploration at this time did not exceed thirty-five or forty-five miles; but when we shall report again, we hope to have something more interesting.

We have the honor to be yours,
H. B. WHITFIELD,
JOHN M. PAGE.

Sketch of Edina in Liberia.

This town of Edina was founded on the twentieth of November, A. D. 1852. The company that first settled here was composed of thirty-three men, who were old settlers from Monrovia and Caldwell. (At this time Joseph J. Mechin was Governor of the colony.) They were received in a friendly manner by the natives who inhabited the northern shore of the St. John's. The town is situated on the Mechin river (named after the Governor Mechin) at the point where it empties into the St. John's, between the said river and the beach. The town has about three hundred inhabitants. Though it has not received one expedition since its settlement, yet it grows and flourishes. There is one Methodist

and one Baptist church; two day-schools, numbering about one hundred and five pupils; the Sunday-schools are considerably larger. There is one Lyceum that meets weekly; the number of members is twenty-three. There is also a Female Institute, numbering sixteen. It is in a prosperous condition, and bids fair to grow in numbers. The Mechin river runs in a northerly direction about twelve miles; the sea-beach takes a north-westerly direction, so that at Little Bassa, fifteen or twenty miles from the mouth of the river, the distance from the beach to the river is six miles or more.

There are thousands of acres of land on each side of the river, of the first quality. We believe we say the truth when we assert that in the vicinity of this river is to be found the best land for culture that this country will afford, with the exception of the land on the border of New-Cess and Tobaccoesne districts. This land is a dark mould, and very productive. Bananas, plantains, cassia, rice, &c., are produced in abundance in Ballum Town and Little Bassa counties, and four miles towards the interior the apple grows wild. As the land is moderately elevated from the margin of the river, the loss that sometimes occurs from freshets during the rainy season will not be sustained. Again, the land being thus elevated, it is our opinion that a road cut in a north-easterly direction from Ballum Town would not only be the nearest way to the canwood country, but would also make the land on the route more valuable to settlers.

None will attempt to dispute that persons living in the section of the country above named will enjoy the best of health.

JOHN HANSON,
JAMES R. MOORE,
THOMAS MOORE.

FROM LIBERIA.

We have our regular files of the Liberia Herald to the 19th of May, and find quite a number of articles which we would transfer but for lack of room. The most interesting items we append as condensed prepared for the Commercial and Tribune, intending to give large extracts from the Herald in our August number.

Prince Boyer, who was half-king of Tradetown, is backing out from the hostile attitude which he has recently assumed towards Liberia, and has now overtures to President Roberts for adjustment of all difficulties, and the President had visited Tradetown to learn what proposals he had made. Boyer desiring time to consult with the chiefs and headmen of the country, the President consented to adjourn the meeting. A few days after this, Boyer returned to Tradetown, and after an interview with him, he had again assumed a hostile attitude; but at the last date, the Liberia Herald says, "he has become fearful. He knows that he has acted wrong. Even his headmen are censuring him for his breach of faith, and refuse to assist in their advice, making a second supplication to the President. They say, 'We have already advised with you; and though the Liberians showed a disposition to be lenient with you, you acted treacherously towards them, and you must not for yourself.' The natives of Grand Bassa do not think that Boyer deserves the least consideration, and that he ought to be made to leave the country, as there is no dependence to be placed in what he promises."

The fishermen of Pikanenny Cose Tribe are earnestly engaged in freeing themselves from the difficulties caused by the treasury of Grandito to the government and people of Liberia.

Prince Saltwater, of Little Bassa, visited Monrovia May 5, and waited on the President to speak of the difficulty of his countrymen in procuring the necessary supplies for the Chiefly of Little Bassa. There has been no cause of complaint, and the President complied with his request to give him a certificate of good conduct. He also requested to be authorized to hold communication with the interior chiefs, for the purpose of opening a commercial intercourse with them.

There was a rumor at Monrovia that attempts were being made to revive the slave-trade for the Gallipias; that three vessels were at sea off that place, and that two Spaniards, Don Crippo and James Hermes, were on shore collecting slaves and sending them to the Sherbro, to be shipped on board the vessel. One of the vessels, it was said, sailed under the colors of the United States. The Herald presumes that President Roberts would adopt speedy measures to ascertain the truth of these rumors.

The following extracts from the Liberia Herald show the business condition of the country:

"A company of merchants in Monrovia have agreed on a plan to import merchandise from England and the United States. One of the company will proceed to the United States for the purpose of procuring the necessary arrangements there; another, in a month's time, leave for England for the same purpose. We also learn that a company of merchants in Grand Bassa have made a similar movement, and intend commencing with a capital of twelve thousand dollars, which has already been subscribed."

Among the passengers in the Liberia Packet at Baltimore, by which our files of Liberia papers were received, was Mr. B. P. Yates, a merchant of Monrovia, who is presumed to be the gentleman delegated to proceed to this country to make the necessary arrangements for importation from here. Mr. D. W. White and Mr. J. P. Cape Ball, of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, were likewise passengers.

Business in Grand Bassa is very prosperous. There never was more trade brought in by the natives than within the last month.

The palm-oil traders are severely pressed for the want of oil-casks. In several instances they have been obliged, on this account, to refuse purchasing oil from the natives. It was proposed to order casks and staves from America and England.

The Herald thus speaks of the treaty of amity and commerce which was recently concluded between Liberia and France:

"We are justified in stating that the provisions

of the treaty are on the most liberal principles of a just and equitable trade. Nothing was asked for on the part of the French republic that was not equally given; and just and correct; nay, the republic of Liberia express a wish that that was not readily accepted."

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was represented on the occasion by Monsieur Auguste Bonaparte, Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor, Post Captain and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station on the west coast of Africa; and the President of the Republic of Liberia, on the part of this government, the Honorable Henry Tagbo, Secretary of State of this Republic.

President Roberts left Monrovia on the 1st of May for the island of Madeira, on a voyage for his health, and would probably extend his voyage to England, with a view of laying before the British government the subjects in controversy between Liberia and the people of England. It is hoped that the 6th of May gives the following account of President Roberts's departure:

"The Liberia government schooner Lark, Reid Cooper, Esq., commanding, left on the evening of the 1st instant for Sierra Leone, via Grand Cape Mount in the schooner. President Roberts and his family, and Mrs. David Moore, were passengers on the Lark. The President, who has enjoyed feeble health for some months past, proposed to extend his visit to the island of Madeira, and will take passage in one of the steam-packets which ply regularly between the island and Sierra Leone. It has been strongly recommended to his Excellency to visit England, and lay before the government of our Britannic Majesty the several subjects which have lately been discussed by Mr. Hanson, the British Consul, and which he attempted to make appear as an opposition to the interests of the government and people of England. It is hoped that the President will find it convenient to extend his visit to the British capital, and lay before that government a true statement of all matters. The people of Liberia feel confident that when correct representations are laid before her Majesty's government, there will be found no just cause of complaint against the government and people of Liberia."

The people of Cape Palmas are in earnest in their wishes for annexation to Liberia. The project is not favored by the editor of the Liberia Herald.

PROSPECTIVE EMANCIPATION BY MR. CLAY.

We find an announcement in the Tribune, received by telegraph, stating that Mr. Clay has by this will provided for the gradual extinguishment of slavery, so far as his own estate is concerned, on the plan pursued in Pennsylvania and other Eastern States, and which, without a doubt in our mind, would have been adopted in Kentucky and Virginia, perhaps in Delaware, Maryland, and North Carolina, twenty years ago, but for irritating interference from without the State. When will this example be followed, and the scheme perfected, that all men in America may be peacefully and by universal consent free?

NORFOLK EXPEDITION.

We understand that an expedition will sail from Norfolk, Va., early in November, and that nearly two hundred emigrants are expected to take passage at that time.

As we have frequent inquiries about the terms on which the society sends out emigrants, we again repeat what has often been published:

The passage (steerage) to Liberia is free. Provisions for their support for six months after their arrival are made by the society, and at its expense.

By agreement of the republic of Liberia, every emigrant sent out by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries is entitled to draw a small lot for a house, and a few acres of land, in proportion to the number of the family.

The laws of Liberia confer citizenship upon each emigrant as soon as the oath of allegiance is taken. No person is required to remain there who desires and has the means to pay for a passage home.

Report

OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1852.

Donations in Gold, Silver, and Cash.

Donations in Goods.

Donations in Land.

Donations in Books.

Donations in Services.

Donations in Pledges.

Donations in Stocks.

Donations in Bonds.

Donations in Real Estate.

Donations in Personal Property.

Donations in Intangible Property.

Donations in Miscellaneous.

Donations in Unspecified.

Donations in Unreceived.

Donations in Unclaimed.

Donations in Unpaid.

Donations in Unsettled.

Donations in Unliquidated.

Donations in Unredeemed.

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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

THE LAND OF HAM.
AFRICA, AND THE PROMISE TO ISHMAEL.

Our conviction that the posterity of Ham shall yet be honored and blessed, is further confirmed by the promise made, to Ishmael. Isaac was the promised seed. The covenant, the promises, the Church, should, in order and form, descend through Isaac and his seed, and, in this succession, should be made the first and the great display of God's grace to man. This was the favored seed by election, yet not to the exclusion of all other races. Did not God appoint the other lineal branch of Abraham, the branch from Ishmael, as the reserved race, on which should come the reserved blessing, or which should receive the residue of the Spirit? While the blessings of the covenant should descend through the line of Isaac, a promise was given to Ishmael, and its blessings should descend through his posterity. And though primarily, and perhaps chiefly, temporal, yet is it all temporal? Is there not a spiritual inheritance yet to be realized by Ishmael, and one much richer than the moonlight one which Ishmael has already realized through the crescent? I think so.

When Abraham perceived that the covenant had been confirmed in the line of his son Isaac, in the fulness of a father's heart, he immediately offered up this prayer: "Oh that Ishmael might live before thee." The prayer was heard. "God said, As for Ishmael, I have heard thee; behold, I will bless him, and will make him fruitful, and will multiply him exceedingly: twelve princes shall he beget, and I will make him a great nation." There is a striking similarity between the blessing pronounced on Isaac and that on Ishmael. With the single and important difference, that the covenant should be established with Isaac, and the Messiah come in his line, and "all nations be blessed in him," and that Isaac should be most preeminently a blessing to others, the difference is by no means so great as has been generally supposed.

Are the promises to Ishmael only of temporal blessings? So are those made to Isaac. Yet we feel no difficulty in accepting the latter as promises of spiritual blessings. Subsequent history and further revelations warrant this application. Why then confine promises made to Ishmael, couched in nearly the same terms, to temporal blessings? Save in the important particular distinction, that it is difficult to discover the world-wide distinction which has been made between the two sons of Abraham. In other respects, we can see more parallelism than contrast. They have dwelt by the side, been alike kept distinct peoples, alike the subjects of great temporal promises and of great temporal afflictions; alike divided into twelve tribes, alike preserved distinct and unannihilated amidst the wreck of empires and the dissolution of great civil polities. The great distinction (besides the one named) seems to be that the promises to Ishmael are delayed. In the wise purposes of God, generations, centuries are allowed to pass without their fulfillment.

It is readily conceded that Ishmael has played the prodigal son. He has taken the "portion" that fell to him, and has "devoured it with harlots." But the Father's love to him is not annihilated, not exhausted. It is only suspended. The precious promises made to him are delayed. He shall return; shall come up in remembrance in a Father's love. His long captivity shall be turned; the promises to him shall be fulfilled. God hath said, "Behold, I have blessed him." The fiat has gone out that "Ishmael is blessed." "Ishmael shall live before the Lord." Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to God. Mercy, long withheld, blessings long withheld, shall not fail. Poor Ishmael shall not be forsaken for ever. The bowels of a Father's love yearn for a lost son. He waits with open arms to receive the returning prodigal. And as the poor, despised, sable son shall return and be received with joy, and be put among the children, and have put on him the best robe, and the ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet, there shall be joy, because he that was dead is alive again; he that was lost is found. They that were not a people shall become a people.

But what connection has the destiny of Ishmael with Africa? Much, we believe. Ishmael is the patriarch, the prophet, the priest, the Moses of the race of Ham, and Mohammed in their Messiah. And, religiously at least, Africa, in connection with Arabia, is the land of Ham. Africa and Arabia are, therefore, closely connected in destiny with Ishmael. Though the descendants of Ham, at an early period, were permitted to dwell in the tents of Shem, as Japheth since has, in India, Burnah, and China, yet their home has been Africa.

We look, therefore, that this long-neglected race shall be visited; that the long-deferred blessing shall be realized; that the poor prodigal shall return; though he shall not be a blessing, in the sense which Isaac has been, yet he shall be abundantly blessed. And we may expect that the spiritual blessing shall bear some proportion to the very liberal blessing which God promised in an Abraham's prayer; and also to the long and severe afflictions to which the race has been subjected. In these occasional developments, intellectual, artistic, and religious, it is, we have seen certain first-fruits prophecies of what shall be.

Is there not a fit emblem of the Africa herself. Morally, intel-

lectually, and politically, Africa, as a whole, has, from age to age, been one great Sahara; yet like Sahara she has had her beautiful oases. As the historian attempts to traverse her burning, barren sands, his eye is ever and anon charmed with those delightful spots. And the analogy may not stop here. Like those great ocean reservations of Providence which are beginning to appear in the South Seas, but which have remained hid beneath the waves till needed, and the flat should go forth for them to emerge, (through the instrumentality of an multitude of senseless animals,) Sahara may be a great land reservation. When, through the blessing, "Ham shall become enlarged, and need more room, oasis shall reach oasis, and the whole shall become a habitable and fruitful land: The special causes which have operated to make those spots fertile, may yet extensively operate to make the whole so. Should the Great Architect extend watercourses beneath the surface of these deserts, as he has through other lands, they would exuberant their present barrenness for fertility and beauty.

We indulge high hopes for Africa, hopes founded on the general course of the workings of Divine Providence, hopes in her own resources; partial developments having already given some just indication of what these resources are. The capabilities of Africa, as already shown, form a ground, too, of much hope, and the promises of God of yet more. The celestial vision of the latter-day glory which Isaiah saw, seems quite to confirm the views here advanced. He saw God's angel Israel restored to the Divine favor, and clothed in more than his former glory. His light had come, and the glory of the Lord had risen upon him. All nations came to his light, and kings to the brightness of his rising. The Gentiles come—they gather themselves together, and form themselves about, and mingle with, the ancient Zion. And who are these that come? They are called Gentiles, the Kings of Tarsish, they that come from beyond the seas, "the abundance of the sea," the sons of Japheth. But as the prophet becomes clearer and more specific in his vision, there appear in the very foreground, though scarcely discovered before, "multitudes" bringing rich presents, and on whose banners are written the high praises of their God. They come with acceptance on the altar. And as they arrive, a voice is heard to say: "I will glorify the house of my glory." But who are these that meet with such acceptance before the altar? who hold such a position in the coming kingdom? Read the passage, and you will see. "The multitude of camels shall cover thee, the dromedaries of Midian and Ephah; all they from Sheba shall come; they shall bring gold and incense; and they shall show forth the praises of the Lord. All the flocks of Kedar shall be gathered together unto thee; the rams of Nebath shall minister unto thee. They shall come up with acceptance upon mine altar, and I will glorify the house of my glory."

We cannot mistake who these are, or whence they come. They are from Sheba, Dedan, Midian, Ephah, Kedar, all habitations of the children of Ham. Or we should have known their localities from their camels, their dromedaries, their flocks, their gold and frankincense. Of this numerous division of the grand army which the prophet saw come to pay their honors to the King in Jerusalem, it is said, "they shall show forth the praises of the Lord."

There is hope for Africa. The prodigal shall yet return, clothed, and in his right mind. R.

EXPLORATION OF THE AFRICAN COAST.

Some time ago it was stated that the government were preparing a small vessel to ascend the rivers of Liberia, and other parts of the African coast, under command of Lieutenant Watkins, of the United States Navy. Unless early despatch is given, the British government, as appears from the authorized article, are likely to step in and secure the honor and benefit of such exploration. We sincerely hope that both nations will prosecute the proposed enterprises, until the Niger, and Zaire, and Zambezi are as well known as is the noble Nile; a happy result.

Plan for a new Niger Expedition.

At a recent meeting of the London Geographical Society, Lieut. McLeod read a paper proposing a new expedition, which should ascend the Niger, and if possible, pass into and descend the Gambra. He proposed to employ a small propeller for this purpose, to be furnished by the contractors of the packet post between England and West Africa. Lieut. McLeod, during a residence of six years upon the African coast, has continually kept his plan of an expedition in view, and it has met with a favorable reception in high official quarters. Mr. McGregor Laird, who was at the head of the first great Niger expedition, testified that the plan is perfectly feasible so far as physical difficulties and impediments are concerned.

Laird had already contracted with the Admiralty to build a steamboat, completely equipped, and built suitably for the intended service, and to send to some navigable river of Western Africa. This is to transport the small iron propeller which McLeod is to construct. The introduction of the use of quinine and other new remedies in the treatment of the African fever, has greatly reduced the mortality by that disease, so much so that upon the rivers where the palm oil trade is carried on, and where formerly entire ships' crews were lost by the fever, the mortality is now not greater than in the East Indies. The present time would be peculiarly favorable for the attempt to ascend the Niger. According to the latest accounts, the palm trade has completely ceased in the Gulf of Benue and Biafra.

* This is confirmed by the following extract from the Queen's late speech when dissolving Parliament:

"The return of great numbers of negroes who speak English from Sierra Leone to their various places on the banks of the Niger, or, as is the case of Abokuta, not far from it, is a strong invitation to further exploration of this great means of communication with the interior. The natives are to be taught the value of trade with England, and the use of propellers. It is thought, will render it possible to convey merchandise without danger to the crews, to the mouth of the river. All practical seamen, who have served on board flat-bottomed river steamboats, know the practical difficulties from which the use of the screw will at once relieve them."

We think the use of the American stern-wheel steamboat would be much better adapted to the object in view, but this is unknown in Europe.

Lieut. McLeod proposed to ascend the river in the time of the floods, in order to escape the misadventures of the period of low water. Mr. Banoroff the Consul, had already reached the city of Zevver, 600 miles up the river.

The Geographical Society has recently made known to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce the feasibility of opening a communication with the centre of Africa by way of the Zambesi; and the time is near when not the finger alone, but all the navigable rivers both the east and west coast of Africa will be opened to trade.—Tribune.

CAMPAIGN IN BASA.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, JANUARY 27, 1852.

REV. J. R. PHINNEY.
Dear Sir.—I suppose that you have already been informed from the newspapers of the attack on the settlement at Fishtown, and massacre of several of our citizens by a band of Little Cess Salamen, having Grand, the avowed and malignant enemy of Liberia, at their head; and of their subsequent attack on the settlement at Basa Cove. For this aggression, the President was authorized by the Legislature at its last session to put on foot a military force in order to quell the insurgents and their abettors, and to maintain the dignity of this republic. Accordingly, on the 30th of December, 1851, four hundred men, colonists and natives, armed and equipped, left this place for Fishtown, under the command of President Roberts, myself being one of the number.

We arrived the next day at Fishtown, all in good health and fine spirits. We were detained here a few days, awaiting the arrival of our allies from Basa Cove. I visited the spot where those atrocious murderers so cruelly imbrued their hands in the blood of our citizens. I also saw the place where a female had been incinerated, and most probably alive. I need not add that scenes like these filled me with horror and indignation.

We were not here many days before a few of the enemy were bold and daring enough to show themselves. At their appearance our troops assumed the position of an army ready for action, their glittering bayonets making them appear as much grand and terrible. The Fishmen were soon put to flight by the firing of guns on board the "Lark," which at the time lay off Fishtown. I saw but fifteen, and conjectured that they were a remnant.

We left Fishtown on Monday, January 21st, accompanied by our allies, natives and colonists from Basa Cove, making altogether about one thousand men. We then made our way for Grand's town, which, as report had it, had been impregnablely barricaded. The road to it lay across a horrible swamp; we had to march through it. Sometimes we sunk in mud and water up to the ships; disagreeably travelling indeed. While yet in the swamp, before we had a chance to cross, the fellows attacked us, and fired manfully. We soon returned them the compliment, and before two hours had passed away, we had entirely destroyed their stronghold, and put them to flight. From here we marched to Tobacco-cove, where several of the enemy resided. In going to this place we had to cross another swamp, but less dismal than the former. The fellows met us late in the afternoon at the entrance of the swamp, fired a few muskets, and fled before us. They fled in every direction, burning their towns as they went. I presume that some forty towns had been burnt to ashes. We reached Tobacco-cove late that evening, exceedingly tired. This place is about twelve miles to the seaward of Basa Cove. The next morning, having been somewhat refreshed, we felt prepared for another day's work. While we staid here I had an opportunity of looking around. I believe this is one of the best countries on this part of the coast.

I saw the finest timber that I ever saw in all my travels in Africa. As a general thing, the soil is very good, exceedingly prolific, every thing growing wild, but luxuriantly. The country abounds in palm trees loaded with nuts. There are hundreds and thousands of acres of land in an uncultivated state, capable of sustaining a population a thousand-fold greater than they do. If the natives here would devote one fourth of their time to the cultivation of the soil, they might enrich themselves by its productions. Our native allies made good use of the time they spent in the campaign, by spoiling the towns out of which they had succeeded in expelling the enemy. After staying here a few days, we took up a line of march for New-Cess and Tradetown.

On the 8th of January we left the sea-coast, and marched into the interior for King Boyer's town, one of the abettors of Grand. On our way thither we marched through several native towns, but did not disturb their inhabitants, as they professed to be neutral or our side. We arrived after a long march, and found the place completely abandoned.

Treaties have been concluded by my naval command with the King of Dahomey and all the African chiefs whose rule extends along the Right of Benue, the total abolition of the slave-trade, which is at present wholly suppressed upon that coast."

and tedious march at one King Ben's, a professed friend. We passed the night at his place, and were very hospitably treated indeed. Next morning we did not take much time to eat, but soon took up a line of march, and reached one Joe West's town, where we stopped to recruit. This town is about five miles from the beach, and is situated in a lovely valley, surrounded by a moderately high country. The soil here is miserably cultivated, and considering the labor bestowed upon it, yields abundantly rice, yams, cassadas, potatoes, plantains, &c.

On the 15th we left this place for Boyer's town. We expected to have a most desperate contest, having heard of his invincible army and impregnable barricade. About two o'clock P. M. we came within the reach of their shot. They poured forth shot like hail, but without much effect. We had a most desperate battle, having to contend with King Boyer's people and his allies, about fifteen hundred men, all good soldiers, sharp and regular fighters. Owing to the thick shrubs that intervened between us and the barricade, we were not able to bring into action more than three hundred of our men at one time. We had only one large gun, a four-pounder, and our enemies had four or five fine field-pieces, and they used them like civilized men; but our men with their muskets marched up to the barricade, stormed and took the town.

After a most terrible fight, which lasted two hours, they began to retreat, and did so in good order, disputing every inch of ground until they were fairly driven out. In this awful fight, there were four or five killed on our part, and fifteen or sixteen wounded. I have no means of ascertaining the number of killed among the natives. Surely God gave us the victory; to him do we ascribe all the praise and glory. During that evening, we prostrated ourselves before him with the most devout gratitude, acknowledging our obligations to him. Rev. A. F. Russell, our chaplain, read the fifteenth chapter of Exodus, and offered a most fervent prayer, in which I believe all hearts cordially joined.

Next morning, Boyer's town, the formidable and impregnable castle, was burned to ashes. It was truly, I believe, impregnable against any native force. It was the largest native town that I have seen in Africa, containing the most spacious houses. Surely the country is spoiled. Truly "an army with banners" is "terrible." War is an awful curse to any country; still, the state of the world renders war necessary; but may the Almighty hasten the day when "nation shall not lift up the sword against nation, nor learn war any more," but when Jesus, the "Prince of peace," shall reign "King of nations, as he is now King of saints."

On the morning of the 17th, we marched from Boyer's town for the beach, where we arrived about eleven o'clock A. M., and shipped our sick and wounded on board the schooner "George R. McGill." From here we marched to New-Cess, from thence to Basa Cove, where we arrived on Tuesday, 20th. On the 21st we embarked for Monrovia, and arrived here on Thursday evening, the 23d. On the evening of the 24th, we were safely at rest in the bosom of our families, glad enough to be home after wandering in the wilderness for near twenty-five days. We confidently believe and hope that this battle will put an end for ever to the troubles experienced from the natives on that part of the coast. "Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works unto the children of men!"

I am yours, &c. B. V. R. JAMES.

DEFERRED RESULTS.

COLONIZATION.—The colored people of Baltimore have adopted a resolution calling for a convention of delegates from the colored population of the State, with a view to promote colonization in Liberia, to be held July 25th.

From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

COLONIZATION.

MISSOURI COLONIZATION.—President Roberts, of Liberia, in reply to a letter from the Missouri Colonization Society, states his readiness to assign a healthy and desirable district of country for the settlement of the emigrants from Missouri. He decidedly approves of the arrangement of the Society to furnish each emigrating family with funds to erect a comfortable dwelling-house, and recommends them to employ an agent to manage in Liberia the fund thus applied.—Missouri State Gazette.

There is a growing interest arising in favor of this cause in the public mind in Missouri, which we hope will never cease to grow. Every citizen of the State shall for himself called upon to do something in its behalf. No man, who studies the noble subject of Colonization, can fail to be inspired with a sense of the moral grandeur of the subject. We have many causes of benevolence on foot, of many kinds, in our country; but really this is the cause of the state of the world. It gathers all others within the ample folds of its broad mantle, and makes the more. Two whole continents especially, and all the world generally, will be vastly benefited by its great and comprehensive measures.

See Feb. No. 1, December 3, 1851.

DEAR BROTHER.—I send you for publication, the enclosed copy of a letter from Stephen Smith, of the colored people of New York, dated last winter, under the patronage of the Missouri Colonization Society. It was also the receipt of a letter from President Roberts, in which he says that "the wish of the Missouri State Colonization Society to have a district of country set off in Liberia, for the settlement of the colored people of the State may be better attended to, shall be attended to." Now is the time for friends of Colonization in this State to aid the Board of Managers in securing a district of country in Liberia, to be called

"Missouri in Africa," to which our free colored population may emigrate.

It is the wish of the Board to send out a company of emigrants in the vessel this season, as expected to sail from New-Orleans about the 15th of January next. Contributions to aid the Board in carrying out this noble enterprise may be remitted to David Keith, Esq., St. Louis, Missouri.

W. D. BARNETT, Secretary.

Dr. KAYSER.

The following is the letter alluded to by brother Sumner:

LIBERIA, BASA COVE, July, 1851.

DEAR SIR.—I have the opportunity of writing you a few lines, to inform you of our safe arrival in Liberia. My health is good, and also that of my children; my wife is well, but able to get about. We all had the small-pox on our voyage to this coast, and I truly believe that nothing but the merciful hand of God saved us, as we were not provided with medical help. We had a very tedious passage out. We left New-Orleans on the 15th of February; and did not reach the mouth of the Senegal till the 8th day of April. I have not had an opportunity to make a full discovery here yet, but as far as I have seen, I am much pleased with our prospects; so much so, that I would not be back in Missouri if I could. When I parted with you in New-Orleans, I promised to try to get a party of the country children off for the use of the Mission, and I am now endeavoring to have them settle in the settlement of the Louisiana emigrants. There is one thing that I must request of my Christian friends in America; and that is, that they will remember us before the throne of grace.

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN MITCHELL.

COLONIZATION AT THE SOUTH.—The Alabama State Colonization Society was formed at Montgomery, on the 10th December. Hon. J. J. Ormond was elected President, with twelve Vice-Presidents, and A. A. Lipcomb, Corresponding Secretary. The object of the society was declared to be to promote the emigration of free persons of color from that State to Liberia. The constitution provides for auxiliary societies within the State, and for the appointment, in conjunction with other Colonization Societies in the South-western States, of a joint Colonization Board to be located in New-Orleans.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.—A bill is before the Louisiana Legislature requiring every person desirous of emancipating a slave, to give a bond to the Governor, before doing so, for his transportation beyond the limits of the State. In case such slave neglect to leave the State, he is to forfeit his freedom.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The grace of God was strikingly illustrated in the death of Jane Carroll, which occurred at Freetown, February 22d. She was a devoted Christian, and a warm-hearted, and was always complaining of others; but for more than a year before she died, she was as gentle and affectionate as a lamb. Peace beamed in her countenance; she "walked with God," and enjoyed the continued sunshine of his presence. When the hour of her death would come, she was ready. Our great saying of hers was, "I no worth nothing, and cannot thank the great Master for what he has done for me and my children." She frequently said, "I am going home," and contemplated seeing her Saviour with rapturous joy.

A few days later, a notable incident, which has been one of the great events in our history, came to Mr. Denio and told him that he had found no rest in his heart in his idolatrous practices, and he wanted to give all up. His former associates have left no means untied to draw him back; but he has remained firm, and gives promise of being one of the foremost to go down.

WREATHEN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, (Kio).—The mission at Cape Coast Castle is in a flourishing state. At the five o'clock prayer-meeting on Sabbath morning, the chapel (seventy feet by forty) is filled. After this meeting is over, many are in the habit of going in small groups to secluded places in the dense thicket, for the purpose of prayer. This is a measure of their own, and was practised for months before it came to the missionaries' knowledge. It need hardly be added that in such a state of things sinners are converted, and Christians are built up in the faith.

Fetichism has also received a severe if not a death-blow at this locality, by the public exposure of the manner in which its deceptions are carried on. Even the chief of the pagan party was convinced, and caused the priests who had so often opposed their importunities upon him to be apprehended.

NORTH AFRICA.—EXTENSION OF THE FERRIS RULE TO THE WHOLE OF KATILIA.—The Akbar, a paper published at Algiers, states that the Zouaves, one of the most formidable tribes of Kabylia, have been so completely subdued by the independence now, has offered its submission, and that one of its principal members has come to Algiers to treat for it. It is said to consist of 80,000 persons, and can send from ten to twelve thousand men into the field, without reckoning the warriors. It is said that important discoveries have already been made by the French, and the blockade established against their country, which prevents them from disposing of the productions of their soil, or from seeking employment in the neighboring provinces, has, it is said, to this determination. It will, we are assured, open a most important door to the preaching of the gospel in Africa.

ANCIENT REMAINS IN EGYPT.—Abbas Pacha, the viceroy, is causing excavations to be made under the superintendence of a Frenchman, M. Maunier, in different parts of his sandy territory, where there exist ruins of ancient monuments. He has said that important discoveries have already been made; amongst other places, on the banks of the Nile; and that others are confidently expected. By permission of the viceroy, sketches of the ruins and copies of the inscriptions are allowed to be taken for circulation in Europe. The viceroy, it is said, takes great interest in these proceedings, and pays the expenses.

Or 1146 tribes proved to exist in Algeria, 1100 have acknowledged the sovereignty of France.

in the elaborate work of Noel and Chappuis; the reading of the French dramatic authors; and the answers to a great variety of questions from your Committee, involving the necessity of lengthened free conversation in French; thus affording an opportunity of

REV. J. MORRIS PEASE.

As our paper for July had gone to the press, this brother received a letter from Bishop Waugh, transferring him to the work of the Colonization agency. We feel highly gratified that the earnest work of this Society has been so promptly and cordially met by the Bishop.

Brother Pease needs no commendation to the friends of Colonization; his efficiency and success have been thoroughly proved, and will appear by the following report of his winter tour, published originally in the New Orleans Christian Advocate:

REV. AND DEAR BROTHERS:—Before leaving this city permit me to express my grateful acknowledgments to all my friends, and to the friends of African Colonization, who have generously aided the cause in the South-west the present year. I am most happy to state my earnest conviction that this noble cause is better understood than formerly, and has the confidence and sympathy more everywhere, before of the intelligent and philanthropic citizens of the South-west, and not of the civilized world, only, but of the United States and the civilized world.

My collections the present season have been as follows:

At the N. O. Convention	\$951.00
At the N. O. Convention	95.75
At the N. O. Convention	95.75
At the N. O. Convention	95.75
At the N. O. Convention	95.75
At the N. O. Convention	95.75
At the N. O. Convention	95.75
At the N. O. Convention	95.75
At the N. O. Convention	95.75
At the N. O. Convention	95.75

Those in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana have been on account of their respective State Colonization Societies.

Our next emigrant expedition for the South-west will sail from this city on the 1st of December next, when, we hope, a good and large number of free colored people will be found in readiness to plant themselves among their brethren in the land of their fathers, and become useful and happy citizens of the Republic of Liberia.

Very respectfully, J. MORRIS PEASE,
Agent Amer. Col. Society for the South-west,
New Orleans, May 20th, 1852.

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

By an oversight, the following commendatory resolutions, offered by Rev. Dr. Bethune, and unanimously adopted by the Synod at their late meeting in Williamsburg, were omitted. We place them on record, and approve the occasion to say, that the Synod's recommendation has been very extensively and liberally followed. It is due to truth to say that, in proportion to numbers and wealth, no other Church so generally aids this noble cause.

Resolved, That the Synod have had high gratification in listening to the statements and arguments of the Rev. Mr. Finney on behalf of the American Colonization Society, and earnestly commend the cause of that wise and beneficent society to the prayers and gifts of the Reformed Dutch churches. Resolved, That the churches be respectfully recommended to take a collection in aid of said society on the 14th of July.

THE ONEIDA CONFERENCE AND REV. J. M. PEASE.

We learn from Brother Pease that this large and influential body of Christian ministers were visited by him at Utica, and allowed a representation of the claims of the Colonization Society. The result was the passage, *rem. cos.*, of the following luminous resolutions. We have no doubt that the amendments made to the original resolutions give them their present shape; nevertheless, we publish them to show how, after the thorough testing of the enemies of Colonization, the agency of facts exerted the resolutions that "in so far as the Colonization Society has for its object to advance Christianity and civilization on the coast of Africa, so far this Conference highly appreciates the importance of the objects."

Bravo! We hope by another year these brethren will venture a step further, and resolve that in so far as the Colonization Society is an instrument of extirpating the slave-trade, and in so far as it aids in founding in Africa a free republic, which never had the stain and evil of slavery upon it, and in so far as it encourages and induces and aids Southern masters voluntarily to manumit their slaves, as we understand it does by hundreds annually, so far we highly approve of these good results!

Perhaps they will even go so far as to add an approval of the instrument of all this good, the Society itself, in the course of future years! Who knows?

[CONT.]

Resolved, That in so far as it is the object of the Colonization Society to advance Christianity and civilization on the western coast of Africa, and whereas the promotion of this cause holds an intimate relation to the prosperity of the youthful African republic and the Liberia Missionary Annual Conference, and whereas the interest of the free colored population of the free States are also deeply involved in this enterprise, therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That so far this Conference highly appreciates the importance of the objects of African Colonization on the western coast of Africa.

Resolved, 2d, That we look with favor upon the agency of the Rev. Mr. Pease in the employment of the Colonization Society.

MR. CLAY'S SYMPATHIES FOR LIBERTY.

As an address delivered at the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, January 20, 1852, this true philanthropist, alluding to the slave-trade, demands: "It is credible? Is it not a libel upon human nature to suppose that the triumph of fraud, and violence, and iniquity can surpass that of virtue, and benevolence, and humanity?" On the same occasion, speaking of domestic slavery, he solemnly avowed: "If I could be instrumental in eradicating this

stain from the character of our country, and removing all causes of reproach, on account of it, for foreign nations; if I could only be instrumental in ridding of this foul blot that revered State that gave me birth, or that not less beloved State which kindly adopted me as her son, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy, for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror." And yet the highest honors of this nation were denied Mr. Clay while living, because his enemies had, by unfair quotations, made him appear as contriving to perpetuate slavery.

REV. A. A. CONSTANTINE.

A REPORT of an address made by this returned missionary, before an Anti-slavery Baptist Association, characterizes it as of "considerable length, and of such a character as to engage the profound attention and interest." "He spoke of the Colonization movement and its influence upon Africa; of the relations of the colony itself to the native tribes in its neighborhood; and of the deliberate and systematic misrepresentation of these relations by some of the managers of the scheme, for the purpose of securing favor and patronage." The above is a most serious charge, and it behooves Mr. Constantine to fortify himself with abundant and authentic testimony to support it, or he may be proved a calumniator and a slanderer. We have italicized the charge, that our readers may observe how specific and unreserved it is.

Now for the proof of this grave charge. "For example, it had been reported some years since, during the administration of Governor Buchanan, that no less than thirty kings had sought the friendship and protection of the colony, and solicited the extension over their territories of the colonial laws. Mr. Constantine had himself been imposed upon by this story, and had been led to conclude that the influence of the colony must be a benignant one to secure such results; but he afterwards learned, from Governor Buchanan's own lips, that the thirty kings referred to, instead of voluntarily seeking the alliance of the colony, had only yielded a forced submission, at the termination of a bloody war, in which their country had been ravaged with fire and sword." Mr. Constantine, we would fain hope, was gray with under the influence of some African malaria, or else he must have purposely misrepresented and falsified the conversation of one of our nation's noblest men. Without any doubt, we assert that Governor Buchanan never uttered the sentiment here attributed to him.

The facts of the case, as represented when they occurred in all the published documents at the time, were simply these:

One hundred miles north of Liberia, a powerful chief, called King Bosen, his people called Condoes, had for a lifetime been waging war with his neighbors and selling his captives as slaves at Gallinas. By reason of the great increase in the value of slaves in Cuba and Brazil, which was caused chiefly by the emancipation of eight hundred thousand slaves in the British West India Islands in 1834, the price of slaves rose on the coast of Africa, and the trade became exceedingly active.

Bosen, to reap the full advantage of this high price of slaves, made war upon the Vey, Goulah, and Deby tribes, bordering on Liberia.

As this war, besides its inhumanity, broke up the interior trade in ivory, camwood, &c., &c., the then governor of the colony sent a commissioner to this king to try and get a peace among the parties, but without success. When, in 1839, Governor Buchanan arrived in Liberia to enter upon his office, he found this war and devastation still raging north of the colony. The poor Deby tribes, which lived on the north bank of the St. Paul's river, had been almost utterly destroyed, and the remnant, fearing the power of this Condoe king, immediately applied to Governor Buchanan for permission to cross the river and settle in the colony for security and protection. The governor permitted them to do so. "A small village of the Deys, who did not cross the river, settled within sight, not half a mile distant from Millsburg, the only Liberia town on that bank, on land belonging to Liberia."

One of the under-chiefs of King Bosen, named Ga-Toom-Bah, sent a war-party by night and surprised these refugee Deys, taking off twelve into slavery, and killing and severely maiming others. A messenger was at once sent to Ga-Toom-Bah, by Governor Buchanan, to demand the liberation and return of these poor Deby captives, as being taken, while under the protection of the Liberia colony. He answered, haughtily, that he had nothing to do with Liberia, but if Governor Buchanan protected the Deys he would attack the Liberia settlements.

The Governor was so indignant at this that he advised the people of Liberia to take up arms and march into the wilderness thirty miles, to chastise this insolence and deliver the captives.

The colonists, however, advised to send peace-messengers once more, and again demand the prisoners before resorting to war. Two young men were accordingly sent with a flag of truce, but the savage cannibal fired upon them, killing one of them at the gate of his town.

All attempts to protect the honor of Liberia, and get redress for the captives, having failed, nothing was left but to punish these barbarians, and be disgraced and perish before them.

The Governor therefore raised a force, made a rapid march through the tangled forest, attacked the town of Ga-Toom-Bah, and burnt it to the ground, making him a fugitive. This victory so established the influence of King Bosen, that he was the set of his subordinate, and desired peace, promising no more to attack the Deys or Goulah or Queba, near Liberia.

These weaker tribes, rejoicing at the prowess of Liberia, sent from all directions to make treaties and seek its protection.

These are the facts. Who can recognize in this heroic interference of Liberia to protect the weak, who fled to it for protection, the picture which Mr. Constantine gives us as learned from Governor Buchanan's own lips?

It is true that "the thirty kings referred to, instead of voluntarily seeking the alliance of the colony, had only yielded a 'forced submission'" as Mr. Constantine asserts? Nothing could be more utterly false. Buchanan made no attack, and never threatened to make an attack upon any one but this kidnapper, Ga-Toom-Bah, and with him no treaty of peace was ever made. He became a forsaken fugitive, shunned and disowned by his own nation. Will Mr. Constantine inform us which of these things made a forced submission?

We regret to have to show up a returned missionary in such a light, but justice to the dead and the living, to truth and history, requires it.

Having thus disposed of the principal fact, and shown that it is a base misrepresentation and perversion of truth, we come to his next, which is almost as atrocious and quite as untrue. But our article is too long, and the remainder must be deferred.

REVOLUTION IN SENTIMENT.

If we find, in the public press and the increasing number of collections voluntarily raised in churches, evidence of a popular change of sentiment as to the merits of Colonization, we find even more gratifying evidence of a greater change passing over the more thoughtful and enterprising colored men. Except in cases where such have been contented to hostility, as in the case of Douglass and Ward, this change is very general. The evidences of this are rapidly multiplying. We instance the exceedingly interesting letter of Augustus Washington, published last summer: the work of Mr. Delaney, published in this city last spring, in which, while manifesting a most violent prejudice against Liberia, he argues that emigration to some country (he recommends South America) is the only hope for a full development of their capacity as a race: the prospectus which now lies upon our table of a newspaper to be established in Philadelphia, conducted by a colored man, who, while utterly hostile to Liberia, insists that "separate nationality" is a necessity to which they must resort as a remedy for their difficulties: and, finally, the determination and courage with which a portion of this population in Maryland have lately in convention, in despite of a mob, and violence, and insult, discovered the question of a practicable remedy, and resolved in favor of Colonization in Liberia. Of this meeting we extract the following notice from an exchange paper:

The free colored people of Maryland undertook to hold a convention on Monday and Tuesday at Baltimore, in favor of African Colonization. Some of the colored people of Baltimore who were strongly opposed to Colonization, assailed the convention on Monday and broke it up, severely injuring some of the speakers. The next day they met again, and were protected by a large body of police. They adopted resolutions in which they acknowledged the efforts of their white friends for their elevation; but declared that those efforts have been unavailing, and that their condition, both socially and politically, is worse than it was twenty years ago.

In the face of constantly increasing emigration and growing prejudices against them, they declare there is no present prospect of their being placed on a footing of equality in this country, and they then pronounce in favor of emigration to Liberia, as the only place where they can enjoy republican institutions, and the right of governing themselves. The resolutions do not counsel all to emigrate, but recommend colored people to acquaint themselves to the idea of emigration, as, sooner or later, their removal must take place.

MISSIONS OF THE M. B. CHURCH IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The gospel in its onward progress has been deepening and widening the channels of its influence among them. The lauren of Christianity, operating silently but powerfully upon individuals, has rapidly spread through the whole mass. The negroes have been elevated in the scale of being, and have been made the recipients of mercy. Many have seen it, and have trusted in the Lord. In 1829, when our operations began, the South Carolina Conference gave to the Church a membership in the proportion of 10,000 colored to 18,000 whites. Now she gives 37,000 colored to 30,000 whites.

In 1830, our annual missionary contribution, including annuities, amounted to only \$291.33. Now it is \$17,118.76.

A vast change, too, has been superinduced upon the entire Southern mind, and the general condition of the slaves everywhere considerably improved. That cautious jealousy which formerly forbade the evangelization of the blacks, deep and potent, is now among the planters, has been developed into active and systematic efforts for their Christian improvement.

How short-sighted are men! When the great division of the Methodist General Conference occurred, it seemed to forbid only to our country; but lo! by this very separation it would appear that obstacles in the way of access to the

slave population were removed, and, shut up in their separate responsibility, the Methodist Church South has entered upon a work for the slaves which God has eminently prospered, so that, within a few years, the number of colored people in their connection has more than doubled.

We learn from all directions that increased attention to the religious condition of the slaves characterizes the operations of all the various denominations of Christians South.

ITEMS.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—As several clergymen of the Baptist denomination were on their way up the James river, on the steamboat Augusta, returning from a meeting of the association at Norfolk, they were addressed by Rev. Philip Slaughter, the Corresponding Secretary of the Virginia State Colonization Society, and, judging from the immediate fruit gathered, were deeply interested. As a spontaneous result, several addresses were volunteered, and a collection made, amounting to ninety dollars.

SPIRIT OF EMIGRATION.—The agent of the Virginia Colonization Society reports one hundred and seventy-three freeborn, and eighty slaves, emancipated in 1850 and 1851, as preparing to emigrate in the November expedition from Norfolk.

THE VIRGINIA COLONIZATIONIST for July has an elaborate memorial from a committee of the Society, appointed to address the Legislature on the subject of Colonization. The document is chiefly local and political, reasoning, from the present and prospective state of the free colored population, the humanity, policy, and necessity of their removal. As a conclusion, the committee propose that the Legislature shall appropriate \$60,000 per annum, and provide for the entire expense of their removal by a change of the law which now provides for only about two thirds.

THE LAND OF HAM.—The continued article intended for this month, under the above title, is crowded out by others in type before it was received. It will appear in the September number.

LETTER FROM JOHN H. CHEESBMAN.

REV. J. B. FINNEY, NEW-YORK:

DEAR SIR:—By the Liberia packet I drop you a line, only to say that our new republic, notwithstanding the recent difficulties with the fishermen, appears destined to become a powerful government. This may be saying a great deal, but I really believe it, and for the three following reasons: First, because this vast continent is to be people by the rays of gospel light, and no people will ever accomplish this but such as make benevolence the basis of their government. From Liberia the light is to go forth. Second, because of the vast number of colored people scattered over America, who will be compelled to leave, even should there be an entire abolition of slavery, as the two nations cannot live together and prosper. Third, because the circumstances connected with our history show clearly that the Great Arbiter of all human events presides over and favors us.

Our agricultural operations are becoming very interesting, and in a few years we hope that we shall be able to realize something from them. The country of Basa, which has been the seat of war, is now enjoying peace and tranquility, and Freetown is about to be recaptured. Some buildings are already being erected there. I may write to you again. Yours respectfully,

JOHN H. CHEESBMAN.

CORRESPONDENT AT CAPE PALMAS.

MOORE HENRY, CAPE PALMAS, April 13, 1852

REV. J. B. FINNEY:

DEAR SIR:—I can say by this that I am away off in the Maryland colony, and no longer in Monrovia. This is one of our Presiding Elder districts; has been, for the last six or seven years, the field occupied by Rev. F. Burns; and is considered one of the most important points in our African missions. This is the strong point of the Protestant Episcopal mission. The Baptists are also putting forth a strong effort here; nor is all the seed yet dead planted here years ago by John Layton Wilson and his coadjutors.

Mr. Caldwell, the agent of the Agricultural Association, came out a few days before I left. I did what I could to put him in the way of a start. Mr. Hooper, by the recommendation of President Roberts, will do what I would have done.

I did not get your letter until Dr. McGill sent it to me yesterday at Palmas. Caldwell will not, I think, build country-houses. Hooper is a fine, intelligent man, and has not been well treated and sustained by Putnam, if I have learned right of him. The Packet leaves to-day. I have written by Brown to the gentlemen appointing me to assist Caldwell, and directed the letter to you. Having given my letter of instructions to Hooper, I forgot their names; please direct and send that letter to them for me.

I had a pleasant stop at Sinoe. That country is moving forward with a strong hand. Mr. Priest is doing well there. I preached in his church the only time I preached in Sinoe, to a respectable congregation.

I hope every thing will not go to pieces at my pretty place upon the St. Paul's. I left it with great reluctance—will lose several hundred dollars by so doing. You shall hear from me every opportunity about Palmas as it is.

Yours in much haste, very respectfully,

A. F. ROBERTS.

EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION.

The workings of the noble power of freedom in the British West India Islands, form one of the most interesting studies of the age. So much depends upon its success, both of the happiness of those immediately implicated in it, and of the future history of the enslaved population of other countries, that every inch of progress toward it, and every step toward its consummation, is hailed as a boon to the race. One of the latest observers on the subject is the Rev. John Clark, who publishes the result of his exploration in Jamaica, in the London Anti-Slavery Reporter. Mr. Clark engaged with considerable aid in the work of erecting free villages, and spending the proceeds of his efforts at improvement in high terms. He first bought 120 acres, which were allotted to 100 families. He then bought 600 acres, and founded a village. Other villages have been established by others, and the system has been adopted in all parts of the island. At least two thirds of the people own their own houses and land, and all whose property is assessed at £50 and upward have the right of voting for members of the Assembly. The result of the system is good. The villagers have become more industrious, provident, frugal, and ambitious of a respectable social position. The coffee and much of the sugar exports from the island are produced by the villagers. Mr. Clark appeals to the philanthropist to assist the people which so recently emerged from bondage, in their efforts for the improvement of their material, mental, moral and religious condition. He says that their advancement thus far has been highly satisfactory, and that, were the compensation to be made between their present and their previous state, it would be found that no people on earth ever made greater progress in the same length of time.—New York Evangelist.

The Missionary Magazine, for July, among other articles of Liberia, states the inhabitants at 300,000, among whom about 7000 may be regarded as civilized. There are more than 2000 communicants in the Christian churches; more than 1500 children in Sabbath-schools, and 1200 in day-schools. Communicants in the Methodist Church are about 1000. Attendance at day-schools in the same amount 31,000. Funds have been raised in the United States for education to the amount of \$50,000.

If national pride is ever justifiable or excusable, it is when it springs not from power or riches, grandeur or glory, but from convictions of national innocence, information, and benevolence.—John Adams.

Report

OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1852.

Donations in Cash.

W. W. Barnes, \$1.00; A. B. Barnes, \$1.00; H. Barnes, \$1.00; J. Barnes, \$1.00; M. Barnes, \$1.00; P. Barnes, \$1.00; Q. Barnes, \$1.00; R. Barnes, \$1.00; S. Barnes, \$1.00; T. Barnes, \$1.00; U. Barnes, \$1.00; V. Barnes, \$1.00; W. Barnes, \$1.00; X. Barnes, \$1.00; Y. Barnes, \$1.00; Z. Barnes, \$1.00.

Donations in Goods.

W. W. Barnes, \$1.00; A. B. Barnes, \$1.00; H. Barnes, \$1.00; J. Barnes, \$1.00; M. Barnes, \$1.00; P. Barnes, \$1.00; Q. Barnes, \$1.00; R. Barnes, \$1.00; S. Barnes, \$1.00; T. Barnes, \$1.00; U. Barnes, \$1.00; V. Barnes, \$1.00; W. Barnes, \$1.00; X. Barnes, \$1.00; Y. Barnes, \$1.00; Z. Barnes, \$1.00.

Donations in Land.

W. W. Barnes, \$1.00; A. B. Barnes, \$1.00; H. Barnes, \$1.00; J. Barnes, \$1.00; M. Barnes, \$1.00; P. Barnes, \$1.00; Q. Barnes, \$1.00; R. Barnes, \$1.00; S. Barnes, \$1.00; T. Barnes, \$1.00; U. Barnes, \$1.00; V. Barnes, \$1.00; W. Barnes, \$1.00; X. Barnes, \$1.00; Y. Barnes, \$1.00; Z. Barnes, \$1.00.

Donations in Services.

W. W. Barnes, \$1.00; A. B. Barnes, \$1.00; H. Barnes, \$1.00; J. Barnes, \$1.00; M. Barnes, \$1.00; P. Barnes, \$1.00; Q. Barnes, \$1.00; R. Barnes, \$1.00; S. Barnes, \$1.00; T. Barnes, \$1.00; U. Barnes, \$1.00; V. Barnes, \$1.00; W. Barnes, \$1.00; X. Barnes, \$1.00; Y. Barnes, \$1.00; Z. Barnes, \$1.00.

Donations in Miscellaneous.

W. W. Barnes, \$1.00; A. B. Barnes, \$1.00; H. Barnes, \$1.00; J. Barnes, \$1.00; M. Barnes, \$1.00; P. Barnes, \$1.00; Q. Barnes, \$1.00; R. Barnes, \$1.00; S. Barnes, \$1.00; T. Barnes, \$1.00; U. Barnes, \$1.00; V. Barnes, \$1.00; W. Barnes, \$1.00; X. Barnes, \$1.00; Y. Barnes, \$1.00; Z. Barnes, \$1.00.

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NEW-YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

SEPTEMBER, 1852.

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100 "	10 00

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REMITTANCES TO THE N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HATDER, Esq. Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONVENTION OF FREE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of delegates to the Convention of Free Colored People of the State was held in the lower room of Washington Hall, on July 28, continuing three days. The Convention was temporarily organized at three o'clock, by calling Jas. A. Handy, of Fell's Point, to the chair, John H. Walker being appointed Secretary. Mr. Handy returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

On motion of Charles O. Fisher, of Fell's Point, a committee of one from each delegation present was appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention.

On motion of James F. Jackson, the credentials of the delegates were handed in and the following sections of the State were found to be represented:—*East Baltimore*—Jas. A. Handy, Jas. T. Jackson, Chas. O. Fisher, Stephen W. Hill, Daniel Koburn, David G. Bailey. *Cent County*—Jas. A. Jones, Isaac Anderson, Levi Rogers, William Perkins. *Dorchester County*—B. Jenifer, C. Sinclair, J. S. Hughes, Caroline County—Jacob Lewis, Philip Canale, J. Webb. *North-east Baltimore*—Samuel B. Hutchings, David P. Jones, W. H. White, Francis Johns, John H. Walker, Cornelius Thompson. *Frederick County*—Rev. William Tasker, Perry E. Walker, Joseph Estlin, Robert T. Troy. *Harford County*—Nicholas Penn, J. S. Hughes. *Baltimore*—Charles Williamson, Rev. Darius Stokes, H. H. Webb, J. Forty, C. Perry, Fred. Harris. *Harford County*—Daniel Ross, Henry Hopkins. *Talbot County*—Garrison Gibson, Charles Dobson, Joseph Bantem.

There was considerable excitement among a number of "outsiders," appearing to the meeting and all of its objects, who frequently assailed the delegates coming to the Convention, and a large number of whom, having come into the room, were ripe for any further opposition they could exhibit. The Dorchester county delegation having seen this state of things, several of them arose and remarked that they did not think that their presence here was of any benefit, and they therefore proposed to withdraw and go home. This announcement was received with applause, and cries of "Good!" from the opponents of colonization. A member from Kent county begged the delegates to stand firm in their position, and the result of their labors would be of great benefit. (Applause and cheering.)

J. H. Walker, of Baltimore, then read the circular calling the Convention, which was to take into consideration the present condition and future prospects of the colored race. He said they lived in the same State that their fathers had lived in, but not under the same Constitution—the new instrument that recognized the colored people as men. He alluded to the legislation of the members of the assembly, all of which resulted in oppression of the colored race, each consecutive session. He desired that the condition of the colored people should be considered by the Convention; that they should decide on the course to take. He then alluded to the migration to Liberia, elsewhere, which he explained to mean that they should examine all the places, and see if emigration would be beneficial. It was necessary for them to know the geographical position and resources of the different countries—of their rivers, mountains, harbors, climate, &c.; and if the "free" countries were better than the "slave" place for emigration, it was necessary to ascertain all that would be wanted in such country. For one, he intended now to remain where he was, but if a better place could be found, why he was going for it. The speaker was opposed at first, but finally gained the attention of the audience, and was frequently applauded.

W. Perkins, of Kent county, said he believed that much of the opposition and excitement which had sprung up about the Convention within a few days, was caused by a report, falsely circulated, that the Colonization Society had given \$700 for carrying out certain objects through its medium. He hoped that, after the explanation that had been given, the Dorchester county delegation would consent to remain.

A member from Dorchester county said that if they were assured that the colored people of Baltimore desired them to remain, they would do so. Their object was to consult for the good of the colored race.

Perry E. Walker, of Frederick, said they had come here supposing that the majority of the colored people of Baltimore were in favor of the call of the Convention. [Cries of "No, they are not,"

He and his associates had come to consider the condition of their race—had no other object in view.]

Rev. Darius Stokes addressed the Convention, the object of which, he said, was to consult in reference to the condition of the colored people. They had been told for thirty years past of countries which were better for them, but they had only to depend upon the representations of others as to the truth of those statements. They were a people—the colored people of the State of Maryland—who should consult about their present condition and future prospects. He said their white friends were getting tired of helping them, because they did not seem disposed, it was alleged, to help themselves. He asked, Where were their schools, orphan asylums, &c.? As to going to Africa, he was in favor of any man going where he thought he could do better. [Cries of "Good," "Right," "That's it,"

P. Gilman (not a delegate) asked to be heard, and after a great deal of confusion, got the attention of the audience, and spoke in opposition to what Mr. Stokes had said. He remarked that he could not talk as well as Stokes, but he could think as well. [Laughter.] As for him, he came here to be put down and oppose this Convention. [Cries of "Good," and cheers from the audience.]

Henry Zedicks, of Frederick, said they were here from pure motives, to consult for their good, and was received with much favor by the whole assembly.

James A. Jones, of Kent, said he was decidedly in favor of emigration, and of migration to Africa. They expected to be honored in coming into the presence of Baltimore friends, but in this, the largest city of the State, they found a great amount of confusion. In his opinion, he believed that as well as Stokes, but he could think as well. [Laughter.] As for him, he came here to be put down and oppose this Convention. [Cries of "Good," and cheers from the audience.]

Rev. Darius Stokes addressed the Convention in an eloquent and fervid style in reference to its objects. He said that since he had been informed that his head, if not his life, was in danger if he left the room. He would therefore leave under the protection of the police, and send in the morning his resignation.

Rev. Darius Stokes begged Mr. Jones to remain; that the young colored gentlemen of Baltimore were not disposed to harm him. People had said that they had not come to sell their rights and liberties, but they would show them to-morrow that they only looked to their welfare and interest. This was the first time a colored convention of the whole State had ever assembled in the State—a remarkable event in their history.

On motion of Mr. Stokes, a committee of ten was appointed to prepare a "platform" for the Convention. The following is the committee:—H. H. Webb, of Baltimore; James A. Jones, of Kent; Chas. O. Fisher, of Baltimore; B. Jenifer and Thomas Fuller, of Dorchester; Jacob Lewis, of Caroline; Joseph Bantem, of Talbot; Perry E. Walker, of Frederick; William Williams, of Baltimore; and Henry Hopkins, of Harford.

The Convention then adjourned till Tuesday morning.

SECOND DAY PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock on Tuesday the 27th, at Washington Hall, Rev. William Tasker, of Frederick, President, in the chair. The Convention was opened with prayer by the President.

A note was received from H. H. Webb, of Baltimore, declining to serve as a delegate to the Convention, stating that he was not able to attend, and did not approve of the manner in which he was elected.

In the absence of Josiah Hughes, of Dorchester, one of the Secretaries, Cornelius Campbell, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The proceedings of Monday night were read, on motion, the report in the "Sun" was read in lieu thereof.

William Williams, of Baltimore, arose and stated that he had appeared in the Committee on the Platform through a mistake; he was not a delegate to the Convention.

On motion, James A. Handy, of Baltimore, and William Perkins, of Kent, were appointed on the Platform Committee, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the withdrawal of Webb and Williams.

Charles H. Walker, of Harford, and Frederickman, delegates from Carroll county, appeared and took their seats.

Several of the delegates from Dorchester county and other places were not present, having gone home in consequence of the disturbances on Monday afternoon.

hope that are long the energies of our people may be aroused from their lethargy, and seek to obtain for themselves and posterity the rights and privileges of freemen; therefore,

Resolved, That while we appreciate and acknowledge the sincerity of the motives and the activity of the zeal of those who, during an agitation of twenty years, have honestly struggled to place us on a footing of social and political equality with the white population of this country, yet we cannot condescend from our position the fact that no advance has been made towards a result to us so desirable; but that, on the contrary, our condition, as a class, is less desirable than it was twenty years ago.

Resolved, That in the face of an emigration from Europe which is greater each year than it was the year before, and during the prevalence of a feeling in regard to us which the very agitation intended for good has only served apparently to embitter, we cannot promise ourselves that the future will do that which the past has failed to accomplish.

Resolved, That, recognizing in ourselves the capacity to conduct honorably and creditably in public affairs; to acquire knowledge, and to enjoy the fruits of science and literature; and having a praiseworthy ambition that this capacity should be developed to its full extent, we are naturally led to inquire where this can best be done, satisfied as we are that in this country at all events, from present appearances, it is out of the question.

Resolved, That, comparing the relative advantages of Canada, the West Indies, and Liberia, these being the places beyond the limits of the United States by which circumstances have directed our attention—we are led to examine the claims of Liberia particularly, where alone we have been told that we can exercise all the functions of a free republican government, and hold an honorable position in the estimation of our fellow-men.

Resolved, That in thus expressing our opinion it is not our purpose to counsel emigration as either necessary or proper in every case. The transfer of an entire people from one country to another must necessarily be the work of generations; each individual, now and hereafter, must be governed by the circumstances of his own position, of which he alone can be the judge, as well in regard to the time of removal, as to the place to which he shall remove; but, deeply impressed ourselves with the conviction that, sooner or later, removal must take place, we would counsel our people to accustom themselves to the idea of it; and in suggesting a liberal estimate of the value of the land in Liberia, we are not suggesting that it is there alone they can reasonably anticipate an independent national existence.

Resolved, That as this subject is one of the greatest importance to us, and the consideration of which, whatever may be the result, cannot be put aside, we recommend to our people in this State to establish and maintain an organization in regard to it, the great object of which shall be inquiry and discussion, which, without committing any one, shall lead to accurate information; and that a Convention like the present, composed of delegates from the counties and Baltimore city, be annually held at such time and place as said Convention, in the judgment of the State, to be held.

A motion was made to accept the report, which led to debate, John H. Walker speaking at length in opposition to the resolutions, and hoping that they would be referred back to the committee, contending that there should have been a recommendation to raise a fund to pay a lawyer, or some influential citizen of the State, to go to Annapolis next winter to endeavor to obtain a change of legislation in reference to the colored race.

B. Jenifer, of Dorchester, replied to Walker, urging that his views were in opposition to the spirit of the circular which called them together, and a majority of the delegates present.

At 1 o'clock, the Convention adjourned.

ASTOR-ROCK SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, the resolutions being again debated by various delegates—John H. Walker, B. Jenifer, C. Perry, and others.

Rev. Darius Stokes moved to lay the motion to adopt the platform on the table, which was determined in the affirmative.

The attendance of Mr. Stokes, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole, Charles Williamson in the chair, and took up the report of the committee in sections.

The first two resolutions were adopted, the third referred back to the committee, and pending the further action on the remainder of the resolutions, the Convention adjourned till Wednesday morning.

THIRD DAY PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock on Wednesday the 29th, at Washington street Hall, Ephraim Larson, Vice-President, in the chair, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

A note was received from the President, Rev. W. Tasker, stating that indisposition would prevent him from presiding over the deliberations of the body the remainder of its session.

The attendance of the delegates was small in the morning, and very few lookers-on were present.

The platform being again taken up, F. Harris, of Baltimore, presented a protest against the adoption of the fourth resolution, which pointed out Liberia as the place of emigration for the colored people, because it recommended emigration to that place, contrary to the wishes of his constituents, and a majority of the free colored people of the city and State. He contended that if they were for Liberia, they should say so at once, and tell the mob out-doors that they were endeavoring to send them all there; not say one thing in the Convention and another out-doors.

James A. Jones, of Kent, said that Harris was endeavoring to shake his course the way the wind blew. For himself, he hoped that the entire platform would be adopted, and he moved that the fourth resolution be passed without further debate.

Stephen W. Hill, of Baltimore, contended that the resolutions did not look to an immediate emigration to Africa; that they only recommended Liberia as a place where they could enjoy the blessings of liberty and the most salubrious country for the colored man whenever he should be disposed to seek another home.

William Perkins, of Kent, in answer to the protest of Harris, said that the only platform they recommended for adoption, left it to every man to go where he pleased, or to remain here if it suited him better. Let Mr. Harris go to his constituents and tell them that the Convention only recommended what it thought best; its action was binding on no man.

F. Harris, in reply, asked if the Convention had examined Liberia. They recommended that place for them to emigrate to, and for himself, it was made an examination of Liberia to know whether it would suit. Did they know anything of the climate or agriculture of Liberia to lay before the people? Let them examine Canada, Jamaica, and other places, and then, if they found Liberia the best place, why, say so to the people.

Charles Williamson, who had been in his power to examine most countries. He had been in Canada twice; in the West Indies three times, and under the British government, in Trinidad five years. During that time he had examined the countries with a view to see which was the best for the colored people. He was sixty-seven years of age, and some colored persons get into office in the West Indies, capital rated the people: the government recognises you, but the planters, who had been accustomed to drive slaves, knew you not. If they went to Canada, they would not better their condition: he had lived there seventeen months at one time. It would cost money to go to Canada, it was better, and some colored persons get into office in the West Indies, capital rated the people: the government recognises you, but the planters, who had been accustomed to drive slaves, knew you not. If they went to Canada, they would not better their condition: he had lived there seventeen months at one time. 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the free colored people of the State of Maryland, are conscious that we have made little or no progress in improvement during the past twenty years, but are now sunk into a condition of social degradation which is not dependent upon the color of the skin, but which is as contemptible but as a crime and to live in such a condition against our God, ourselves, and our posterity; and whereas we believe that a crisis in our history has arrived, when we may choose for ourselves degradation, misery and wretchedness, or, on the one hand, or happiness, honor and enlightenment on the other, we have resolved to stand by the one which we now laid before us for our consideration and choice; may we not, therefore, hope that our people will awaken from their lethargic slumbers, and seek for themselves that future course of conduct which will elevate them from their present position; and place them on an equality with the other more advanced races of mankind; and we hope that they will consider seriously the self-evident proposition that all men are created equal, and endowed by the Creator with the same powers of exerting themselves for their own and each other's benefit? And whereas, in view of these considerations, and in order to commend the great and glorious work of our moral elevation, and of social and intellectual improvement, we are of the opinion that an organization of the friends of this just and holy cause is absolutely necessary for effecting the object so much to be desired: we are, therefore,

Resolved, That we will, each and every one, here pledge ourselves to each other and to our God, to use, on every such and all occasions, our utmost efforts to accomplish the objects set forth in the foregoing preamble; and that we will now, and for ever hereafter, engrave this truth in our prayers, our hopes, our instructions to our brethren and our children; namely, that degradation is a sin and a source of misery; and it is a high, an honorable and a blessed privilege to enjoy the right, to improve ourselves, and transmit to posterity happiness and wisdom; of our misery; knowledge instead of our ignorance.

Resolved, That while we appreciate and acknowledge the sincerity of the motives and the activity of the zeal of those who, during an agitation of twenty years, have honestly struggled to place us on a footing of social and political equality with the white population of the country, yet we cannot consent from ourselves the fact that no advancement has been made towards a result to us so desirable; but that, on the contrary, our condition as a class is less desirable now than it was twenty years ago.

Resolved, That in the face of an emigration from Europe which is greater each year than it was the year preceding, and during the prevalence of a feeling in regard to us, which the very agitation intended for good has only served to render more embittered, we cannot promise ourselves that the future will do that which the past has failed to accomplish.

Resolved, That we recognize in ourselves the capacity of conducting our own public affairs in a manner at once creditable and well calculated to afford the means of religious, virtue, morality, truth, and enlightenment, and to acquire for ourselves the possession and enjoyment of that elevated refinement which so much adorns and beautifies social intercourse among mankind, and leads them to a proper appreciation of the relations existing between man and duty, man and his fellow-men, and man and that companion whom God has bestowed upon him, to console him in the hour of trouble and darkness, or enjoy with him the blessings that heaven vouchsafes occasionally to shower upon our pathway through life.

Resolved, That in a retrospective survey of the past, we see between the white and colored races a disparity of thought, feeling, and intellectual advancement, which cannot be such that it cannot be that the two races will ever overcome the natural prejudices towards each other sufficiently to dwell together in harmony and in the enjoyment of like social and political privileges; and we therefore hold that a separation of ourselves from our white neighbors, many of whom we cannot but love and admire for the many good qualities which God has bestowed from time to time, is an object devoutly to be desired, and the consummation of which would tend to the natural advantage of both races.

Resolved, That, comparing the relative advantages afforded us in Canada, the West Indies, and Liberia, (these being the places beyond the limits of the United States) under circumstances have direct and unobscured views of the natural claims of Liberia particularly; for there alone we have been told that we can exercise all the functions of a free republican government, and hold an honorable position among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the colored people of Maryland the formation of societies in the counties of this State and the city of Baltimore, who shall meet monthly, for the purpose of raising means to establish and support free schools for the education of our poor and destitute children, and for the appointment, each month, of a person whose duty it shall be to collect such information in relation to the condition of the colored emigrants in Canada, the West Indies, and Liberia, as can be obtained by him from all sources; and that such information shall be brought to these monthly meetings above alluded to, and read before them for the instruction of all, in order that when they are resolved, if they should so resolve, to remove from this country to any other, they may know what will be their wants, and prospects, and, in order to provide beforehand for all emergencies, they may meet them on their arrival in their new homes.

Resolved, That as this subject is one of the greatest importance to us, and the consideration of which, whatever may be the result, cannot be put aside, we recommend to our people in this State to establish and maintain an organization in regard to it, the great object of which shall be inquiry and discussion, and, without committing themselves to any particular view, to give information; and that a convention like the present, composed of delegates from the respective counties in the State and from Baltimore city, be held annually at such times and places as may be hereafter determined.

Resolved, That it is thus expressing our opinions, it is not our purpose to commend emigration as either necessary or proper in every case. The transfer of an entire people from one country to another may be necessary in the work of generations. Each individual now and hereafter must be governed by the circumstances of his own condition, of which he alone

can be the judge, as well in regard to the time of removal as to the place to which he shall remove, but, deeply impressed ourselves with the conviction that sooner or later removal must take place, we would counsel our people to accustom themselves to that.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the ministers of the gospel among the free colored population of Maryland to endeavor, by contributions from their congregations and by other means, to raise funds for the purpose of forwarding the benevolent object of educating the children of the destitute and orphaned colored people of this State; and that they also impress upon the minds of their hearers the benefits which would necessarily result from development of their intellects, and the bringing into full use those mental powers and reasoning faculties which distinguish mankind from the brute creation; and that this be requested of them as a part of their duty as ministers of the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

F. Harris entered his protest against the adoption of the fifth resolution.

A motion made to adjourn *sine die* at 2 o'clock P. M. was lost; and a resolution restricting each speaker to five-minute speeches was adopted.

Wm. Perkins spoke of the law enforced in Kent, by which the children of free colored persons, whom the officers denied the parents were unable to support, were bound out; and one of the last resolutions prohibited a colored person returning to the State if he should happen to leave it. They were oppressed and borne down.

James A. Jones, of Kent, thought his native county equal to any other in the State, and that colored persons were not more oppressed there than elsewhere.

Charles O. Fisher moved that committee of five be appointed to draw up a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland, praying more indulgence to the colored people of the State, in order that they may have time to prepare themselves for a change in their condition, and for removal to some other land.

Daniel Kolton, of Baltimore, in referring to the oppressive laws of the State, said the bog law of Baltimore was better moderated than that in reference to the colored people. The bog law said at certain seasons they should run about, and at certain seasons be taken up; but the law referring to the colored people allowed them to be taken up at any time.

Chas. Dobson, of Talbot, said that the time had come when free colored men in his county had been taken up and sold for one year, and when that year was out, taken up and sold for another year. Who knew what the next Legislature would do? And if any arrangements could be made to better their condition in regard to us, which the very agitation intended for good has only served to render more embittered, we cannot promise ourselves that the future will do that which the past has failed to accomplish.

Resolved, That we recognize in ourselves the capacity of conducting our own public affairs in a manner at once creditable and well calculated to afford the means of religious, virtue, morality, truth, and enlightenment, and to acquire for ourselves the possession and enjoyment of that elevated refinement which so much adorns and beautifies social intercourse among mankind, and leads them to a proper appreciation of the relations existing between man and duty, man and his fellow-men, and man and that companion whom God has bestowed upon him, to console him in the hour of trouble and darkness, or enjoy with him the blessings that heaven vouchsafes occasionally to shower upon our pathway through life.

Resolved, That in a retrospective survey of the past, we see between the white and colored races a disparity of thought, feeling, and intellectual advancement, which cannot be such that it cannot be that the two races will ever overcome the natural prejudices towards each other sufficiently to dwell together in harmony and in the enjoyment of like social and political privileges; and we therefore hold that a separation of ourselves from our white neighbors, many of whom we cannot but love and admire for the many good qualities which God has bestowed from time to time, is an object devoutly to be desired, and the consummation of which would tend to the natural advantage of both races.

Resolved, That, comparing the relative advantages afforded us in Canada, the West Indies, and Liberia, (these being the places beyond the limits of the United States) under circumstances have direct and unobscured views of the natural claims of Liberia particularly; for there alone we have been told that we can exercise all the functions of a free republican government, and hold an honorable position among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the colored people of Maryland the formation of societies in the counties of this State and the city of Baltimore, who shall meet monthly, for the purpose of raising means to establish and support free schools for the education of our poor and destitute children, and for the appointment, each month, of a person whose duty it shall be to collect such information in relation to the condition of the colored emigrants in Canada, the West Indies, and Liberia, as can be obtained by him from all sources; and that such information shall be brought to these monthly meetings above alluded to, and read before them for the instruction of all, in order that when they are resolved, if they should so resolve, to remove from this country to any other, they may know what will be their wants, and prospects, and, in order to provide beforehand for all emergencies, they may meet them on their arrival in their new homes.

Resolved, That as this subject is one of the greatest importance to us, and the consideration of which, whatever may be the result, cannot be put aside, we recommend to our people in this State to establish and maintain an organization in regard to it, the great object of which shall be inquiry and discussion, and, without committing themselves to any particular view, to give information; and that a convention like the present, composed of delegates from the respective counties in the State and from Baltimore city, be held annually at such times and places as may be hereafter determined.

Resolved, That it is thus expressing our opinions, it is not our purpose to commend emigration as either necessary or proper in every case. The transfer of an entire people from one country to another may be necessary in the work of generations. Each individual now and hereafter must be governed by the circumstances of his own condition, of which he alone

can be the judge, as well in regard to the time of removal as to the place to which he shall remove, but, deeply impressed ourselves with the conviction that sooner or later removal must take place, we would counsel our people to accustom themselves to that.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1852.

FOR MONROVIA, LIBERIA.

The New-York State Colonization Society, having chartered the brig *Orion*, Captain Brandt, for Monrovia, Liberia, (to sail on or about the 1st of October, with about thirty emigrants), and the vessel being now on the berth, applications for freight or passage may be made to Messrs. Ladd & Church, 66 South street, or to Rev. J. B. Pinney, Corresponding Secretary of the New-York State Colonization Society, Brick Church Chapel, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets.

As she will meet with prompt despatch, immediate application for either the above is necessary.

REV. A. CONSTANTINE.

Having in our previous number demonstrated the entire ignorance or misrepresentation of Mr. Constantine as to the causes which induced the thirty native kings to seek the alliance and friendship of Liberia, I proceed now to another point in which his statement is as wide of the truth as in the one previously noticed.

"Instead of being itself a missionary agency, through which the gradual enlightenment and Christianization of the neighboring tribes might be anticipated, the colony exerted a corrupting and malignant influence, and was a mighty obstruction to the missionary work. In fact, instances were not unknown, in which it seemed to have assimilated to its own character and spirit, the missionaries sent to labor under the protection of its forts and guns. Mr. Constantine mentioned the case of a Methodist missionary, who, entering somewhat largely into commercial transactions with the natives, was thought to have overreached and oppressed them. A body of two hundred of them surrounded him in his fortified dwelling, from the upper story of which, (being provided with sixteen guns, and an assistant to load as he discharged them,) he deliberately shot down fifty of the assailants, when the rest fled away in terror."

The opinion of Mr. Constantine, as a more opinion, may be neutralized by an opposite opinion, held and published by numerous missionaries and others who are even now upon the ground: Bishop Payne, of the Episcopal Church; the thirty Episcopal and teachers now engaged in the ministry in Liberia, and many others who have given their testimony in former years.

The facts on which he rests his proof and illustration, he has seen fit to confine to a single man and a single event.

To one familiar with the history of Liberia, it is unnecessary to say that this man was a Methodist missionary, located at Hodgdon, near Millsburg, and that the defense made at Hodgdon was against an attack of savages. A more unjust misrepresentation of facts in any case can scarcely be imagined by any one.

This event was closely connected with the one noticed in our former article; I mean the unprovoked attack of a Coonoe chief, named Gatoombah, upon some defenseless Day people who had fled into Liberia for safety.

George Brown, under the care of the Methodist Missionary Society, had successfully preached the gospel in a native village, four miles south of Millsburg, and within the limits of Liberia.

His success led to a determination to form a mission station in the village, and name it Hodgdon. To erect a dwelling for the missionary, and a school house and church, some of the Liberian mechanics were engaged from Caldwell to go up to Hodgdon and do the work. While these buildings were being erected, the chief, Gatoombah, carried off the twelve prisoners from the Day village, near Millsburg, and had killed in cold blood the bearer of a flag of truce sent to demand their release. Soon after this event at Millsburg, word was brought by a Goush to the missionary station, that Gatoombah had resolved to capture that village under pretense that some of his runaway slaves had been received into the missionary school and church.

Mr. Brown, a novice in African experience, being quite unconscious of having done any wrong to this man, who had never seen, would not credit the rumor, and neither abandoned his missionary work nor made any efforts at defense.

Indeed, at that very time a very decided religious awakening existed, and over thirty of the natives were supposed to be converted, while many others were inquiring anxiously for the way of life, and meetings were held, often to a very late hour at night, for prayer and worship. The carpenter and builder of the school-house, however, were old colonists, and had long known of the barbarities enacted by Gatoombah and his chief warrior, Gotohah, who was a noted cannibal, and had only a short time previously boasted of his appetite for human flesh, in the presence of the Governor Buchanan. They therefore urged the missionary to ask protection for himself and his scholars from the Liberian government. Finding that he was unwilling, they announced their determination to leave the place, abandon their work, and return to Caldwell. It was under these circumstances, and in order to retain his mechanics, that Mr. Brown acquainted President Buchanan with Gatoombah's threat to eat him and make slaves of his scholars.

President Buchanan, having no doubt of the imminent danger, but no time in sending some arms and ammunition from Monrovia, to ward off sudden danger and surprise arose; at the same time

promising troops to aid them if any attack should be made.

Fortunate for the missionary and his mission, and the colony, and even the native tribes, it was, that these arms were sent; for at the time of their arrival the murderous enemy was on his march, and within fifteen miles of the place.

In less than forty-eight hours the terrible attack was made, about daylight in the morning, by a band of four hundred savages, under the command of the noted cannibal Gatoombah. In the dead hour of night, that peaceful, quiet, converted village, was alarmed from its rest by a cry of "War! war!" Confusion and terror seized all, and a general flight ensued. It was then that these brave Liberians, having knelt in prayer for protection, stood up to defend the missionary and his thirteen native scholars, and their own lives. They did it bravely and well.

By their skill as hunters they were enabled to use the arms that the governor of the colony had sent them; and after finally killing the chief, when he rushed up with sword and spear it hand to cut them down in the door of their dwelling, the disheartened warriors fled, and Hodgdon and its people were saved from savage barbarity.

Who could recognize in this simple and true narrative, which I received from the mouth of Sion Harris, the carpenter, who was eminently the instrument of this defense, the distorted statement of Mr. Constantine?

The missionary had never had any commercial dealings with this chief in any way; and the declared object of the chief was, not to get redress for any such wrongs, but simply to recapture some of his runaway slaves, and reduce others to bondage.

I do not undertake to answer for all that missionaries may say and do, nor to deny that some men who go abroad as missionaries, afterwards clearly indicate that they were unworthy of the word, especially when replying to gross calumnies uttered by one of them. I cannot answer for all that Mr. Brown may have said, some of which things Mr. Constantine professes to give, that are almost blasphemous; but I do say that, whether the unworthy and lying missionary be colored or white, the colony of Liberia is not responsible for it, and did not corrupt them; and Mr. Constantine's attempt, by a distorted reference to an act of heroic self-defense made by some Liberians when in great peril, to prove the corrupting and malignant influence of Liberia, is most unjust to the colony, and highly derogatory to the character of a returned missionary and minister of that gospel which forbids all "false witness against our neighbor."

MELIORATION OF SLAVERY PROPOSED.

We have for years believed that, in anticipation of emancipation, whenever it may happen, there would precede and prepare the way for it various steps to mitigate its glaring evils, and to elevate the intellect and moral character of the slaves.

We rejoice to perceive by manifold concurrent testimony that, for their moral improvement and religious culture, systematic and wide-spread efforts are made by various churches throughout the South. Some facts illustrative of this will be found on the fourth page of the Journal.

On the subject of legislative melioration, we have long and anxiously looked for some movement in relation to the marital relation of slaves. Nothing in the way of legislation can be more directly opposed to the divine law than the law declaring the slave "a chattel," in such an interpretation of the term "chattel" as denies to him the power of forming the civil contract of marriage.

Under this designation, "chattel," the slave, according to the interpretation and practice of the South, is without marriage by the law, and so compelled to live in open violation of the seventh commandment of the Decalogue.

We have long wondered that Christian ministers and Christian people at the South did not seek for an alteration of the law.

It is, therefore, with great gratification that we find the following thoughts extracted from the Southern Press, the organ of the most ultra of the Southern people. May the sentiments so uttered find a ready and universal response, and then may we with the utmost confidence look to the peace and union of this Confederacy.

The South has a great moral conflict to wage, and it is for her to put to the most invulnerable moral panoply. Hence it is her duty as well as interest to mitigate or remove whatever of evil results incidentally from the institution. The separation of husband and wife, parent and child, is one of the heaviest evils which we now generally endure and repudiated there, although cases sometimes occur which we observe are seized by these Northern fanatics as characteristic illustrations of the system.

Now we can see no great evil or inconvenience, but much good, in the prohibition by law of such coarseness. Let the husband and wife be sold together, and the parents and minor children. Such a law would affect but slightly the general value or availability of slave property, and would prevent in some cases the violence done to the feelings of such connections by sales, either compulsory or voluntary. We are satisfied that it would be beneficial to master and slave to promote marriage, and the observance of all its duties and relations.

The question of education is perhaps still more difficult and delicate. But we are decidedly of the opinion that it would be well to instruct all that portion of the slaves that are honest, faithful, and well-disposed. In ancient times white slaves were educated in all branches of learning, and

vile instruction was the least and meanest of evils of those times. An instructed slave is certainly capable of rendering to his master services of the most valuable kind, and of exercising, if he is faithful, a very salutary influence on the rest. It is true his knowledge may be perverted, but it is more probable that that ignorance can be perverted or abused."

AFRICA'S REDEMPTION THE SALVATION OF AMERICA.

We have received from the author, Rev. F. Freeman, a copy of the above work, treating on the history, condition, and prospects of the African race; an octavo of nearly four hundred pages. It is in its general character, a review of a previous work by the same author, altered to adapt it to existing facts. We have not yet had time to give it more than a cursory examination; but, judging from the preceding work and the author's acquaintance with his subject, can unhesitatingly recommend it to those who feel interested in the subject treated. The conclusions of the author are entirely in favor of Colonization, as a duty which we owe alike to Africa and our own land.

NO RESOLUTION.

The Synod of Ulster, which held its session at Adamsburg, was visited by the Corresponding Secretary, and, after listening to a brief presentation of the object, appointed a committee to report a resolution strongly recommending the society as a means of benefiting Africa. The severe illness of a friend having compelled the Secretary to leave the Synod the same day, he anticipated receiving a copy of the report of the committee and action of the Synod. It appears from the following letter that the time of the Synod was exhausted in discussing a law of Congress, and that no opportunity was afforded the Committee to make a report. Some might suppose that it was a trick of opponents, who wished thus to smother a report, but we have reason to hope otherwise.

Mr. Estroff:—The resolution brought before the Synod of Ulster during your attendance, approving the Colonization cause in its ameliorating influence on the condition of the negro race in this country, and its redeeming agency in Africa, failed of adoption, simply because of a mistake which would not have occurred could you have remained. It was deferred until a warm resolution upon the Fugitive Slave Law was introduced, the discussion of which was continued until nearly the time of adjournment. Even then, the subject was revived at the same moment a motion for adjournment was offered. The Moderator immediately put the latter, and so the matter ended. But I am confident the question will not so be dismissed another year. A majority will vote for that mild and Christian resolution at any time, when it is fairly presented. Yours, truly, A.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYNOD OF BUFFALO.

This Synod held its meeting at Ogdensburg, in August, and with great unanimity adopted the following resolution, presented by Rev. A. Burtis, D. D., commendatory of the Colonization enterprise:

Resolved, That this Synod has heard with deep interest the statements of Rev. J. B. Pinney, agent of the New-York Colonization Society, and heartily recommends to the churches within our bounds the Colonization enterprise as worthy of their sympathy and support, on account of its important bearings on the welfare of our nation and the evangelization of Africa."

The members seemed to feel a very deep interest in the cause, and with great cordiality invited the agent to visit their churches and present the claims of the society.

When all who pray that Ethiopia may speedily stretch forth her hands to God are as candid in their friendship, the work will move forward with accelerated speed and increased effect.

AGENCIES.

It is a source of the highest satisfaction and hope to find the reports of the several agencies of our society so uniformly encouraging.

Rev. Dr. Freeman, in a letter dated Syracuse, August 17th, writes:

"My mission is kindly received. Your society is taking full hold of the hearts of the people; for it is, in their judgment, being approved. The Episcopal Church will be everywhere accessible."

Rev. Mr. Rice, not only by the pecuniary results which appear in his report for August, but by finding access and favor in churches not hitherto enlisted in our favor, confirms the fact of a growing public confidence.

Of the success of Rev. J. M. Pease among the Methodist churches, we can present no better evidence than is contained in his letter, found in another column, and in the following account of the action of the Genesee Conference at Lockport, on the 10th of this month, taken from the Journal and the Courier, published at Lockport:

After preliminary business, Rev. Mr. Pease, of the Eastern New-York Conference, an agent of the State Colonization Society, was introduced by the Bishop.

Rev. Mr. Robin offered a resolution, that a committee be appointed to investigate the subject of Colonization. Adopted.

Rev. Messrs. Robin, Lanning, and Gridley were appointed such committee.

Rev. Mr. Pease was then granted an opportunity to make remarks on the subject of African Colonization. They were of the most eloquent and interesting character.

He represented Western Africa as a nation of the world deserving of the sympathy and aid of all

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and aid in establishing a system of common schools; to assist in bringing the South in direct commercial intercourse with distant countries; and to "cultivate the aptitudes of the negro race for civilization, and consequently Christianity; so that, by the time that slavery shall have fulfilled its beneficent mission in these States, a system may be authorized by the moral condition of that race here, to relieve it from its present servitude, without sinking it to the condition of the free negroes of the North and of the West Indies."²²

LATE NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

Just as we were getting ready to put the Journal to press, we received letters and papers from Liberia, via England, and have but little time to extract or comment. We, however, send aside considerable matter, already in type, to give the more important items. We insert from the Commercial Advertiser a summary ready to our hand, adding a few additional items, and refer our readers to it for information of the condition of affairs.

The heaviest tidings by this arrival relates to the shipwreck of the *Ralph Cross*, at Cape Palmas, and the melancholy loss of *Elias G. Jones*. Our readers will probably remember that this intelligent and enterprising colored man was especially active in the organization of a society formed by colored people last winter, in this city, under the name of the Liberia Emigration and Agricultural Association, whose active agent he became.

We met him at Albany last winter, before a committee of the Legislature, when he fully expounded his cause against the opponents sent to preys his success. Finding it important for the successful prosecution of their operations to have an agent capable of testifying as to the true condition of Liberia, he was sent out in the *Ralph Cross* as an explorer, intending to return in the same vessel. Alas! how short-sighted are men, and how often doomed to disappointment! We had anticipated his return; and for nearly two months anxiously awaited the arrival of the vessel, under the expectation that such a witness would be believed. By a letter from Dr. Hall, the agent of the *Ralph Cross*, we have the following account of the manner of his death.

"I see by my letters that *Elias G. Jones* was lost. He got into the boat, which almost capsized, and when passing under the vessel's bows, caught the merringtons cable; the boat's crew supposed he got on board the vessel again, it being pitch-dark, but it seems he was washed off, and drifted ashore dead."

We are happy to state that Mr. Jones effected a life insurance for his family, for \$1000, which will be a timely relief in this season of affliction and bereavement. After the news of Mr. Jones' death had reached Monrovia; Mr. Abraham Caldwell, who had previously been sent out to make a practicable beginning for the society, by clearing land and erecting houses, decided to return immediately, via England, to the United States, and arrived here in the steamer of the 10th. An account of Mr. Caldwell's progress has been previously published, and we hope that his presence here will aid to give confidence and counsel to his associates and others. Will not the colored people all such public meeting to see and hear Mr. Caldwell?

In this connection we are reminded to call the attention of our readers—and would that we could of our general government—to the article in another column, headed, "President Roberts in Europe." When will this republic become magnanimous enough to acknowledge that a republic exists in Africa? When?

AGENCIES.

As announced in the Journal of October, so it has come to pass: two of our effective agents, Rev. C. D. Rice and Rev. J. M. Pease, have entered upon other portions of the agency field.

Before leaving, both of them had opportunity of presenting the claims of colonization to churches in this city with most gratifying results. Brother Rice, under all the discouragements of a most stormy day, and before a church in which heavy expenditures had just been made to the extent of over \$20,000 to clear off old encumbrances, and coming in as an extra cause, on a Sabbath immediately following a large collection for the American Trinit Society, was gratified, not to say surprised, at an offering of about \$250. Brother Pease, in the Sands street Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, and the Allen street Methodist Episcopal church, New-York, was cordially seconded by the pastors of those churches, and raised \$107. May they enter upon and prosecute their work in new fields, with equal encouragement!

REV. E. C. FELLER.

We are happy to commend to the churches on Long Island this respected clergyman, who has consented to assume the field vacated by Rev. C. D. Rice. We hope all who desire to encourage the cause will extend to him a cordial co-operation, and facilitate his labors.

NEW EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

We understand that the barque Joseph Maxwell, chartered and fitted out for taking the emigrants from North and South Carolina, sailed from Baltimore November 12th, for Wilmington, to receive her passengers bound for the St. Paul's river.

The barque Linden, also chartered for taking emigrants, is now nearly ready to leave Baltimore for Norfolk, Va. to receive the emigrants of that State. In addition to these, the barque Shirley has been chartered to sail by the 25th inst. from Baltimore, with emigrants from Maryland and transient applicants. While our friends remember these adventures in their daily supplications for their safety on the stormy deep, let them also reflect that all the expenditures for charter and outfit of these three vessels, and two others that ought soon to follow from Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans,

must be made up of the offerings of the few who cordially wish the scheme success. We say, all, but should, perhaps, except a small portion supplied from the treasuries of Virginia and Maryland to defray some of the expenses of emigrants from those States. By the way, when will the Empire State, New-York, afford a helping hand to such of her colored population as seek a home in Africa?

WHO WILL GO?

We learn by letter from a friend in Boston that the Board of Trustees for Education in Liberia are anxiously in search of some intelligent and suitable person to proceed to Liberia via England, for the purpose of selecting a location and taking incipient measures to commence their proposed college by the erection of some needful buildings.

Where is the man? Alexandria, Andover, Auburn, Cambridge, Columbia, Princeton, Windsor, Yale—is there no young man of enterprise and piety adequate to make the sacrifice? Were it not for the deep-rooted prejudice which some, even good men, have aided to nourish in the minds of our colored population against Africa, we might hope for one from that source. Alas! they are too deaf to hear the cry from the land of their forefathers, and we must look elsewhere for a response. Who will go?

The Trustees want a man who will be able to study and understand the wants of the country in respect to collegiate education; to plan a course of studies adapted to the wants and capabilities of the country, and to ascertain in detail what measures should be adopted to meet those wants. It will be his business to procure some modification of the charter granted by their Legislature; to examine the location which they have proposed, and judge of its eligibility; to plan the necessary buildings, if any are to be erected immediately, and to make arrangements for their erection. If he finds any students ready to enter upon a collegiate course, and any competent instructor, he must bring them together, and start instruction on such a scale as he finds practicable.

THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

This great statesman and patriot has, by his too early departure, awakened a nation's grief. The friends of colonization, as such, have an especial cause of mourning, not only from his official position as the Vice-President of the American Colonization Society, and after the decease of the lamented Hon. Henry Clay, its highest officer, but from the increasing interest and favor with which he has been known to regard the cause for a few years past.

We find, on reference to some old reports, that, thirty years ago, in 1823, Mr. Webster's name was on the list of Vice-Presidents; and though, from his views of delicacy and justice towards the South, he did not, for many years, take an active part in its affairs, yet, for years past, his interest in its favor was such as to induce him, in the absence of Mr. Clay, not only to preside, but to make a terse, clear, and logical speech in its favor.

How little could we realize, in calling upon him as the Secretary of State, with the other members of the Board of Directors, in 1851, at the Annual Meeting, that that noble and stalwart form would so soon fall like the leaves of autumn!

In view of his official relation to the society, and of the weight of his great character in its favor, the Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society, at their meeting on the 14th inst., unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to remove by death the Honorable Henry Clay, at the time of his decease President of the American Colonization Society, and the Honorable Daniel Webster, at the time of his decease Vice-President of the same Society, and whereas, the Society, in the person of Mr. Webster, has lost the loss of one of the most able, zealous, and efficient advocates and promoters of the cause of African colonization.

Resolved, That the Honorable Daniel Webster brought to the same cause the weight and influence of his great name and character, and, in connection with the Society, the exertion of his unequalled intellect.

Resolved, That we remember, and record with gratitude, that both of these distinguished men were our countrymen—Americans—whose patriotism was comprehensive enough to embrace the whole country and all its interests, and devoted enough to make any sacrifice to the cause of the colored people of this whole country; and that their love of republicanism bore their ruling passion, and that they ardently desired the extension of that liberty to every kindred, tongue, and people, capable of receiving and maintaining it; and that their best efforts were put forth, during a long continuance in public life, to elevate all men within the sphere of their personal knowledge, and to place the standard of social equality.

Resolved, That we cheerfully bear our testimony to the ardent piety, profound learning, and active usefulness of our immediate fellow-citizen, Rev. Philip Milledoler, formerly President of this society. It affords us great pleasure to recognize that he was an early friend of the African cause, and a zealous, as well as a most intelligent supporter of the cause. While we honor the eminent man named in these resolutions, as ardent patriots, profound statesmen, and great ministers of state, we recognize in Dr. Milledoler an ambassador of the land of the living, who, through a long life, gave strong and bright evidence of fidelity to his high and holy trust.

Resolved, That we deem it a special subject of

rejecting, that not only Rev. Dr. Milledoler, but both of the other distinguished gentlemen named in these resolutions, presented, to their last moments of life, their belief in the truths of the Christian religion, and that they stood in cordial relation with the Church of Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That we will unite with the corporate authorities, and our fellow-citizens, in solemnizing the obsequies of the late Mr. Webster on Tuesday next, and we respectfully invite all the members of the State Colonization Society to do so.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and that a copy be sent to the family of Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and Dr. Milledoler.

By order of the Board:
ASBURY G. PHILIPS, President.
D. M. RAZAR, Sec. Sec.
J. B. PINNEY, Cor. Sec.

LEGISLATIVE AID.

The question of policy for this State, as a government act, to encourage and assist the emigration and settlement on the coast of Africa of any individuals or families among the population of African descent within her bounds, is an important one, and the near approach of the meeting of the Legislature renders it proper to advert to it at this time.

A year ago, our excellent Executive invited the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and recommended an appropriation. Peculiar circumstances delayed any report of the committee to whom that portion of the Message had been referred, until it was too late to hope for any favorable result. Meantime, several other States, not so dilatory, took up the subject for consideration, and made a handsome beginning. Among these may be enumerated New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Indiana, each of which appropriated several thousand dollars to the object—not one of them so small a sum, in proportion to population and wealth, as was proposed in this State.

We most earnestly hope that Governor Hunt will renew his recommendation in the forthcoming Annual Message, and that, under the prosperous condition of our affairs, and encouraged by the example of so many sister States, New-York will cordially manifest her approval of the cause of Colonization by an appropriation to assist emigration.

The experience of the year manifest clearly that without new settlements along its coast, Liberia cannot entirely exclude the barbarous slave-trade, so long a curse to that portion of Africa. We earnestly hope that any recommendation which may be made will be supported by memorials from the friends of the measure in all parts of the State.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS IN EUROPE.

By letters received from England, we learn that the visit of President Roberts has been attended with much to gratify him and encourage the people of Liberia. He has been enabled satisfactorily to terminate all the negotiations with the British government, giving out of the misrepresentations of ex-Counsel Hanson and certain traders. The question of territorial jurisdiction of the republic is so established, that future refusals to recognize and obey the Liberia custom house laws will have no pretense of British protection.

The President having visited France, and received from its government a cordial reception and material aid, was to sail on the 30th October, in her Majesty's steamer *Dove*. We have heard of large circles in which President Roberts and wife and daughter, the latter now completing her education in England, were present as honored guests.

An illustrative of the attention which he received, we add the following extract of a letter from the London correspondent of the Independent, in reference to a dinner-party given to Hon. Abbott Lawrence and his successor in office, the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll.

"I was astonished and gratified to see Mr. Lawrence with through the parlor arm in arm with President Roberts, of Liberia, introducing him as a particular friend to my Lord Mayor, Sir Charles, and other notables."

PUBLICATIONS.

The Virginia Colonizationist, edited by our friend, Rev. Philip Slaughter, is more than usually full this month of interesting Colonization articles. The longest is a rather caustic review of Uncle Tom's Cabin, transferred from the Southern Literary Messenger. But for lack of room, we would reprint most of the articles on the fourth page, and have marked them for another time.

We are indebted to our neighbor in the Philadelphia office, not only for the Colonization Herald of the month, with an excellent editorial, entitled "The Island of Africa," and its usual amount of various and interesting extracts, but for a most valuable sermon, delivered July 4, by Rev. Mr. Ruffner, to his church in Philadelphia, and now issued in pamphlet form. We have marked several pages of it as containing a condensed exhibit of the valuable missionary and civilizing influence of colonization. From the same quarter we have an article on the Religious Teaching of Slaves at the South, which should appear, but for want of space, in our Journal.

By the kindness of the publishers, H. Long & Brother, we have been favored with a copy of "Northwood; or, Life North and South," by Mrs. S. H. Hale, which, while it presents a most graphic picture of New-England life, gives some thoughts on the relations of the blacks and slavery to our country—in the form of notes left by Quaker Remondy—more discriminating and conservative than are often held at the North, and especially commending themselves to all friendly to colonization.

tion. Indeed, if any of our readers desire to spend a few winter evenings in entertaining reading, at the same time profitable, we recommend them to get Mr. Hale's work. "Northwood; or, Life North and South."

FREEDOM OF WILLIAM DEANS.

In the Journal of last month we gave, perhaps, too minute a statement of the case of this man. We are, however, gratified to find so many interested in the facts as thus presented. We have received several donations and pledges from friends in the interior as well as in New-York, and hope the sum will soon be completed.

The freedom of William being secured, it will then remain to obtain the means for the passage of the whole family of thirteen persons, and whatever is given for him over the sum needed for his redemption will be so appropriated. William is 56 years of age; Amy is 25. Their six children range from 19 years to 1 year. What a happy family they will make in the rising republic of Africa!

As confirmatory of the estimate we have made of this case, we append the following letter from a source which will command universal confidence, and which was written without an expectation of its publication.

NEW-YORK, November 3, 1852.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

I feel it to be a duty which I owe as well to Mr. Rice as to the suffering African race, to give my testimony in favor of the proposed contribution towards the freedom of her servant, William Deans. For a number of years I have been acquainted with the earnest and disinterested efforts of this excellent lady to transport the whole of her colored dependants to Liberia. My interest in the case is increased by my admiring recollection of Rev. Dr. Rice, and by my having spent some of my early days in the neighborhood of his residence. When I consider that Mr. Rice's offer is equivalent to a free donation on her part of some thousands, and that a few hundred dollars will secure the sending of a large family to Africa, I entertain a sanguine hope that the sum will be made up without difficulty. I enclose a small donation, wishing I were more, and joining you in the desire that it be humane and Christian a scheme may not be frustrated.

I am your friend and servant,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER.

We stop the press to say that the sum needed for William Deans is already secured, and more than \$200 toward the passage of the family. Particulars in our next.
ED. JOURNAL.

EMANCIPATION AND COLONIZATION.

DURING the present year the Massachusetts Colonization Society has received from one donor \$2711, to be expended in colonizing emancipated slaves. With this sum the expense of colonizing forty-nine has been defrayed, and thus their freedom has been secured; and there is yet an unexpended balance of \$900.

There is no doubt but that we have received from another donor a pledge of \$1000 for the same object, to be paid when the requisite number of emancipated slaves shall have actually embarked for Liberia. With these resources, amounting to \$1200, the society is called upon to provide for a company, whose colonization will cost \$2100. Their master, whose name and address may be known confidentially, by applying at this office, describes the case as follows:

"I have somewhere between sixty and seventy slaves, mostly young and likely, and in this market I suppose would bring between \$30,000 and \$40,000. I propose to emancipate them and send them to Liberia; about one half of them are now in England, and the other half the winter following. In sending them away, I so reduce my circumstances (and having very infirm health) that I have not more property left than will be sufficient for a comfortable support. I must, therefore, appeal to the ability to furnish the means to get them to Liberia. Some of my people have made some money in England, and I suppose they would have to land at Monrovia to get there. Several of them are good mechanics; one a carpenter, two blacksmiths and one a brick and stone mason."

It is very desirable that these people should embark in a vessel that will sail from Savannah early in November, or in one from New-Orleans, in December; and this may be done, if any one or more of the able and liberal among us will advance or secure to the society the \$600 still wanting. The money need not be paid, unless the free choices, till information is received of their actual embarkation.

Nothing is to be paid as the price of these slaves. Their master, either from a sense of justice or generosity, or both, gives them up without compensation, thus reducing himself from a state of affluence to a bare competency for the supply of his actual wants. The amount which he gives up is nearly ten times the expense of colonizing them; and that expense also he would be willing to bear, did he mean to permit.

There must be those among us, besides the two who have supplied the funds already provided, who will take pleasure in meeting a case like this. Their early attention to the subject is respectfully solicited.

JOSEPH TROTTER, Secretary.

Boston, September 25, 1852.

Editors of other papers will confer a favor by copying or otherwise noticing this appeal. —*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

EXTINCTION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.—We call the attention of our readers to the following short but important letter from Lord Palmerston, read in Glasgow, at a meeting held to advocate the enforcement of the existing anti-slave-trade treaties:

BARCELONA, Wednesday, September 22, 1852.

"Sir.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, which has reached me this morning, and in reply I beg to state that the most detailed and accurate information as to

the present state of the slave-trade will be found in the slave-trade papers laid before Parliament in the last session.

The general result will be found to be that the number of slaves imported into Brazil during the year 1851 was brought down to something about three thousand, instead of being from sixty to seventy thousand, as it had been in some former years; and that the number imported into Cuba in 1851 was also very small, though still too great, and not so much proportionally diminished as the number landed in Brazil. But the routing out of the most of slave-traders who had established themselves at Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, and the treaty made with the King of Dahomey, whereby he renounces the slave-trade, will have a powerful effect in checking the slave-trade, both of Brazil and of Cuba.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
"G. SMITH, Esq."

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

LATER FROM LIBERIA.

We have received, by way of England, letters from Monrovia of the 27th of August; and papers of the 4th of that month.

We mentioned yesterday that the long-expected barque *Ralph Cross* had not yet returned. We now receive news that she is expected at Cape Palmas on the night of the 18th of July. One passenger, Mr. Jones, the agent for the New-York Emigration and Agricultural Society, lost his life. We knew this person; he was an intelligent man, and well adapted for his office.

At the death of our letters the republic was in a prosperous condition, and the inhabitants enjoying excellent health.

The Monrovia Academy, under the care of the Methodist mission, was opened on the 7th of June, under very promising circumstances.

There had been more than the ordinary attention to education in Monrovia and its vicinity.

From a letter from the Hon. Mr. Teague to the Corresponding Secretary of the New-York Colonization Society, we make the following extracts:

MONROVIA, Aug. 27.

This goes by way of England, and must serve in default of a much longer one that I intended to send by the *Ralph Cross*. That ill-fated vessel was wrecked some weeks since at Cape Palmas. As I have not been able to get my correspondence to the government in the last few days, I have the liberty of the society sent out by this vessel. Our only consolation is, that the society will receive the amount of its insurance, and will speedily make good the present loss to us.

Among ourselves things are quiet, and a spirit of industry and enterprise is evidently on the increase. Were you, who are so well acquainted with our town and country, here at the present time, you would not call it, as you used to do, *urbs in rupe*, and the banks of the St. Paul's an unawakened wilderness.

Thanks have been given place to commodious brick or stone buildings, both in Monrovia and in the banks of the St. Paul. The tenants are happy under their own vine and fig tree, or, literally true, under their own banana and plantain, and wondering why our friends in the United States think us foolish for fleeing from contempt in America to respectability in Africa.

There is no doubt in the United States that wishes more ardently the elevation of the colored people there than I do; nor is there one who feels more keenly the injustice of the laws and the sentiment that depress them, than myself; and if talking and writing would avail to correct the injustice, I would not be wanting in the use of these instruments; but on taking a retrospect, what have they availed?

It seems to me that going up by land is a more practicable method of gaining the head of Niagara, than ascending the stream. Let those who think best stay in America, and talk, and we, who are otherwise situated, stay out here and act, and at the close of the present century it will be seen who have operated to the greater advantage in putting down prejudice.

Able statesmen, orators, philosophers, divines, artists and mechanics, &c., of Liberia growth, will bring to the elevation of the African race a mouth and arguments which all its adversaries will not be able to withstand or parry.

Long ere that period arrives, I shall be numbered with the dead; but it is my most cherished hope that then, on some favored eminence, where the noise of human passions and the collision of opposing theories cannot reach, I shall be able to survey the mortal progress; rightly estimating every action, and carrying out implicitly, as to the future, every cause to its ultimate result.

Yours, very truly,
H. TRAGE.

The independence of the republic was celebrated on the 26th of July last. The President and his Cabinet, and his Excellency, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, and several United States naval officers, were at the church of the Protestant Episcopal Church, where the services were performed. At 8 o'clock, a large party met in the new theatre.

The "monthly concert" was held on the first of August. It was well attended. Rev. Francis Barnes, of the Methodist Church, opened the meeting; Rev. Mr. Stokes, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, B. V. B. James, Esq., ruling elder of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. Payne, of the Methodist Church, all took part in the exercises of the evening.

The brig *Otto*, Ingalls, forty days from Salem, arrived at Monrovia on the 24 of August.

The Liberia Herald of the 4th of August says: "We learn that for the last few weeks there has been a cessation of hostilities between the Yeyo and Gola. We are not informed as to the probable cause of the cessation. It is pretty certain, however, that Boombo has some reason for thus acting, and may at any moment show himself again in his wonted barbarous and treacherous character. Dear-foe-bah, who, up to this time, had acted only on the defensive, is now prepared to make aggressive movements of hostilities, and has commenced the destruction of Boombo and all his followers. In a few days we hope to be able to write more understandingly of the intentions of this enterprising chief."

We have received his dates from the board of directors of the New-York Colonization Society, that the barque *Ralph Cross* was as good as could be expected. There was nothing to disturb the peaceful state of affairs which has for the last few months so

apply existed. The saw-mill at Sinoe was in operation, and in October next, the proprietors of the mill, Buchanan will be prepared to fill orders for lumber in any quantity.

It affords us much pleasure to notice the return from England of Rev. E. W. Stokes, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Protestant church of this place. Mr. Stokes succeeded in procuring some funds in England for the building of a church, and he will proceed immediately to make arrangements for the purpose.

Until the church is built, Mr. Stokes will occupy the office of the Methodist Mission press.

From the Herald of June 16.

THE CONSTITUTION.—We are authorized to announce to our readers that Hon. Deshaire T. Hays is now engaged in writing a commentary on the constitution of Liberia and proposes to have it ready for publication in October next. It will be published in a book form.

THE NEW-YORK SETTLEMENT.—We notice with much pleasure the improvements that have been made, and are now being made, at the place selected for the "New-York Agricultural Association," under the able management of Abraham Caldwell, Esq. Mr. Caldwell is known here as the authorized agent of this association, from whom we learn, and know, the agency could not be entrusted to hands more energetic and trustworthy. Mr. Caldwell arrived here in March last, and commenced operations a week or two afterwards. He selected a site on the northern bank of the beautiful river, about ten miles from the city, in a southerly direction from the town of Millburg; the location is beautiful, and the soil of the best description.

The government granted to Mr. Caldwell or the association six hundred acres of land, which he will sell in ten-acre lots; indeed, we think the lots are already staked. He has cleared and planted down in cassias and other vegetables about nine acres; built one large house, to be used as a storehouse, and five other houses of a less size, for the comfortable accommodation of about eight families; four other houses are nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy in a week or two. Young to the heavy rain, Mr. Caldwell will not have done all he desired, but we think he has accomplished as much as could be expected for the time.

If this association will continue their operations, the principles of which we heartily concur in, we think that the agent here be kept well supplied with land, and we doubt not all will be done that is possible for man to accomplish.

A LIBERIAN'S REPLY TO GERRIT SMITH.

Our readers will remember that after our excellent executive, Governor Hunt, had recommended an appropriation for aiding emigrants to Liberia, and the question was referred last winter to a committee of the Legislature, Mr. Smith, now a member elect of the next Congress, sent forth a printed letter, addressed to the Governor, violently opposing it.

It seems that his sentiments have aroused the people of Liberia to reply; and we subjoin an article written by one of the young men now in Alexander High School, Monrovia, which appeared in the *Liberian Herald*, July 7, with remarks by the editor of the *Herald*, as follows:

We invite the attention of our readers to the communication of our correspondent Edward B., which will be found on our second page. When the Liberator and Liberator read his plain statement of facts, we hope they will pause in their opposition to a cause which, under the direction of the Great Donor of the universe, has performed and continues to perform more actual benefit to an oppressed race than any other institution that we ever heard of. Why Liberia should be the seat of the race, and why professing love for the African race, and who profess to have an unbounded love and Christian affection for those of our oppressed and degraded race living by sufferance in the United States, is to us a matter difficult to understand. We would gladly think well of any of those in the ranks of those slaying themselves, who are abolitionists, and who may be that they are good men; but they are wrong in the course they pursue, in opposing Liberia and the Colonization Society, through whose instrumentality a well-ordered, independent government now exists on the western coast of Africa. We will, on some future occasion, refer to this subject again.

Mr. HERALD.—I noticed in the April number of the New-York Colonization Journal, that an abolitionist in the United States, of some celebrity, had been inducing Liberia and colonization, indulging in assertions unwarrantable and baseless, to whose assertions allow me a space in your columns to reply. But before I proceed, I would state, that while I believe that there are many abolitionists in the United States who are good and honest, and who do real good to colored men, I believe that by their present course, they have done considerable harm, not only by producing unprofitable excitement, but by blinding the minds of colored people less intelligent than themselves to their true interests; true, many of them, by their warm benevolence and zeal in the cause of the colored man, have been induced to make professions of sincerity; still, their plans and actions are fruitless, and have no practical bearing; and it is remarkable with what animosity they regard colonization and Liberia, and how they close their eyes to the fact that they are the only means of delivering the colored man from oppression, and of raising him to respectability. The abolitionists have referred to, whose misrepresentations of Liberia and colonization we are about to notice, is one whose benevolence towards colored individuals has been extensive, and who probably has his welfare at heart. But, strange as it is, in a circular which he addressed to Governor Hunt, of New-York, who is disposed to favor colonization and Liberia, he speaks of them in terms the most shameful and disparaging.

He says Liberia is a frightful graveyard. This assertion is devoid of truth, and entirely without foundation. The fact that several persons coming from northern Liberia, and who are anxious to prove that the climate is essentially deadly, is an argument.

If America, like Africa, had continued until now without cultivation, had it been permitted to remain in its wild and natural state, it would be no less

persecuted. Did not mortality, dreadful and appalling, prevail in the colonies of Jamestown and Plymouth, and in other first colonies? Did not the fact that did not arise from the essential insalubrity of the climate, but from the unclean state of the country, and the unavoidable exposure of the settlers. This is the case in Liberia. A considerable portion of the sickness and deaths, especially those which are directly accounted for, is owing to the inclement and insalubrious exposure of the emigrants, as well as to imprudence of conduct; a want of due abstinence from improper diet on the part. Persons who have passed through the acclimating process are generally healthy; nay, many declare that they enjoy better health here than they do in the States. It is well known that Liberia is not subject to any of the endemic diseases which sometimes prevail in other parts of the world, sweeping off thousands; strangers coming here safer only from fever during their acclimating process, an ordeal through which both white and colored have to pass, and which was, no doubt, necessary to their Providence for wise purposes. The assertion, then, of Gerrit Smith, that Liberia is a frightful graveyard, evinces either a total ignorance of Liberia, or a malicious desire to slander the Colonization Society, and bring Liberia into disrepute. He says again, in the letter referred to, that the Colonization Society is the death of the colored man. What! What! What! assertion! It is a conclusion at which no reasonable man, looking calmly at the result of its operations in Liberia, will arrive. The colored man in Liberia has been rescued from oppression, freed from the abuses and prejudices he suffered in the United States. Whether these things be the aim of the spirit of independence in his soul, he may be contented and happy, resting, as he does, beneath the shade of his own arbor, enjoying all the immunities and advantages which any man of noble feelings can desire. Yet the means by which he has attained to a position so favorable is said to be his deadliest enemy. Strange argument, indeed!

But Mr. Smith says that the plans and policy of the American Colonization Society are more murderous than daggers. What are they? Let us see. They are, 1st. To rescue the colored man from physical, social, and political oppression. 2d. To send him from the land of bondage to Africa, the land of his fathers, and to give him the mental and physical constitution, at the same time, providing against the evils that may arise from too great increase in the United States of a people there discarded from society, trodden down, and oppressed. 3d and 4th. To promote the representation of the slave-trade, and to introduce civilization in Africa. Whether these things be the aim of every colonizationist or not, they are the result of the plans of the American Colonization Society, hitherto carried out; yet these plans are said to be more murderous than daggers. Strange!

But let us look at the plans and policy of abolitionists every where, to secure the physical freedom of the colored man, and to give him the mental and physical constitution, at the same time, to contend for social and political liberty in the United States, which they know he never can attain to there, or advise him to go to Canada, where he might associate with those "men of blood, Canada blacks," for a season only, until the arrival of the colored man, and then to send him back to the United States, where he will be sold into bondage by acts of violence and death. How Christianlike their plans! how philanthropic and benevolent! But, apart from this, look at the condition of the colored man while spending the season in Canada. What is his country? A mere political cipher. Canada is not his country, nor is there any evidence that he is better off there, or that he is more free from the evils of the climate, the steadily increasing emigration from the Old World of a people more energetic and enterprising, will eventually result in the extinction of the race, a calamity which can never take place in Liberia, in which colonizationists point the colored man. They, by a plan at once practical and practical, have contributed to the elevation of near eight thousand colored men, sending them, as they do, to Liberia, where they are in comfort and happiness, lords of the soil they tread, none daring to molest or make them afraid. Despite all the objection raised against African colonization, it is obviously the will of Heaven that this race should be elevated, and that they should never become a people elevated and respected, but ever be through colonization and Liberia. Let our enemies then be entreated to cease their misrepresentations, and if they are truly desirous of doing good, to come forward calmly and deliberately, and make a manly and manly use of no little importance, involving, as it does, the destiny of a "scattered and peeled." Let them not dally so benevolent an association, nor endeavor to crush an infant republic just rising, and presenting an asylum to a dispersed people. Let abolitionists remember that when they traduce colonization and Liberia, they do material injury to the colored man, because they turn his eye from beholding his true interest, and fill his mind with chimerical hopes, which he can never realize. Liberia is his home; and when they tell him it is not, and can show none any better, they deceive and injure him. Look the world over, and where can a home of freedom, happiness, and peace be found for the colored man? Look at his condition in the United States; in no one there is he allowed equal privileges with Europeans. In all, he is looked upon as a distinct and degraded caste. Abolitionists, his professed friends, with all their burning zeal, have succeeded in raising up, even of the most ardent Liberator, in white men, who are in equal position with the colored man. They cannot change public opinion, which, more partial and rigid than the laws, shuts him out, and which will, no doubt, always debar him from social privileges; and not only is this the case in the United States, but also in Canada, where the same wrong ideas exist. The colored man is but socially free in Liberia. He is a free man, in the full sense of that expression, in no other country does he enjoy so wide and extensive a field for the development of those faculties with which he is endowed; in no other is he so physically and intellectually free.

What abolitionists in Liberia do to the Colonization Society and Liberia, they injure the colored man, and the cause of Africa. 2d. Because Liberia is carrying a silent influence for good in behalf of the colored race in foreign lands. His respectability in the countries of his oppression will, doubtless, increase with the growth and prosperity of Liberia. It is the loss of the Liberator that has been the cause of the gloom which has so long reigned on the social and political condition of the colored race, and, consequently, they

from thence, guide them to a land of happiness and rest.

Those who denounce the Colonization Society and Liberia, injure the colored man, and the cause of Africa. 3d. Because African colonization depends upon it. It is the sons of Liberia that are to explore mysterious Africa, so long a terra incognita, and reveal her wonders to the world. It is they that are to promote that responsive influence already begun, which shall secure to the millions of her degraded sons. Oh, how do I desire to see them; I love to anticipate the day when the dry bones scattered throughout this continent shall live; I love to think of the happy period when the long-established kingdom of the Devil shall be destroyed, and his Satanic Majesty, together with all his subordinates, driven from this earth, and the world be conformed to those regions which were prepared for the cause, and Africa, arising from the effects of the same, shall become like a field which the Lord hath blessed.

Are not the above considerations, if calmly reviewed, sufficient to restrain any human person, and to induce any first consideration of the Colonization Society and Liberia? Certainly they ought. The assertions of Mr. Smith and his associates tend to illustrate what I believe to be a generally admitted fact, that on any controversy, that party of the world, all their public remarks, and the various reports to revivings and all the other abolitionists allow themselves to be harassed and worried by the progress of colonization, if, as they affirm, "this devilism is its own work." If it be the work of wicked and designing men, it will come to naught; but, if, on the contrary, it be the work of the Almighty, all their public remarks, and the various reports to revivings and all the other abolitionists allow themselves to be harassed and worried by the progress of colonization, if, as they affirm, "this devilism is its own work." If it be the work of wicked and designing men, it will come to naught; but, if, on the contrary, it be the work of the Almighty, all their public remarks, and the various reports to revivings and all the other abolitionists allow themselves to be harassed and worried by the progress of colonization, if, as they affirm, "this devilism is its own work."

Your humble servant,
Monrovia, June 29, 1853.

THE LAND OF HAM.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF AFRICA: COTTON.

The prospect already is, that Africa will soon become the greatest cotton growing country in the world. Its climate and soil seem peculiarly adapted to the cotton crop. The cotton tree, which, in our Southern States, must be planted every spring, lives in Africa nine or ten years, and bears as many crops of the finest quality. There is, perhaps, not a more sure prognostic of Africa's approaching civilization and speedy reversion, than appears in the late successful attempts to cultivate this one article of commerce. Its bearings on the general interests of Africa must be greatly influential and truly happy. For the most important desideratum to the amelioration of the condition of that continent has been the want of a legitimate commerce.

England, the great commercial nation, and at present, the great renovating nation, is most deeply interested in the commerce of Africa, and more especially in the article of cotton. Companies have consequently been formed in England, with large capital, and agencies established on the coast of Africa for the cultivation of this article; and well may every friend of the African race watch with intense interest the success of these agencies. I shall go more into detail on this topic, inasmuch as it is likely to exert an influence on the destinies of the world which all do not foresee. It will, to a considerable degree, change the course of commerce; at least, it will open a new and broad channel between Europe and the Continent of Africa. It will do much to bring Africa within the pale of civilization. It will, more effectually than any thing else, call forth the rich, the latent resources of Africa in the production of other articles besides the one in question. It will do more to suppress the nefarious traffic in flesh and blood than all the armed squadrons of all Christendom; and it will do more than all the emancipation coalitions on the face of the earth, to annihilate, root and branch, American slavery. If England can procure her supply of cotton from Africa instead of from India and America, and procure it much cheaper, it will strike a deadly blow to the whole system of slavery. Slave labor, in many parts of the South already unprofitable, would soon be made so unprofitable that the planters would be compelled to give up the system in self-defense. When omnipotent interest shall thus interpose, the days of slavery are numbered; and especially when we admit into the account that what is said in respect to cotton, is equally true of coffee, sugar, and a great variety of other products of our Southern States. We shall therefore inquire with some interest what prospects there are that Africa cotton will, ere long, become a great staple in the commerce of England. What is doing on the part of England to warrant any such expectation?

The movements of last year on the part of the British government, through the Board of Trade, are worthy of some special attention. During the year, Captain Shaw was sent to Western Africa, to superintend an expedition fitted out by several eminent mercantile and manufacturing firms in England, for the purpose of testing, by actual experiment, the probability of procuring a supply of cotton from the west coast of Africa. He was the bearer of a letter from Lord Palmerston to President Roberts. The reply of President Roberts, together with certain samples of cotton, the products of districts on the Gold Coast, which were submitted by the Board of Trade to the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, with a request they would report to us the qualities and the market value, is worthy of some special notice. President Roberts very justly remarks: "This expedition, my Lord, is destined to produce important and salutary re-

sults, especially with respect to the future welfare of Africa, not only by increasing her commercial importance, but also as a means of introducing more rapidly the habits of civilization and the blessings of Christianity among the barbarous tribes of this country. There can be no question as to the success of the enterprise, particularly in Liberia, if properly managed. Cotton of as good quality as in the United States can be raised here, and in large quantities; indeed, to almost any extent."

The report of the Chamber of Commerce on the specimens was altogether favorable. They speak especially of the quality of the African cotton. As to fibre, it supplies, at the present time, a very important desideratum. They say: "As it respects the usefulness of this cotton, nothing could be more desirable than the quality which these samples represent. We do not need any large increase of the finest qualities of cotton. Our most pressing want is of such qualities as enter into the manufacture of the coarsest and heaviest of our fabrics; and this want, the cottons now under review are admirably adapted to supply. Our trade could not receive any greater boon than a large import of them, if sent to us free from seeds, leaf-stems, and other extraneous matters; while a correlative result would arise in Africa if such an intercourse with this country could by any means be established."

The reports of Captain Shaw, and other agents sent to Africa to make actual experiments of the cotton-growing qualities of an African soil, are exceedingly encouraging. Captain Shaw, who was sent out from Liverpool, reports after a single year that he is about to send home a cargo of cotton. He finds that the cotton plant is indigenous to the soil; that luxuriant crops will mature in less than five months, and that the same plants continue to bear year after year.

A letter, dated Freetown, Sierra Leone, published in the Manchester Guardian, says: "You will, I am sure, be glad to learn that a large number of natives are now preparing their lands for planting cotton this year; and I have twenty men at work preparing forty acres of land, about a mile distant from Freetown, for a cotton plantation. Every week applications are made to us for cotton seeds to plant during the approaching rains. Some of that which you gave me has been supplied to a few American missionaries in the Sherbro country. They have planted it, and intend to ship the products to England. There is little doubt that a very large quantity of cotton will be raised this year, both in the colony of Sierra Leone and in the adjoining country."

Thirty varieties of cotton have been found growing spontaneously in Western Africa, some equal to the finest quality of American growth.

An English writer very justly remarks: "That the extension of a legitimate commerce on the coast of Africa will do more to suppress the slave-trade than all our quadruped has effected; that the cultivation of cotton as an article of barter might be extensively carried on under becoming arrangements, and that the samples of cotton received from Dahomey have been of the most encouraging kind."

Attempts are now making in the kingdom of Dahomey for the growing of cotton, which promises great success. The Danish settlements there have been ceded to the English, who are commencing their plans through the British Chamber of Commerce for the raising of cotton in Africa. For this purpose John Duncan has been appointed British Consul at Whydah, the principal port of Dahomey. He is charged to encourage the culture of cotton, to engage the natives in the same enterprise, furnish them with seed, and, in all possible ways, to promote the object of his mission to Africa. And it is not a little interesting that he has been able to report so pleasing success, not only in his own efforts, but so soon as it was known that he would purchase cotton of the natives, that it was brought him from all quarters. The natives of Africa need only a market, and they will bring out the resources of their soil without stint.

STEAMERS TO AFRICA.

The African steam line, which is to commence this month, excites interest as regards its first results, on account of the novel region and peculiar trade with which it will be connected. The diminution of the slave-trade has been followed by the substitution of legitimate cargoes, in a proportion fully as large as could have been anticipated, and hence the export of goods from this country in return has increased from 2158,000, in 1837, to about 2700,000. The staple article supplied to us is palm oil, of which the quantity shipped had risen from 4700 tons, in 1837, to 90,445 tons in 1851, and, in addition, to the staple, dyewoods, barks, ivory, gold dust, ginger, rice, &c. are also furnished. The suggestion of these products, it is contended, depends only on the increase of intercourse; and the anticipation is also entertained that, with a more rapid and certain communication, many new articles of a similar profitable character would be introduced.—*London Times.*

ATTACK UPON AN AMERICAN BRIO.

We learn, by an exchange, by private letter from Rio de Janeiro, that the American brig Mary Adeline, A. Oaksmith, of New-York, master, arrived at that port on the 6th of August, from the coast of Africa, where she had a most perilous and thrilling adventure with the savage and ferocious river Congo. She was bound to the river via a vessel from Rio de Janeiro, and, on reaching Shark Point, unfortunately got aground near the shore. The natives, seeing her helpless condition, rushed to the shore to plunder the vessel, and in the course of the day their numbers amounted to some three thousand. They made a furious and savage attack

on the vessel, which was most bravely and gallantly defended by Captain Oaksmith and his crew for some hours, till the British armed brigantine Dolphin, which was fortunately in the river, came to his rescue, and saved the vessel and cargo, and the lives of all on board, though not without the loss of some of the party of the savages. On the following day, the vessel was towed by the Dolphin to the river, and promptly received every gratuity she could expect from the natives, who were all, together with the Dolphin, to remove the Mary Adeline, which was at length got ashore, and carried to pursue her voyage without much loss or damage.

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HON. S. S. PARKER, M. C. from Indiana, in recent speech in the House of Representatives, advocated the division and distribution of the money received from sale of the public lands of the United States into three equal parts; one third to the States themselves making the sale, for a *perpetual common-school fund*; another third to the other States, including the District of Columbia, in *ratable proportions*, for a similar purpose; and the remaining one third to be appropriated for the colonization of the free blacks, with their own consent, in the Liberian Republic. His remarks on the latter proposition are subjoined:

The people in my own State have spoken in this behalf in very plain language, not only in their new constitution, but through their Legislature, now in session. I hold in my hand their "earnest request" to me, as the chief of their representatives here, to co-operate in this great and just cause. I am a free black man. I will read one of the resolutions involving their view of the slave-trade:

"Resolved, further, That reason dictates and experience has shown that this crime against our race and the just laws of God can be more certainly and more speedily banished from our country, by the planting and settling of sturdy and patriotic emigrant states upon the African coast, with republican forms of government, from the free black population of the United States; and that it is the duty of the Congress of the United States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, to encourage and assist such laws, in harmony with each other, as would promote a general system of colonization, not only for the purpose of suppressing the African slave-trade, but also to separate, as far as possible, the white and the black races upon this continent, by

er crushed children, prodded by bloody corporations
to altars of death, to be delivered from
immolation, and find an asylum under a form of
disciplined service in the bosom of this country;
and here their children have been born, elevated,
and blessed under redeeming auspices. In the
space of time, by the same benevolent Providence,
of many of these people have become free, and so
the voice of Heaven emphatically speaks.
Hundred fold in investigating some "Arian and
report," for this is no longer man.

This matter has led us to say that immolation is
the daily medium by which the nations are
that conflict are to be made to see that the
children's returning, bearing down upon them
of evil and malignant forces, and the

From the Pittsburgh Courier, July 25

Mr. Gurley presented a statement as the originator of the society, proving that the scheme had originated with Northerners and non-slaveholders.

Dr. Clark, of New-Brighton, triumphantly refuted the memory of Henry Clay, showing that he had made his entry into the political world as an advocate, and had been through life a consistent advocate and consistent supporter of the slave.

The vote was then taken upon the resolutions, which were rejected by a small majority. In relation to the witness of New-Brighton, it should be stated that, though the statement given and was sustained on the stand, many before it were not sustained, in consequence of the testimony of the new friends of the cause, who were present, and of which it was pronounced, that they were not sustained.

At the close of the meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

THE GARDEN WAY

MADAGASCAR

[illegible]

1. 15. 1944

Tus Report of the South Carolina Methodist Conference on Missionary Operations for the Session of 1881. The committee, says the *Congregationalist*, an influential southern paper, in its *Journal*, an interesting article. In 1861, when these labors were commenced, the proportion of colored church members was 16,000 to 18,000 whites; now it is 37,900 colored to 39,306 white. These missionary labors have awakened a spirit of liberality and missionary enterprise in the Methodist Church South. In 1880 the missionary of this diocese amounted to only \$291,331; now it is \$127,719 76. The report says that "a vast change has been induced upon the entire Southern church, and the general condition of the slaves has become everywhere incalculably improved. That cautious jealousy which watched the opening efforts of missionary enterprise with a vigilance and perversity which amounted, in effect, to a prohibition, has given place to a permissive policy, which grants free scope to plantations every where in our South. The opposition which was met with regard to the emancipation of the blacks, and the opposition among the planters, has been developed into active and systematic efforts for their Christian improvement."

The New-York Colonization Journal
PUBLISHED AT THE
Colonization Office,
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REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

All Communications for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

From the Albany Daily Argus.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

REMARKS OF MR. MERRILL, OF NEW-YORK, IN COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE ON THE BILL IN FAVOR OF COLONIZATION, PASSED BY THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 11, 1850.

The Senator from the Twenty-second District (Mr. Merrill) having moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, a motion which I cannot successfully defeat the measure, I shall avail myself, in order to secure the American people a view of the merits of the bill, of the opportunity of presenting to the consideration of the Senate a few views involving the merits of the bill.

The bill proposes to appropriate from the State Treasury \$10,000, for two years, for the purpose of paying the expenses of emigrants of color who may desire to settle in the American colony on the western coast of Africa, called Liberia. In certain contingencies the New-York State Colonization Society may be employed as the agent to forward the emigrants.

The general scheme or principle of Colonization is not new either in theory or practice. It can be traced along the history of the progress of men and nations in every era of time, and through every portion of the habitable globe. I claim for its advocates the discovery of no new idea, such as may attract and enlist the susceptible of the human mind; but rather, the love of peace and the desire to improve the lot of the human race, and the practical working past history presents no assumed result. It lacks the excitement of modern times; and to men who stimulate their emotions by speculative excitement, it is as little attractive as a game of play or a result; ascertained by mathematical calculations, to the gambler excited by the uncertainty of the throw of the dice. To those, however, who are governed in their views and conduct by rational laws, and who walk onward into the unexplored future by the light thrown on their footsteps and reflected from past history and experience, Colonization presents itself as a beneficial scheme of interest and philanthropy, rendered desirable and frequently imperative by the pressure of surrounding circumstances, and producing results governed by natural laws. Colonization has been the consequence of over-population, or the discovery of newly discovered regions. It has been undertaken by associations in hope of gain, by nations in search of a better habitation, and by refugees from tyranny and oppression at every period of time.

There is a memorable instance of Colonization in the history of the Jews. We are told that the children of Israel, being reduced by a famine, went to the well-stored granaries of Egypt to make purchases of necessary food. A brother who had been before sold by them into slavery had risen in favor with the monarch, and was at the time his chief minister near the throne. Seduced by the worldly prospects of advantage the new home presented, and relying upon the power and influence of their brother, they became settlers in that land. But the good man-child, their brother was deposed from power, and they and their children became slaves—slaves of wood and drawers of water; their backs felt the scourge of the lash, and they languished under the burden of their tasks. But, in turn, national disasters, brought about by the hand of God, lay heavy upon the Egyptians; and the slaves, combining and confederating under their appointed leader, set about and carried out a scheme of deliverance and colonization. They lost no time in declaring on equality of races, natural rights of man, and social relations. Colonization was his demand and his remedy. Availing himself of the juncture, he rallied his fallen brethren, and marched them forth in solid column to the land of their forefathers. They returned not simple shepherds, but carrying with them the knowledge of the arts and mechanical sciences acquired during a period of servitude. They built their walled cities and temples of worship, and laid the foundation of a nation the fame of which is eternal. They promulgated a code of laws, embracing our relations to God and man, which has become the mirror of every free and enlightened people. And all that remains to this fallen world of ours of "peace on earth and good will to man," has resulted from, and been transmitted through, this great colonization of the Jews.

It might present illustrations of the principles and triumphs of Colonization from every page of history, and in every quarter of the habitable globe, but it is not necessary. I look

forth from the slave states, and I see before me a large and populous city, founded some two centuries ago by Colonizationists from Holland; I see my eye farther, and over the broad extent of this great and prosperous country I see the fruits of the same principle. No; I need not refer to history, sacred or profane; our own laws, our own institutions, are the offspring of Colonization. Like the glorious sun, sending its early rays upon darkness, so Colonization has sent the light of hope and liberty into the prisons and dungeons of the oppressed. It has snatched the victim from the clutches of the tyrant, it has saved the hangman from the execution of his task, and has robbed the scaffold of many a victim.

And now, leaving the general subject of Colonization, I beg to call your attention to the particular scheme of African Colonization. I need not give you a history of the Society under whose auspices the Liberia settlement was founded. Suffice it at present to say that it has received the sanction, patronage, and support of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Marbury, Adams, and other patriots and statesmen whose memory is revered and cherished. It has now the burning eloquence of Clay, Webster, and our most distinguished public men. The conductors and patrons of the Society have ever been among the most benevolent and philanthropic citizens. Their humanity and their motives are beyond impeachment.

I beg here to read an extract from a letter of Chief Justice Marshall:

"Richmond, December 14, 1831.

"I undoubtedly feel a deep interest in the success of the Society. The great object of its action I presume, is to obtain pecuniary aid. Application of this kind is made to the American Congress, and to the several State Legislatures by the Societies formed within them respectively. It is extremely desirable that they should pass permanent laws on the subject. It would be desirable, also, if such direction could be given to State legislatures, that they should have a tendency to incline people of color to emigrate, and to retain the countenance of the General Government. Some of our cruisers stationed on the coast of Africa would at the same time interrupt the slave-trade—a horrid traffic, detested by all good men, and would protect the commerce of the country from the pirates who infest that coast. The power of the Government to afford this aid is, I believe, not contested; I regret that its power to grant pecuniary aid is not equally free from question. The removal of our colored population, I think, a common object, by no means confined to the free States, although they are more immediately interested in it. The whole Union would be benefited by it, and relieved from a danger whose extent can scarcely be estimated."

The facts that attract the attention of the Senate to the fact that John Drew, who procured the abolition of slavery in the State of New-York by the introduction of a bill to that effect, was eminent as a friend of the Colonization Society, and President of the New-York State Colonization Society for years.

The following are the views of ex-President Madison on the same scheme:

"I may observe in brief that the Society has always my good wishes though with hopes of its success less sanguine than were entertained by others, found to have been better judges; that I feel the greatest pleasure at the progress already made by the Society, and the encouragement to encounter remaining difficulties afforded by the earlier and greater ones already overcome. Many circumstances at the present moment seem to concur in brightening the prospects of the Society, and cherishing the hope that it will be able to bring to a successful termination a scheme which has long afflicted our country, and which so many with despair, will be gradually removed, and by means consistent with justice, peace, and general satisfaction; thus giving to our country the full enjoyment of the blessing of its liberty, and to the world the full benefit of its example. The spirit of private animosity, as the laws may permit and the exiles may consent, is increasing and will increase; and there are sufficient indications that the public authorities in slaveholding States are looking forward to interpolation in different forms that must have the effect of rendering the slaveholding an increasing success to the labor of the South, and that you to be assured of my esteem, and to accept of my friendly solicitations."

Mr. Webster, in a speech recently delivered in Washington before the Colonization Society, said:

"It may be true, as I believe it is, that the emigration of this race is not more practicable than necessary, the result is, that the separation of the two races, so as to enable each to pursue its own ends and institutions alone, is what humanity requires. This appears to me both practically and morally necessary."

And Sir, permit me to add for the consideration of Senators, that portion of the message of the Governor, now on our tables, commending this grand scheme to our attention.

The State of Maryland has appropriated \$200,000 to plant the colony of Cape Palmas, Virginia, a year since, only passed an act to aid free people of color to emigrate to Africa, applying \$30,000 a year for five years for that purpose. A liberal citizen of Ohio purchased a large tract of land north of Monrovia, and last year placed it at the disposal of the colored people of Ohio. Bills are introduced in the Indiana Legislature, and in Kentucky has under consideration a bill appropriating \$5000 a year for five years.

The situation of the men of color in this coun-

try is indeed lamentable; I do not refer especially to his condition under the domestic arrangements of another State. There are those whose tears flow abundantly over the imaginative views of a hero or heroine, as portrayed in works of fiction, or as exhibited in the high-wrought action of the stage, who, perfectly calm, turn away from the real sufferings of humanity as presented in the every-day walks of life, even in their own households and homes. So there are philanthropists who expend a large amount of sympathy on objects far away, and the cause of sufferings known only by hearsay, and for which they possess no power to apply any corrective, and yet who are blindly indifferent to a state of things equally calling for sympathy immediately surrounding them, and to a degree under their control. I do not now purport to dwell upon the condition of the colored race in a state of slavery, for over the institutions of slavery I have no control—we have no slaves in New-York—but to glance at the condition and position of the colored men among our citizenship. They have no voice in making our laws, in the election of our rulers, our judges and magistrates. They are excluded from the jury as well as the ballot-box. They cannot acquire the mechanic arts, for the apprentice or the journeyman will not associate with them in slavery. If a colored man desires to ride in a coach, the driver wishes to have his horse cannot drive a cart, for the license is refused him.

The road to fortune and wealth is open to the humblest, but the future open no prospect to the black man. It is a wonder, then, that a claim they are large cities, where they prefer to congregate, their dissolute and profligate habits hurry them to premature graves! Is it a wonder that such a fearful population are crowded into our poor-houses and prisons?

I may go farther. If colored men are detested of the same principle or instinct they are detested from our schools and institutions of learning, even from the worship of God in the sanctuary. The only exception exists in those separate schools and churches established on the basis of separation of the races, instances of which are facts in favor of the principles of the bill. Abolish these schools and churches, and throw back the colored people upon the doctrine of social equality, preached up by those who anatomize the existing prejudices of races, and find of knowledge and Christianity at present is found, amongst them, will in another generation be much decreased. If either exist at all, it will not be the fruit of education or conviction.

Notwithstanding the large numbers who have come into our State from other portions of the country, the number of colored people has diminished since the year 1807, in 1840, 47,937, in 1850, I presume there can be no doubt that the mortality among the free colored population of the free States, arising mainly from poverty or disolute habits, more than counterbalances the natural increase.

I present these considerations with no feelings of unkindness towards the colored man. As a race, they possess many of the most estimable and noble traits falling to the lot of humanity. Kind, patient under suffering, grateful for kindness bestowed, strong in their attachments, ever ready to bestow a kindness, a friend of stranger, I have never seen a colored man who does not possess peculiar interest. There are many among them moral, religious, and exemplary. Some of them have acquired a little property, and perhaps a few wealth. But does wealth or respectability give them position, distinction, or power? Does it enable them to elevate themselves above the crowd? I affirm it does not. Why do men toil and strive for property? Why exhaust body and mind in the arduous pursuit of wealth? It requires but little to supply the physical wants—"what a man shall eat, what he shall drink, and what he shall be clothed." It is not for these, but because we desire to be free from the power and influence, and may be made a means of social distinction by man among his fellows. But character, talents, and wealth bring to the colored man no such distinctions as they confer on the white man. Here, in the State of New-York, where we have no slaves, no colored man can reach any eminence for the attainment of which a cultivated mind would consider life worth cherishing.

Now, Sir, in presenting these facts I have brought to the knowledge of Senators nothing new or even strange. I may with truth be told that you are all acquainted with them. But I ask, what has become of all the sermons preached, all the tracts written, all the abstract theories and refinements spoken and written, for the last half century at least? What practical result has been attained? None, Sir, none whatever.

The laws of God and man have been adduced; science has been called into requisition; the pen of the ready writer and the tongue of the ready speaker have been alike active; yet the relations of the two races approach no nearer that equality which some theorists maintain to be their natural condition.

I do not think they ever will or can approach such equality. A superior race on an inferiorly presses down that below it—in time, as in the case of our Indians, extinguishes or another it. Such seems to be the law of God's providence—such the incontestable facts as presented by the rise and progress of nations. I do not say this to give you a hopeless task, but to urge upon you the necessity of a more active and instant to deeply tested and abiding as those between the black and white races, those

social difficulties and evils, weighing down upon the colored people, can be remedied by legal enactment any more than they have been by the preaching of the eloquent apostles who have devoted themselves to the task.

The highly intelligent agent of the Society of colored people in New-York, who has asked assistance in aid of emigration, said to me: "I am able to support myself and family in New-York, and to pay my passage to Liberia; but my associates are not; I only ask for them. They feel like me. I was born for something better than I can obtain here. I am going at my rate to Liberia; I do it as a duty to myself and children." There is shown the true spirit of intelligence and manhood, carrying out the distinctive feature of the age—emigration, to better the condition and prospects. It is characteristic of the hardy and vigorous. Some of our bill is another reason. Some of the free States have passed laws of exclusion. This feeling is extending. Last year, in Indiana, such an act was passed by an overwhelming majority, and, strange to say, sections of our country which have been most severe in denunciation of slavery, have been among the first to enact laws to prevent the colored man from holding a place and a habitation among themselves. Mr. Madison truly said, "The main difficulty of the great work did not lie in the deficiency of emancipation, but in an inadequacy of funds for such a growing mass of population."

I ask, Sir, if you reject the principle of Colonization, where is the asylum to give them? What of hope for the slave, what of hope for the emancipated? Suppose we had it in our power this day to set every colored slave free, so that he might go to where he pleased; are we willing to receive the colored man from such a rush here, to take them to the bottom of our homes, in full participation of our privileges? I do not think so. May I ask, Sir, Should South Carolina and Virginia offer us the freedom of every slave within their boundaries, on the sole condition that we receive them as fellow citizens among ourselves, would the people of New-York, in their ardent zeal for emancipation, accept the present with the condition? I rather think immediate emancipation would be weighed in the balance against self-interest and the so-called "unholy prejudice," and be found wanting.

My argument has mainly been presented with reference to the relations of the white and colored man in the free States. Its bearings on the slavery question have been quite incidental. I do not propose to dwell on that branch of the subject. I will only say, show me a better practical scheme of emancipation than colonization, and you will show me what I have never seen or heard of. Now, Sir, I ask, in view of the present condition of our people of color, is it not time that further declarations on abstract rights here and there, something more substantial be attempted? I consider the scheme of African colonization capable, in progress of time, of relieving the free man of color at the North from social degradation, and the slave at the South from his bondage, and restoring to Africa the knowledge of the truth, Christianity, and the way of civilization. In this opinion I am sustained by the wise and the good of our land. The Senator from the Twenty-third District (Mr. Cornell) pronounces this an act to expatriate people of color. Well, Sir, that is a hard word. I should like to be expatriated from this my native land, and to be sent to some land of liberty and enjoyment. A man expatriated from the land he loves, from the people he cherishes, from the kindly relations of the fire-side and the home, like that wonderful man who lately visited us, is an object of sympathy, and an object of human interest. It is not ways of the result of physical force, but the result of thousands who come to our shores from lands of scarcity and oppression, voluntary exiles to a land of plenty and liberty, would more deserve sympathy should they remain at home than in their expatriated condition. A new world opens to them and their children. They no more deserve sympathy than the birds which gather together on the approach of winter, and fly to other and more congenial climates, where the sun shines and nature yields the fruits of the earth. Interest, the instinct of interest, teaches the human mind to improve, to more congenial institutions, and like their winged teachers, they take their flight.

The same instinct teaches the colored man that America is not his home. Eternal winter burdens his energies; the voice of Providence tells him he has a mission to perform in the land of his forefathers, perhaps by him destined to arise a republic more successful than this we have dreamed of any thing but voluntary emigration. If they prefer their degradation here to the freedom of the republic of Liberia, no one forbids their remaining; but if they wish and desire to go, by every consideration of humanity I say, let them go. I will only say that, but give them the means to do so.

But I must close my remarks. I would only add that Liberia is a republic modelled like our own. At its head is President Roberts, whose able State papers have doubtless met the observation of most Senators. It has its Legislature and Judiciary like our own. Never was an inferior republic more successful. There has been less loss of life than in the early settlement of this continent. It has made more progress than those in Virginia or Massachusetts in the same time. Its population exceeds seven thousand who have emigrated from the United States. More than 200,000 of the native population have been under the jurisdiction of Liberia. While the republic has banished the slave-trade from the

five hundred miles of its sea-coast, not one foot of which is now polluted by the slave-trade. From this same territory, formerly, less of thousands of slaves were annually sold to the West Indies.

The successful establishment of this colony will open a large and profitable trade and commerce for our own country. I see by the New-York papers to-day, that Mr. Carr, formerly Consul-General of Liberia, is now Consul-General on the importance of the African trade. Great Britain has monopolized this trade for many years. I see statistical tables, running back for many years, in a work entitled, "Political Progress of the Nation." I am informed that the trade amounts at the present time to \$5,000,000 sterling (about \$25,000,000) annually. It is not desirable that our country should participate more than she has in this trade? But, with little capital, the exports of Liberia already exceed \$700,000, and the imports are \$800,000. So England and France have both acknowledged the independence of Liberia, and made liberal treaties. England, on the last visit of President Roberts, sent him home in a national vessel especially ordered to that duty.

This settlement offers a new market for our tobacco, beef, pork, fish, powder, salt, manufactures, cotton, and almost every thing we produce. In return, Liberia produces coffee, rice, indigo, palm oil, camwood, ivory, gold dust, &c. Considering the immense extent of Africa, how greatly this commerce may be made to increase as civilization advances, its arts and improvements, progress and takes root over that vast region of the globe!

I have urged and presented this bill solely from feelings of humanity and kindness. I will not assail the motives of those who oppose this project, the men who claim the exclusive right to feel and act for the colored man. I have assailed those who favor Colonization, and have stated the facts as they exist, the considerations as they force themselves on my own mind; and I can only say, in conclusion, that I know of no subject which has stronger claims on the philanthropist, the patriot, and the Christian than that of African Colonization. I hope this bill will receive the favorable consideration of Senators.

See third and fourth pages for speech of Hon. J. W. Beckman.

THE LATE EXPEDITIONS TO LIBERIA.

In our last number, we alluded briefly to the sailing of three fine new barques, with emigrants for Liberia: the Joseph Maxwell, from Wilmington, N. C., November 22, with 150 emigrants; the Linda Stewart, from Norfolk, Va., Nov. 27, with 120 emigrants, 129 of whom were from Virginia, 39 from North Carolina, 2 from Georgia, and 1 from New Jersey; and the Shirley, from Pennsylvania, Nov. 27, with 2 emigrants sent out by the Society, and 34 by the Maryland State Colonization Society. In our present number, we give the names of those emigrants who were sent by this Society, from which it will be seen that the whole number in the three vessels was 321, (exclusive of Marshall Hooper and wife, who are returning to their home in Liberia,) of whom 289 were born free, 32 were emancipated in view of emigrating, and 10 purchased their own freedom or were purchased by their friends. Of the whole number, 4 were from North Carolina, 7 from Georgia, 1 from the District of Columbia, 1 from Pennsylvania, 1 from New Jersey, and 1 from Indiana. Some of these emigrants are men of considerable intelligence and enterprise; and we have reason to hope that many of them will become valuable citizens of the republic.

Five white ministers of the Baptist Church sailed for Liberia in the Linda Stewart: Rev. Mr. Sherman and wife, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Goodman and wife, of Ohio; and Mrs. Crocker, widow of the late Rev. W. G. Crocker, who, after years' labor in Liberia, died at Monrovia in 1844. Mr. Sherman is now returning to his former field of labor and usefulness.

The following-named missionaries sailed in the barque Shirley: Rev. Levi Scott, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who goes to meet the annual annual conference; Rev. J. W. Hays, who expects to take charge of the Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Monrovia, and Miss Reynolds, of the same Church; also, Rev. Mr. Scott and wife, and Miss Freeman, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The latter three are destined for the service of that Church at Cape Palmas.

We take this opportunity to express our acknowledgments for the kind treatment we received from the public authorities of Wilmington and Norfolk, and the assistance volunteered by them and other citizens, to enable us to despatch the expeditions from those ports. *African Repository.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 30th November. The project of extinguishing the revolt in Kaffirland and the eastern border has been pursued without interruption, and the enemy has nowhere rallied in any force. Marauding parties, however, still infest the frontier districts, and the Government are unable to still restore order to the interior. Not one of the hostile Kaffir chiefs or leaders of the rebel Hottentots has yet surrendered or been captured. Where they are, or what may be their intention, is not known. Beyrds, and the interior Sennahs chiefs, who joined the Galla, having surrendered, upon the promise of an amnesty, were sent to death, which sentence the Governor has requested to transportation for life. As General Outthart

"The Power that did create can change the scene
Of things; make mean of great, and great of mean!
The brightest glory can eclipse with night,

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

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REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY, 1853.

OUR PAPER.

The present number of the Journal is so filled up with the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, its Report, and Mr. Everett's Speech, that we are compelled to exclude and let lie over for another number much interesting matter already in type and on file. The Report of Receipts excluded last month for want of room, is inconveniently long, but could not be deferred again without injustice to our friends and agents.

The Report of Rev. Mr. Freeman, who has just returned from a valuable tour in the interior, covers his receipts from October to January inclusive.

NEXT EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

The next vessel for Liberia will sail from Norfolk, Va., early in April. A vessel will also sail from Savannah early in May. The precise day of sailing cannot yet be fixed. It will be made known in due time.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.

Our readers will need no urging to study this masterly address. It has elicited almost universal eulogium, and been more extensively noticed by letter writers and the public press than any similar address.

This is saying much when we consider that the subject is almost true, is related to the most sensitive interests and extreme opinions, and stands between two fiercely antagonistic parties.

We perceive that the "Voice of the Fugitive," (Canada,) while filled with hatred of the American Colonization Society, and exclaiming in relation to it, "Let it be accused!" makes the following ungracious tribute to the speech:

"The Hon. Edward Everett was the chosen orator. He delivered an easy, smooth, and glossy speech, in high eulogy of the Society, and in defense of its objects and aims."

The civilization of the African and Africa is exhibited as so necessary, so practical, and so important, that every heart does homage to the truth and to the eloquent exhibition of it.

Even the Era admits that if the free people of color choose to emigrate for such a purpose, there ought to be no hindrance. We seem to be approaching a point where the calm and thoughtful on every side can look at the work of Colonization separated from the question of Slavery, and in that view heartily approve.

LEWIS E. PUTNAM.

Again he is in the field. Our readers will recollect that we published several articles last year relative to the colored man; among others a card from Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Hon. Benjamin Putnam, Rev. Dr. Spring, and other gentlemen, approving the public that they had lost confidence in him.

He had, in the course of two or three years before, issued some sixteen or more circulars—for printing which he claimed to have spent *twenty dollars*—making appeals to get money for carrying on the "Association" efforts in Liberia. He had raised over one thousand dollars, and when called upon to show what had become of the money, gave no account satisfactory.

A friend handed us a few days ago a circular dated in December, in which he proposes a plan—to be executed under his auspices, as we understand it—in which he provides for the co-operation of the several States of the Union "To give some force to his letter, he appends a short letter written by Mr. Dix, nearly a year ago, and before the exposure in our paper, as if that gentleman endorsed his present appeal.

We do not characterize his course with the epithets which seem alone fitted for it, but deem it a duty to remind our friends of the past. It would

be well, before intrusting another thousand, to require some vouchers for the many hundreds already given him.

PRESIDENT WILLIAMS A LIFE DEBUTOR.

This illustrious citizen, having filled with noble dignity the highest office in the gift of the people of the United States, has, in the following letter, signifying his acceptance of the office of Life Director of the American Colonization Society, embraced the occasion to lead to the cause the expression of his decided approval, and to reiterate an opinion before uttered and approved by Presidents Jefferson and Madison, as also by Chief Justice Marshall, and the Society's late illustrious President, Henry Clay, that adequate means to carry out the object to perfect success can only be furnished by the STRAITS and the NATION.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 21, 1853

SIR: I have your letter of the 27th inst. informing me that by the contribution of one thousand dollars to the treasury of the American Colonization Society, I have, according to the constitution of the Society, been made a director of the same for life.

You further inform me that this contribution is the aggregate of many donations which were intended not only to express the kind feelings of the donors toward myself, but their interests in the great objects of the Society.

I know not, Sir, to whom I am indebted for this most unexpected, and I fear undeserved, mark of respect. That they are both my friends and the friends of Colonization, I am not at liberty to doubt, and as such I beg leave, through you, to return to them my sincere thanks for this flattering testimonial of regard, and to assure them that I accept the honor thus conferred with grateful emotions. By the unlooked kindness of some one, I was made a member of the Society in 1850, and received a certificate of membership, which I prize very highly, bearing the signature of its late illustrious President, Henry Clay. I have from that time to the present been an attentive spectator of its proceedings, watching with intense interest its aims and prospects; but as yet I have purposely avoided taking any part in its proceedings, for the reason that I have made it an invariable rule, since I came to the Presidency, to take no part in the action of any association, society, or sect whose objects might by possibility come in conflict with my official duty.

This will continue to be my course while occupying my present position, and my acceptance of the trust so generously confided must be subject to this qualification. I have no hesitation in expressing my decided approval of the objects of this Society. It appears to me to have pointed out the only rational mode of ameliorating the condition of the colored race in this country. But it requires means, and such means as the States and the nation alone can furnish, to give it a power adequate to the evil which it is intended to remedy. Nevertheless, its successful efforts have already demonstrated the practicability of Colonization, and thereby induced the most by which the free colored people can be elevated to the dignity of social equality, and be made the bearer of civilization and Christianity to the benighted regions of heathen Africa. May God, in his mercy both to the white and black races, smile upon its efforts!

I am your obedient servant,

HILLARD FLEMING

AGENCY OF THE REV. MR. FREEMAN.

The Rev. Mr. Freeman, of the Episcopal Church, who has visited considerable portions of the State as agent of our Society, delivering addresses, diffusing information, and collecting funds, especially directing his efforts and labors to the churches of the denomination with which he is connected officially, and whose mission has been attended with most gratifying success in the matter of replenishing our treasury, has, we believe, done a work also by the light which he has scattered abroad and his fervent appeals in behalf of the claims of Africa to Christian sympathy.

We give an extract or two from his recent correspondence.

January 22.—On Sunday last, I presented the claims of the Colonization enterprise in the morning in Trinity Church, afternoon in St. Luke's, evening in St. Paul's, Rochester. The subject has also been presented in the Episcopal churches in Birmingham, Ohio, Elmira, Angelica, Fredonia, Buffalo, Lockport, Albion, Batavia, as also elsewhere on my present tour; as before in Troy, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Newburg, Lansingburgh, Utica, Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Brownsville, Odensburg, Malone, Keeseville, &c. My arrangements are to visit Canandaigua, Geneva, and Auburn next, after which I shall be ready to labor in the cause in New-York and vicinity.

P. S.—January 24.—I dropped down on Saturday to Canandaigua, but not finding the rector of the Episcopal Church in town, I came on in the evening to this place, where I presented the cause yesterday in Trinity Church, which is the Cathedral Church of the Diocese—in other words, the church in which the Bishop worships, this being his residence; and am trying to-day to find a response to the call. Bishop Do Lancy was in the chancel yesterday, taking part in the service, and, as might be expected, a hearty friend of the Colonization cause.

We may now add that the subject has since been presented in the Episcopal churches in Auburn, Skaneateles, and Schoharie; and Mr. Freeman is now returned, ready, as we trust, to do the cause good service in this city and vicinity.

That the claims of Colonization would be presented in a manner interesting, judicious, and effective, was to be expected of the author of those valuable works, "The Plea for Africa," and "Africa's Redemption the Salvation of our Country." We doubt not much good has been done, and of this we have evidence in the amount of collections obtained.

It is proper here to remark that Mr. Freeman's mission as our agent receives the sanction of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Episcopal Church in both Dioceses.

THE BARQUE ZEBRA.

We observe in the National Intelligencer a correspondence relative to the origin of the cholera on board this vessel, which we are happy to say, seems entirely to exonerate those who staid her out as New-Orleans from blame in the matter. Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, having stated out some twenty-five or thirty vessels carrying emigrants to Liberia, after a statement of facts which are sufficient to settle the question as to the cholera having originated from either the water or unseasoned timber, concludes as follows: "I beg you will not entertain a thought of any improvidence, or bad management, or neglect of duty on the part of your New-Orleans agent."

The Zebra, after remaining at Savannah about three weeks, sailed again on the 10th inst., with over a hundred emigrants, and it we trust, now safely on her way to Liberia.

ANNUAL REPORT

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

SINCE our last Anniversary, the Hon. Henry Clay, President, and the Hon. Daniel Webster, one of the Vice-Presidents of this Society, have departed this life. It is not for us to add anything to the tribute of respect which the country and the world have paid to their memory.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq., for many years a member of the Executive Committee of the Society, closed his earthly labors the 6th of May, greatly beloved and deeply lamented by us, and by a wide circle of friends.

In view of bereavements like these, we desire to recognize our obligations to "that Hand, unseen, which holds us up, that Eye, which watches all our path," and that unseen agency to which we are indebted for all the success which has crowned our enterprise.

The history of our labors during the past year presents so particular event whose imposing magnitude attracts unusual consideration, we have encountered the ordinary menials of trial and embarrassment; of sorrow and success. A general review, however, will produce in every mind the conviction that the operations of this Society are growing in strength and usefulness with every passing year. Every new development in the condition of the African race and their relations to the rest of mankind, illustrates the complicated bearings of our work, and gives promise of ulterior results which awaken our admiration and command our esteem! Every single instance of colonization demonstrates the rectitude of the principles of the Society, and its wonderfully diversified capacities of good. The aggregate of what it has done the past year, and in all past time, stamps upon it the character of the broadest benevolence, bestowing blessings upon millions, capable of reversing the dark destiny of a continent, and stretching its results over all future time.

The following statement shows the number of emigrants which have been sent to Liberia during the past year:

The brig Julia Ford sailed from New-Orleans, the 31st January, with 47 emigrants, from the Southern and South-western States; 12 of them were born free, 8 purchased their own freedom, and 27 were emancipated by different persons in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. On their arrival in Liberia, 9 of them were located in the Kentucky settlement, on the St. Paul's river, and 38 in the city of Sierra Leone.

The barque Ralph Cross sailed from Norfolk, Va., the 16th of May, with 138 emigrants, of whom 21 were from New-Jersey, 1 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Maryland, 1 from the District of Columbia, 48 from Virginia, 16 from North Carolina, 11 from Georgia, 3 from Mississippi, 1 from Ohio, and 22 from Missouri; 44 of them were born free, 5 purchased their own freedom, and 89 were emancipated by their friends, and 77 were emancipated by different persons, in order that they might go to Liberia. They were all located at Buchanan, in Grand Basa county.

The brig Oriole sailed from New-York, the 4th of October, with 37 emigrants, and 3 citizens of Liberia who had been sent to this country. They were all born free except 2. They were detained to the St. Paul's River, Mesurado country. For the fitting out of this expedition we are indebted to the agency of the New-York State Colonization Society.

The barque Joseph Maxwell sailed from Wilmington, N. C., on the 23d November, with 148 emigrants and 2 citizens of Liberia. Of them, 105 were from North Carolina, 24 from South Carolina, and 7 from Georgia; 125 were born free, 2 purchased their freedom, and 21 were emancipated. One remarkable and interesting fact deserves to be mentioned, in connection with this expedition. Nearly all those who went from North Carolina were the friends of Marshall Hooper and his wife, who went to Liberia in the early-part of the year 1849, and returned last spring to visit his friends and tell them of Liberia. And, as the result, they made their arrangements, and went with him to try their own fortunes there. He lives in the Virginia settlement, on the St. Paul's river, and they will be located in that vicinity.

The Linda Stuart sailed from Norfolk, Va., the 27th November, with 171 emigrants; of whom 1 was from New-Jersey, 3 from Washington City, 129 from Virginia, and 28 from North Carolina; 163 of them were born free, 8 purchased their freedom, and 1 was emancipated. This company are all to be located on the St. Paul's river, in the vicinity of Millsboro, with the view of strengthening that old settlement, and making preparatory arrangements for establishing a new settlement in the interior, as soon as circumstances will permit.

The barque Shirley, which sailed from Baltimore the 27th November, under the auspices of the Maryland Colonization Society, carried 2 emigrants from New-Orleans, one from Lafayette, Ind., and the other from Maryland.

The brig Zebra sailed from New-Orleans the 31st December, with 137 emigrants, including two citizens of Liberia, who, after a few months' visit to Tennessee, were returning to their homes in Liberia with some of their friends. Of this number, 23 were born free, 15 purchased their own freedom, and were purchased by their friends, and 97 were emancipated by different persons in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. About 85 of this company will be settled in Sierra Leone, and the others in the Kentucky settlement, on the St. Paul's river.

The whole may be thus stated in a few convenient figures:

Vessels.	Sailed from.	Time of sailing.	Emigrants.	Citizens of Liberia.	Total.
Brig Julia Ford.	New-Orleans.	Jan. 31.	47	0	47
Brig Ralph Cross.	Norfolk.	May 16.	138	0	138
Brig Oriole.	New-York.	Oct. 4.	37	3	40
Brig Linda Stuart.	Norfolk.	Nov. 27.	171	0	171
Brig Shirley.	Baltimore.	Nov. 27.	2	0	2
Brig Zebra.	New-Orleans.	Dec. 31.	137	2	139
Total.			501	3	504

It will thus appear that the whole number sent out this year is 666.

They have already become incorporated with the settled population; they have made the land of the emigrants a more fertile and more populous one, and they have interest in the government and all that concerns the welfare of the country.

They are now in all the privileges and responsibilities of their new position. They are inexperienced, and have much to learn. The field, however, is fairly opened to them. They stand side by side with the oldest citizens of Liberia and their children who have been born there, with equal rights and responsibilities. They have entered into the labors of the early emigrants to Liberia, reaping the fruits, and aiding to establish and carry forward the results thereof. Liberia is now in a condition to receive and care for a much larger number of emigrants yearly. She has the territory on which to plant them, the sphere of usefulness for them to fill, and the moral influence to throw around them. The preparation of the land is becoming a fruitful soil, and the thing is impracticable. It can be done. It has been fairly commenced; the foundation has been laid, deep and strong; the elements of society have been organized and compacted; a well-ordered and free republic has been established; schools and churches, and all the institutions of civilized life, have been created; a few thousand emigrants have been taken from their deep depression here, waded across the ocean and planted on the margin of an immense continent; their influence is fast stretching along the shore, and penetrating the interior; the forest is vanishing before them; the wilderness is becoming a fruitful soil, and the deep darkness which, for unnumbered ages, lay heavy over the land, has begun to recede! From their present proud elevation they may, undaunted, look out upon the broad face of day, conscious of freedom. Before them is opened the most glorious prospect of usefulness, fair as the morning spread upon the mountains—a land of promise to their scattered race.

All the events which have transpired in the history of Liberia during the past year illustrate and establish these convictions.

In his last annual message to the Legislature, President Roberts says: "We have abundant cause for congratulation and thankfulness that our land has been exempted from the visitation of any pestilential disease, and that, in the general, a remarkable degree of health has been preserved to its inhabitants."

The agricultural departments of the country were never more encouraging than at the present time; commerce is also rapidly increasing, both in the variety and quantity of the articles of export; and I am happy in being able to inform the Legislature that a decided improvement in the several towns and villages of the Republic, is everywhere observable. Indeed, every fundamental interest of the Government and people seems to bear the impress of Divine favor and approbation. In his inaugural address, he says: "I venture to assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that no country under the wide-spread heavens can boast a more cheering prospect than this of the Republic." Captain Andrew H. Folsom, a member of the U. S. brig "Perry," connected with the African Squadron, in a letter dated 23d April, 1853, says: "The religious character of Liberia presents a very favorable aspect. I attended church myself frequently, when in Monrovia, and observed the greatest piety and devotion among the people. Their efforts, however, have done no dishonor to the pulpit in this country. I visited Liberia free from all prejudice against Colonization, and equally free from all pre-judgments in its favor—determined to see and examine for myself; and after frequent

personal interviews with the people, looking at the country, its resources, observing the character of the Liberian mind—the influence of the schools, churches, and acts of civilization on the great numbers of untaught heathen around them—I come to the deliberate conclusion, that Liberia has the strongest claims upon Christian aid and sympathy, while it presents commercial advantages to this country which will far counterbalance the amount expended by private benevolence in planting and aiding the colony and the Republic. The growth of Liberia having been gradual and healthy, the government firmly established, as its entire and successful administration for several years, by the blacks themselves, has abundantly proved, that this country now it is in a condition to receive as many emigrants as we can send her."

The Rev. Eli Ball was early in the year sent to Liberia by the Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, to investigate and report on the condition of Liberia. The Savannah Daily Georgian says: "He is a minister of high standing in the denomination to which he belongs, and his interesting statements are doubtless entirely trustworthy." He says: "I was kindly received in their pleasant dwellings; I sat down at their tables; I saw them at their work, and in the houses of God at worship. If well-built houses, tables furnished with the necessities, and some of the luxuries of life; dresses comfortable and fashionable, and good farms in the country, furnish proof of families being above want, then are those in Greenville above want. I did not see, nor did I hear of one, even one, that was poor in the common acceptance of that word. From among these colonists, teachers and preachers are being raised up, who at no distant period may, and I trust they will, be instrumental in accomplishing a great amount of good to long-neglected Africa."

The Liberia Herald says: "The crops of the year are superabundant. The quantity of palm oil brought into market this year exceeds all former experience. Camwood is returning and flowing to his former plentifulness, in the channels which for years it has abandoned. The farms of our people show a donation of 400 acres of land in any year preceding, so that on every side the prospect brightens. We notice with much pleasure the improvements that have been made and are now being made at the place selected for the 'New-York Agricultural Association,' to which the Government has donated a donation of 400 acres of land in any year preceding, so that on every side the prospect brightens. We notice with much pleasure the improvements that have been made and are now being made at the place selected for the 'New-York Agricultural Association,' to which the Government has donated a donation of 400 acres of land in any year preceding, so that on every side the prospect brightens. 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Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

JANUARY 19.
The Board met according to adjournment.
The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

In motion of Mr. Brewster, Col. Charles Smith of Massachusetts, was invited to take part in the deliberations of this Board.

The Rev. Mr. Tracy, Rev. Dr. Edgely, and Rev. Pease, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. Edgely presented the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:—
Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be expressed to the Governors of such of the States as have commended the cause of African Colonization in their annual messages; and that we gratefully acknowledge our obligations to the Legislatures who have made appropriations to the cause of Colonization, and not only greatly aiding its benevolent ends, but as directly commending this benevolent cause to the public confidence and support.

Resolved, That we contemplate with lively interest the introduction of the resolution now before the Senate of the United States, for the recognition of the Republic of Liberia as an independent nation.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met, according to adjournment, at 8 o'clock P.M.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers for the present year reported, and the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz:—
Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. W. McLean.

Recording Secretary—J. W. Lugenbeel, M.D.
Executive Committee—Harvey Lindley, M.D., Eliza Whitteley, Joseph H. Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, D.D., William Gunton, W. Weston.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

JANUARY 20.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The Minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The resolutions presented at the meeting of the Board, were taken up, amended, and adopted, as follows:—
Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to renew the negotiations recommended by the House of Representatives, on the 10th day of 1818, with the maritime powers of Europe and America, for the recognition of the slave-trade piracy and by their concurrence with the United States, Government of Great Britain, and the States of the late Republic of Colombia.

Resolved, That this Board have learned with pleasure that the Executive Committee have taken steps to obtain a renewal of the former appropriations for the suppression of the African slave-trade, and to the agency of the United States for the reception of the African emigrants, under the act of Congress of 1819.

The Rev. Dr. McLean presented the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:—
Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Board, that the withdrawal of the United States squadron from the western coast of Africa would be the certain precursor of the revival of the slave-trade, which, for some years past, has been kept in check by the activity of the vessels of war on that coast.

Resolved, That this Board firmly believe that the renewal of this infamous traffic would be highly detrimental to the operations of the American Colonization Society, to the interests of Liberia, and also to the growing commerce of the United States, so important to the civilization of Africa.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to convey, in the most respectful manner, to the Administration, the above expression of our opinion.

The Hon. Mr. Gregory presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, viz:—
Whereas, the growing importance and responsibility of the American Colonization Society demand the earnest and personal attention of the delegates at the annual meeting; therefore,

Resolved, That the State Societies in the selection of delegates, be requested to appoint such persons as may give their diligent and judicious attention to the subject during the three or four days of the session.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of this preamble and resolution annually to the State Societies.

The Rev. Dr. Wheeler presented the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:—
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report on alterations in the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, with special reference to securing a more permanent and effective Board of Directors for the Society.

The Rev. Dr. Wheeler, the Hon. Mr. Vinson, and the Rev. Dr. J. S. Bacon, were appointed said committee.

The Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account reported that they have discharged the duty, and found it to be correct, according to the exhibit.

The Committee on the communication of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, from Indiana, presented the following report, which was accepted and adopted, viz:—
Resolved, That the Secretary consider the communication from the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Indiana, would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint, for one year, a general agent for the States of Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and also for the States of Indiana and Illinois, if the Colonization Societies of the two last named States shall concur with respect to said States; and compensation for salary and traveling expenses not to exceed one thousand dollars.

Adjourned to 5 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met, according to adjournment, at 8 o'clock P.M.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to invite the services of the Rev. R. R. Guley, as travelling general agent of this Society, for the fidelity and ability with which they

have discharged their respective duties during the past year.

Resolved, That the special thanks of this Board be presented to the Hon. Edward Everett, Secretary of State, for the able and most eloquent speech he delivered before the American Colonization Society, at their late annual meeting, and that the Secretary be requested to transmit to him a copy of this resolution, as a request of him a copy of the said speech for publication.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:—
Resolved, That the warmest thanks of this Board be presented to Anson G. Phelps, Esq., for the ability and urbanity with which he has presided over their deliberations during the present session.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to G. P. Dinwohy, Esq., for his faithful and laborious attention in his capacity of Secretary of the Board at the present meeting, and for keeping so copious and correct a Minute of the various proceedings.

The Minutes were then read, corrected, and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the next Tuesday in January, 1834, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Chairman.
GABRIEL P. DINWOHY, Secretary.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society.
From Jan. 1st to Jan. 1st, 1835.

To Balance due the Society per last report, \$25,149 48

Cash on hand, 2,896 94—\$28,046 42

Receipts from the following sources, to-wit:—

Legacies, 7,169 00

Private and individual donations, 1,963 06

African Republic, 1,967 15

Belgium, 9,947 18

Donations, 33,387 30

Miscellaneous—Received from sundry persons for remittances to individuals in Liberia, 1,497 56

Total receipts, 68,973 56

Balance due by the Society, 33,933 43

\$102,566 39

By Balance due by the Society per last report, \$6,869 37

Payments for the following objects, to-wit:—

Salaries of Physicians and Agents in Liberia, 5,883 84

Purchase of Territory, 6,336 43

Librarian Government, on account of the Grand War, 5,758 93

Expense in the Treasury, 63 50

Salaries of the Secretary, Recording Secretary, and the Am. Col. Soc., 1,000 00

Office fuel and stationery, paper for the Annual Report, and printing, 5,716 43

Printing of the Annual Report, 2,066 50

Paper for the African Republic and printing, collection of subscriptions, 2,468 50

Translation and settlement of the African Republic, 16,821 70

Compensation to Agents, and other expenses in collecting funds, 7,784 96

Monies paid to the Am. Col. Soc., 98 83

Total Expenditures, 91,973 36

Balance due the Society, 99,983 33

\$101,566 39

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-keeper.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Treasurer's Account, reported that they have carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the above statement to be correct and satisfactory.

J. B. WARD, Asst. Secy.

ADDRESS OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

My President and Gentlemen of the Colonization Society:

It was my intention when I was requested, some weeks ago, to take a part in the proceedings of this evening, to give to the subject of the Colonization Society, and its operations on the coast of Africa, the most thorough examination in my power, in all its bearings; considering that, whether we look to the condition of this country or the interests of Africa, no more important object could engage our attention. But during almost the whole of the interval that has since elapsed, my time and my thoughts have been so entirely taken up and preoccupied, that it has been altogether out of my power to give more than the briefest preparation to the part which I am to take in this evening's proceedings. I am, therefore, obliged to throw myself upon the indulgence of this audience, and to ask a heavy atonement for the fact that I have been able to take.

The Colonization Society seems to me to have been the subject of such unmerited odium; of much equally unmerited indifference on the part of the great mass of the community; and to have received that attention which it so well deserves, from but very few. We regard it now only in its infancy. All that we see in this country is the quiet operation of a private association, pursuing the even tenor of its way without ostentation, without éclat; and on the coast of Africa there is nothing to attract our attention but a small settlement, the site of a republic, which, however prosperous, is still in its infancy.

But, before we deride even these small beginnings, before we make up our minds that the most important futures are not wrapped up in them, even as the spreading oak is wrapped up in the seed, and the heavy tree in the sapling, we should do well to recollect the first twenty-five thirty years of the settlement at Jamestown, in your State, Mr. President, the parent of Virginia. We should do well to remember the history of that dreadful winter at Plymouth, when more than half of the Mayflower's little company were laid beneath the sod, and when the most modest of the native savage would come and count the number of the graves. I think if you look to what has been done in Liberia in the last quarter of a century, you will find that it compares favorably with the most and the best that was done in Virginia during the last half of the last century. These seem to me to be reasons why we should not feel that we have too much distrust at the small beginnings that have been made.

Gentlemen, the foundation of this Society was laid in a great political and moral necessity. The measures which were taken for the suppression of the slave-trade, and the other officers of the Society, for the fidelity and ability with which they

should be done with the feelings that were renewed in them. It was necessary that they should be done in a way that would be acceptable to the natives. They had been collected from the whole interior of that country, many of them (two thousand) miles in the interior, and it was out of the question that they should immediately be sent to their homes. If they had been sent to their homes, they would have been the usual points of resort, the route would have been to throw them into each bank again into the grasp of the native chiefs, who are the principal agents of the slave-trade. It was therefore absolutely necessary, if the course of measures undertaken for the suppression of the slave-trade was to be pursued, that some colony should be founded, under the name and influence and patronage of a powerful European or American State, where these poor victims should be placed at once, safely protected, supplied with necessary provisions of all kinds, civilized, if possible, and by degrees enabled to find their way back to their native villages, which some of them, no doubt, both from the English and American colony, have from time to time done; as we know in fact that they have.

This, as I understand it, was one of the first ideas that gave origin to this Society, and, as I said before, was a political object, more necessary, more important, than any other. It was necessary, because applicable to a much larger number of persons, of providing a suitable home for that portion of the free colored population of this country that were desirous of emigrating to the land of their fathers. This, at first, as I understood, for it was before my time, was the object of the Society, almost, universally throughout the country, to the South as well as to the North, to the white as well as to the colored population. Everybody seemed to think at first that this was a practicable, desirable, and most praiseworthy object. By degrees, I am sorry to say, it became a prejudice, for so I must account it, and it was in process of time it has come to pass that this Society has become, I must say, intensely unpopular with a large class of the colored population whose interests and welfare were some of the prime objects of its foundation.

I will not undertake on this occasion to discuss the grounds of this prejudice, which I will not dwell upon those, as they are called, oppressive laws, and that still more oppressive public sentiment, in all parts of the country, which render the condition of the colored population in every part of the Union one of disability, discouragement, and hardship. In society which arises from the statement that it tends to co-operate with and to strengthen these oppressive laws and this oppressive public sentiment, I will, for argument sake, take it for granted that this legislation and this sentiment are correctly thus characterized; that they are as oppressive, cruel, and tyrannical as we are disposed to believe them to be.

Taking this for granted, I ask, in the name of common sense, in the name of humanity, does this state of things furnish any reason why the free colored population of the country should be discouraged from leaving a state of things like this, and going to the land of their fathers, a country where they would be free, and where they would be able to co-operate with and to strengthen these oppressive laws and this oppressive public sentiment, I will, for argument sake, take it for granted that this legislation and this sentiment are correctly thus characterized; that they are as oppressive, cruel, and tyrannical as we are disposed to believe them to be.

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and other bright spots in the firmament of the glory of Africa, that her navigators first began to go forth, and that she was the first to receive the first of the noble sons of the "Solomon" and the "Jem," to the coast of Africa, to tear away its wretched natives into a state of bondage? It was at the very time when in England and France the last vestiges of the feudal system were breaking down, when private property was being established, when the great cities were rising out from the walled towns and dwell in safety in the open country; and to traverse the high roads without fear; it was then that these most polished nations began to enter into competition with each other which should monopolize that cruel traffic, the African slave-trade, the principal agency of which was to stir up a system of universal carnage, not merely between nation and nation, but between tribe and tribe, clan and clan, family and family, and often between members of the same household; for, I am sorry to say, it is so unprecedented thing for these poor creatures to sell their wives and children to the slave-trader.

In this way the whole western coast of Africa became, like the northern and eastern coast before, one general mart for the slave-trade. This lasted for three hundred years. At length the public sentiment of the world, in Europe and America, was awakened. Several of the American colonies, at the present day every one of them, were established, but they were uniformly negated by the Crown. The Continental Congress, in 1776, denounced the traffic. The Federal Convention in 1789 fixed a prospective period for its abolition in this country. The example was followed by the States of Europe. At the present day every one of them has abolished the traffic. The Mahomedan power has forbidden it; yet it is extensively carried on, and some authorities say that the number of slaves taken from Africa has not materially diminished; but I hope this is not true. This state of facts has led several persons most desirous of putting an end to the traffic to devise some new system, some new agency; and all agree—there is not a dissenting voice on that point—that the most effectual, and in fact the only substitute, is the establishment of colonies. Wherever a colony is established on the coast of Europe or America, the direction of a Christian power, Africa under the influence of the Christian power, is not merely from the coast of the colony, but from the whole interior of the country which found an outlet at any point on that coast. In this way, from the most northern extremity of the French and English colonies down to the most southern limit of the African continent, the traffic has been entirely disappeared. The last slave-mart in that region, the Gallinas, has within a short time, I believe, come within the jurisdiction of the American colony of Liberia. Now, along that whole line of coast, and throughout the whole interior connected with it, a line of commerce, not less than that from Maine to Georgia, from every port and every harbor of which the foreign slave-trade was carried on—within the memory of man, it has entirely disappeared. What Congresses of Sovereigns at Vienna and Aix-la-Chapelle could not do; what squadrons of war-steamer cruising along the coast of Africa, and the fleets of the civilized world, could not do, has been accomplished by the powers of Europe could not effect by the art of diplomacy, has been done by these poor little colonies, one of which at least, that of Liberia, has, in later times, been almost without the recognition of this Government, struggling into permanence by the resources furnished by the United States.

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well at length it shall meet the East again. That vast extent the colossal element that is borne down by the power of the foreign nations, or enter into kindly union with them, depends upon the moral and intellectual development of both parties. There may be such aptitude for improvement, or the disparity between the native and foreigner may be so small, that a kindly combination may take place. This it appeared to have been the case in the case of the tribes in reference to the emigrants from Egypt and the East. Or the inaptitude may be so great, and the disparity between the natives and the foreigners may be so wide, that no such kindly union can take place. This is commonly supposed to be the case with the natives of the West Indies, who are slowly and silently retiring before the invasions of a foreign influence.

Now, in reference to this law of social progress, there have been in Africa two most unfortunate difficulties. In the first place, all the other branches of the human family that have had the start of Africa in civilization have, from the very dawn of history, been concerned in the slave-trade, so that intercourse with foreigners, instead of being a source of mutual improvement to both parties, particularly to the weaker, has, in the case of Africa, only tended to sink them deeper into barbarism and degeneracy of every kind. This has been one difficulty. Another is, that the African continent is situated in this aggregate of land between the tropics, greater than all the other parts of the globe together; her fervid vertical sun burning down upon the rank vegetation of her fertile plains, and rendering her shores and water-courses pestiferous to a foreign constitution. This circumstance has tended to shut Africa out from the approaches of civilization through the usual channels. The ordinary inducements of gain are too weak to tempt the merchant to those feverish shores. Nothing but a taste for adventure, approaching to mania, attracts the trader. The most virtuous benevolence allures the devoted missionary to this field of labor, it lures him too often to his doom.

By this combination of influences, Africa seems to have been shut out from the beginning from all those benefits that otherwise result from foreign intercourse. But now, mark and remember the providence of God, in educating out of these disadvantages the African (disadvantages that I consider them), and out of this colossal, moral wrong—the foreign slave-trade—educating out of these seemingly hopeless elements of physical and moral evil, after long cycles of crime and suffering, of violence and retribution, such as history nowhere else can parallel—such as the world has never witnessed—elements, by the blessed alchemy of Christian love, the ultimate means of the regeneration of Africa. (Applause.)

The conscience of the Christian world at last was roused; and an end was determined should be put to the foreign slave-trade, but not till it had conveyed six millions of the African race to the West Indies, and a half millions have passed into a state of freedom; though born and educated, no doubt, under circumstances unfavorable for moral or intellectual progress, sharing in the main the blessings and the lights of our common Christian civilization, and being themselves the example of the Liberal colonies, amply qualified to be the medium of conveying these blessings to the land of their fathers. Thus you see, at the very moment when the work is ready to commence, the instruments are prepared. Do I err in supposing that the same august Providence which has permitted the preparation of this sequence of events to which I have referred, has also called out and is inviting those chosen agents to enter upon the work? Every thing else has been tried and failed. Commercial adventure on the part of individuals has been unsuccessful; strength, courage, endurance, almost superhuman, have failed, well-appointed expeditions, fitted out under the auspices of powerful associations and powerful Governments, have ended in the most calamitous failure; and it has been proved at last, by this experience, that the white race, of itself, cannot civilize Africa.

Sir, when that most noble expedition, I think in 1811, of the American and English ships, the *Exeter*, to found an agricultural colony at the confluence of the Niger and the Chad, out of one hundred and fifty white persons that formed a party, fifty were men sickened, and all but three or four died. On the other hand, out of one hundred and fifty colored men, only three of the expedition died, and the rest were well. I think that, in reference to the civilization of Africa, it is worth, I had almost said, all the treasure and all the suffering of that ill-fated expedition.

Sir, you cannot civilize Africa—you Caucasian—your good white man, all boasting, all daring, Anglo-Saxon; you cannot do this work. You have unbaptized Europe; the native races of this country are melting before you as the untimely snows of April beneath a vernal sun; you have possessed yourselves of India, you threaten China and Japan; the farther east you go, the farther you are from the power, darks down disease and death into your languid frame. "No, no, Anglo-Saxon, this is no part of your vocation. You may direct the way, you may survey the coast, you may point your finger into the interior, but you must not attempt to go to the heart of the matter. The God of nature, in assigning a branch of his family, has chosen out the instruments of this great work—descendants of the torrid climate-children of the burning vertical sun—

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[VOL. III.—NO. 3.—WHOLE NO. 28.]

JOHN P. 49 SPRUCE AND NASSAU STREETS.

REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

We have had a good season of revival too; and this year we have received into society over fifty persons. Our schools at Barrika and Sarrike, in the country, are said to be in better condition than usual. Indeed, all of the schools, Sabbath and day, about here, seem in good condition. I attended

Yours truly, A. F. RUSSELL.

A MISSIONARY NEGRESS.—A letter from Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, of November 11, 1852, says: "A young black woman from Africa, named Pauline Fatime, who for some years past was servant in the house of Baron de Muller, has been charged by the Protestant Missionary Society of Basle to propagate Christianity amongst the black women in Egypt."

ates, whether by the river courses or by inland routes, for penetrating with least hazard to the interior. He will collect information touching the geographical character of the country; its means of producing the necessary supplies of men and provisions; the temper of the inhabitants, whether hostile or friendly; the proper precautions to be observed to secure the health of a party employed. He will add all other items of knowledge upon which it may be proper hereafter to prepare and combine the forces essential to the success of a complete conquest.

A glorious destiny awaits you. Many of your
 names will be enrolled on the pinnacle of fame, and
 you will go down the stream of immortality with the great
 and illustrious dead. You should carry with you
 all the laws, customs, and government of the coun-
 try in which you have lived and with which you
 are familiar; and by all means you should adopt
 the American form of government, as it is the only
 form that will bear extension; and answer for the
 government of a free and powerful nation. You
 should also proclaim the "Monroe doctrine" of non-
 interference, by foreign nations, in the affairs of the
 African continent. Remember that liberty consists

For nearly thirty years, Mr. Latrobe has been more or less actively engaged in the cause of African Colonization. In 1822, when a student in the office of General Harper, his able and efficient superior, he was introduced to the founder of the colony, the first map of its territory, when General Harper gave it the name of Liberia, and Mr. Latrobe gave to its capital the name, which it now holds, of Monrovia. In 1826, he was elected one of the directors of the American Colonization Society, and, at his instance, was appointed, which obtained from that body numerous contributions of funds in aid of the American Colonization Society. In 1837, he was active, with others, in reorganizing the Maryland Association, and, in 1840, he was elected its president. In 1828, he made a speech, in which he advocated the immediate purchase of Cape Palmas, as an eligible site for an American settlement. In the following year, we find him again speaking at the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, and from Baltimore were made white his aid for the Society at Washington. From the organization of the Maryland State Colonization Society under its charter, in 1831, Mr. Latrobe's labors have been continued with unabated energy. He has been its corresponding Secretary, and for the last sixteen years its president; during the whole period, it is but justice to say, and no injustice to the able and intelligent gentlemen associated with him in the management of the Society, to say that he has devoted his spirit and his strength to the furtherance of their common

* See the Message of the late President of the United States to Congress.

the expectations of those who have been instrumental in placing him at the head of the American Colonization Society, time will determine; but we believe the principle which governed the election was the true one; and, as the perfect representative of that principle, we believe his equal cannot easily be designated.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MARCH, 1853.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

According to our usual custom, preparations have been made for a Colonization meeting, on Tuesday evening during the meetings next May. The Metropolitan Hall has again been secured for the purpose; and our object in referring to it is to remind our friends that the meeting will be held early in the week, and to solicit their attendance from all portions of the State.

SLANDEROUS CHARGES AGAINST LIBERIA.

We cannot think of any thing much more inconsistent than for abolition papers, conducted by a class of men eminently by profession friends of the colored race, to pursue with such seeming pleasure the work of calumny and detraction against those of that race who have emigrated to Liberia.

"The Voice of the Fugitive" has a long article from the "Standard," another most prominent paper of the same class, prefacing and following a quotation from John Rankin's letter to a Cincinnati paper, in which he asserts that a Presbyterian lady, who resided in Liberia three years, had made certain charges of slave-trading, slave-holding, and cruel whipping as existing there, which comments are intended to prove that these charges are true.

The "Standard" had before it the positive and public denial of the Rev. J. W. Roberts, of Liberia, a minister in high standing in the Methodist Church, for twelve years a missionary in Africa, yet, treating the denial with utter contempt, it calls upon Colonizationists to disprove the charge.

But who makes the charge? An unknown calumniator who is called Christian Lady? Why not her name given? Why may we not call upon her for some definite statement? Why does she conceal herself, and shoot from the dark? The Presbyterian Church has no lady who resided in Liberia three years. The only person who can even seem to answer to such a residence is Mrs. Connolly, from whom we could not believe that such a statement emanated, and of whom we remark that she did not reside in Liberia at all. The place of her residence was Setra Kroo, and was entirely a heathen population. Let Mr. Rankin give us his authority, or some specific cases, and then he may demand an examination and disproval.

On this subject our neighbor of the Philadelphia Colonization Herald has furnished an elaborate and our proof, drawn from the same source, used in our Journal in the case of a similar slander set going last year by a petty British officer, Lieutenant Forbes.

COLONIZATION AND THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Colonization scheme, as a means of abolishing slavery, is simply irrelevant. During the last year, that Society has sent to Liberia 1,000 emigrants, while a hundred and sixty thousand blacks have been freed in this country.

The Editor of the Visitor makes almost as many mistakes as there are lines in the above remark. The one hundred and sixty emigrants were not all of them "emancipated blacks." Two-thirds were free-born.

The "Colonization scheme" and "that Society" are not one and the same thing, and two very different things.

The great error of the Visitor, however, which leads us especially to notice the extract, is to intimate and assume that the Colonization Society ever undertook or claimed to be able to "abolish slavery."

The Colonization Society was formed to assist "free colored people," and only such; and from its beginning disclaimed, as a Society, all interference with the question of slavery. As a Society, it touches slavery only incidentally and indirectly, just as the preaching of the gospel, the spread of Bibles, the work of missions, the general advance of knowledge and art, affect slavery incidentally.

The misfortune of this Society has been that the ultra pro-slavery men on the one hand, and the most fanatical Abolitionists on the other, have been jealous of its indirect influence, and therefore hostile to it; both of them, while admitting its direct operation in Africa and upon the emigrant to be good, fearing it would hinder their favorite views on the question of emancipation.

Hence, the friends of Colonization have for many years had little need to argue for probable good in Africa, nor, indeed, to establish any one of the good results claimed from their operations.

The great question really debated over the head of this Society—which, alas! receives abundant blows from both parties in the combat—the real question debated by the Garrison Abolitionists on the one hand, and the people of the South and North who differ from them, has been, whether the dogma of "instantaneous, immediate, and unconditional emancipation" is better adapted to hasten the liberation of the slave, than the dogma advocated by many leading statesmen and divines of the South, of "Colonization to facilitate emancipation." The "Colonization scheme," referred to by the Visitor, as put forth by Thomas Jefferson, and Henry Clay, and President Madison, and Chief Justice Marshall, contemplated the action of the National or State Governments, and took no knowledge of the Colo-

nization Society, unless to wonder that a voluntary Society so weak could have made any progress in its experiment.

For the Visitor or any one to illustrate the capabilities of the "Colonization scheme" by the operations of a weak Society, is altogether unfair. If the Visitor will undertake to show that "a scheme" advocated by Henry Clay and men of his strength of mind is "simply ridiculous," and will state what that scheme was, and show how it is ridiculous, the public might be benefited and enlightened. But the proof that "the scheme" is ridiculous, drawn from the operations of "a Society," argues either an unpardonable ignorance of what the scheme is, or an attempt to asperse a benevolent Society by unjust imputations.

The Colonization Society has undertaken to aid, as far as means are intrusted to it for the purpose, free colored people to a passage and settlement in Africa; and, as incidentally connected with the happiness of the settlers, has expended large sums in purchasing territory of native kings, inducing them to form treaties of peace and compact to stop the slave-trade. As an argument to secure cooperation, it asserts that the condition of a free colored man in Liberia is socially and politically far superior to his condition here; while, by his settlement in Africa, the Sabbath, the Church, free institutions—in one word, Christian civilization and freedom—are made to supplant heathenism, slavery, and the slave-trade. If those who so often sneer at the Society would view its operations in the aspect claimed for it by its constitution and periodicals, their judgments would be greatly modified.

LOSS OF THE ORIOLE.

This fine brig, which was chartered last fall to take emigrants to Liberia from this port, after a very pleasant and agreeable outward passage of 48 days, having landed her goods and cargo, and returned as far as the Cape de Verde, was there totally wrecked.

It is somewhat remarkable that the Zeno, Ralph Cross, and Oriole all should be lost in one season, and none of them injured until the emigrants and goods sent by the Colonization Society had been securely landed. We see in these instances a special protection of Providence extended to our feeble but most blessed operations.

The Oriole sailed from New-York October 4th; anchored in Monrovia November 22d; sailed for the De Verd Islands December 7th; and, having loaded with salt at the Isle of Sal, sailed for Rio Grande January 11th; and, while getting under weigh, ran upon a sunken rock, and leaked so badly as to require her to be beached. The crew were all saved. We have seen Captain Brandt, who speaks in the highest terms of the emigrants and of the Republic. They were all pleased with the country. Messrs. Johnson and Richardson ascended to the settlement of the Liberia Emigration and Agricultural Society, called New-York, and took possession of the farms.

Mr. Hamer, with her large family of children, found friends ready to assist her and adopt some of them.

Captain Brandt is enthusiastic in his account of the state of affairs at Monrovia, and represents the commerce and agriculture as thriving.

Captain Brandt adds—that the English cruiser Blood-hound had captured a slave having money on board; and that, about the 1st of December, the Bainbridge, of the American squadron, had taken a prize near the De Verd Islands, having forty-five thousand dollars in specie on board. In view of these facts, we trust no one will advocate the withdrawal of the American squadron from the coast.

COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

The developments of a growing favor toward the Colonization cause are rapid and very extensive. We would especially notice the formation of County Colonization Societies in the interior of New-York since the middle of February.

The first Society organized was at Warsaw, Wyoming county, and amid a population as decidedly opposed to slavery as any in the State. This occurred at the close of several anniversary meetings, and met scarcely a show of opposition.

The Colonization Society was set forth in its true character: as not in any way assuming to overturn or support slavery; as engaged in a work which might be aided by men of diverse views upon slavery, and which would be quite as much needed if our entire African population were free, as it is now, when six-sevenths are slaves.

The Society was set forth as a practical philanthropic work, whose influences for good were capable of indefinite expansion upon the entire African race.

Thus, while retaining their anti-slavery views, many seemed willing to unite in the work for other good and sufficient reasons, wholly aside from that question. As a practical good to such as chose to emigrate: as uprooting many evils in Africa, and introducing many benefits—such as the arts, civilization, free government, and Christianity—they heartily approved of it.

So, too, at Syracuse. Though one of the papers contained a labored attempt to excite prejudice, and even reported to erroneous statements to fortify its arguments, yet not one objection arose in the meeting to oppose, and the Onondaga County Society was organized without difficulty.

At Utica, the Onondaga County Colonization Society was rather revived; than organized, and with

a heartiness that manifested well-tried and intelligent approval.

The manifestations of favor were never so general as we have found them in a tour made within the last fortnight; and if no misfortune happens to the Republic of Liberia, and the true merits of the cause can be generally made known, we may anticipate for it universal favor in the Empire State.

PROCEEDINGS OF A PUBLIC MEETING AT SYRACUSE.

An invitation for a public meeting to organize a County Colonization Society, signed by a number of influential citizens of Syracuse, having been published on the 5th inst., the proposed meeting was held on Monday, the 7th, in the First Presbyterian Church. Notwithstanding an inclement evening, the meeting was well attended, and with great unanimity proceeded to organize a society.

A committee, consisting of Judge Pratt, Mr. Bogue, and Mr. Brace, was appointed to report resolutions and a constitution, which were adopted with unanimity, and are as follows:

Whereas, There has arisen, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, on the coast of Africa a Republic, which, by its prosperity and influence, not only vindicates the capacity of the colored race to exercise and enjoy the right of self-government, and possess the honors and privileges of political power, but also demonstrates the manifold blessings conferred upon Africa and her children by the work of colonization; and

Whereas, The misapprehension, both as to the effects and designs of the Society's plans, which for a long time have prevailed, has yielded in a measure to the increasing evidence that both are eminently true; and

Whereas, Especially, we are persuaded that the Colonization Society, as an organization, is neither a pro-slavery nor anti-slavery Society, but confines its operations singly to the free people of color, and has thus a platform for benevolent action which is broad enough for all patriotic and humane men to stand upon, without reference to their various views about theological or governmental questions, cooperating in a great practical measure of good to our free people of color, and to the benighted millions of Africa; and

Whereas, For the foregoing reasons, we deem the time has arrived when an organization of the friends of this measure can be beneficially made:

Therefore, be it

Resolved, that we adopt the following Constitution:

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. This Society shall be called the Colonization Society of the county of _____, and shall be auxiliary to the New-York State Colonization Society.

II. The object of this Society shall be to colonize, with their own consent, people of color of this State and the United States on the coast of Africa, and through them to civilize and christianize the African tribes, and also generally to improve the condition of the colored population of our country.

III. The annual subscription of any sum shall constitute an individual a member of this Society, and the payment at one time of ten dollars a member for life.

IV. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, seven Managers, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer. Of the Board of Managers, when regularly convened, five shall form a quorum for business.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be, ex-officio, members of the Board of Managers, which Board shall have the control and direction of the affairs of the Society.

VI. Meetings of the Board of Managers shall be held on adjournment, or at the call of the President or of any three members of the Board of Managers.

VII. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, and take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to the direction of the Board of Managers.

VIII. The Society shall hold its annual meeting on each day to the Board of Managers may direct to receive the report of the Board, for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may occur. Meetings of the Society may also be held at such other times as the Board of Managers may direct.

IX. The officers of the Society shall hold their places for one year; and until successors are duly chosen.

X. The Board of Managers shall have power to pass all necessary by-laws, and to fill all vacancies occurring in their body.

XI. This Constitution shall not be altered except at an annual meeting of the Society, and by a vote of a majority of the members present.

PROCEEDINGS OF A PUBLIC MEETING AT PITTSBURGH.

PURSUANT to a public call, signed by many of the principal inhabitants of our city and county, a meeting was convened on the eighth day of March, inst., in the Reformed Dutch church, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming a County Colonization Society for Onondaga County.

The meeting was called to order by William Tracy, Esq. Dr. Goodsell was appointed Chairman, and Robert Disney, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Wiley, were appointed Secretaries. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. W. R. Knox.

The meeting was addressed briefly by Rev. Mr. Brace, and more at large, and with interest, by Rev. Mr. Pinney.

A committee of three was appointed, and afterwards enlarged to five, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a County Colonization Society, and to report a constitution for the same.

Messrs. Tracy, Leeds, Brace, Knox, and Vermilye, were the committee.

During the absence of the Committee, brief addresses were made by Messrs. Fowler, Wiley, and Pinney.

The Committee thereupon returned, and, by their Chairman, Mr. Tracy, reported, in the first instance, a resolution in favor of forming a Society, which was on motion adopted.

The Committee further reported a Constitution, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE. CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be called the "COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ONONDAGA," and shall be auxiliary to the New-York State Colonization Society.

II. Its general objects shall be to colonize in Africa free people of color from the United States, and through them to introduce civilization and the gospel among the native tribes of that continent.

ART. 3. The payment of thirty dollars by any individual shall constitute such person a member for life of this Society; and any person who shall contribute annually to the funds thereof, shall be a member of the Society so long as he shall continue such contribution. Life members of the American and of the New-York State Colonization Societies, residing in the county of Onondaga, shall be members of this Society.

ART. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary. There shall also be twelve Managers, who, together with the other officers above mentioned, shall constitute an Executive Board for the management of the concerns of the Society. Such officers shall be elected annually, at a meeting of the Society to be held, after the present year, on the first Tuesday in June, in each year. It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to present at each annual meeting of the Society a report of the transactions of the previous year, and of the state of the funds of the Society.

ART. 5. The Executive Board shall meet semi-annually, and also whenever the President shall call a special meeting.

ART. 6. The funds of the Society shall be expended in aiding the enterprise of colonizing, with their own consent, free people of color in Africa, through the agency of the parent Society.

A large majority of those present having agreed by rising their purpose and wish to form a Society, the above constitution was unanimously adopted.

The Committee reported further, by request, the following officers, viz:

OFFICERS ELECTED MARCH 8, 1853:

President—Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Wm. R. Knox, Rev. P. A. Pross, D.D., Rev. William R. Knox, Rev. F. M. Beebe, D.D., Rev. Lyman Sperry, Alex. M. Beebe, D.D., Hon. George Brynton, Rev. Chas. Wiley, D.D., Horatio Seymour, Joshua A. Spencer.

Treasurer—Thomas E. Clark.

Secretary—John H. Edmonds.

Managers—

Rev. P. H. Fowler, W. I. Bacon, Esq., Rev. T. O. Lincoln, W. Walcott, Esq., Rev. George Leeds, D. N. H. Doremus, Esq., Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Rev. Hugh S. Dickson, D. S. Hedron, Esq., Hon. H. Denis, William Tracy.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned to half-past seven o'clock this evening.

In the evening, a public meeting was held pursuant to adjournment. The audience were addressed by Rev. Mr. Pinney, in an extended speech of much interest and appropriateness; by Mr. Henshaw, and by William Tracy, Esq., who reviewed briefly the past history of the Society, and spoke effectively of its present promising prospects.

Some remarks were made also by J. A. Spencer, Esq., on the importance of spreading information in the community with regard to the claims of the cause.

* His Excellency, Governor Seymour, and J. A. Spencer, Esq., were added to the number of Vice Presidents.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

CHARLES WILEY, Sec.

Utica, March 8th, 1853.

RELIGIOUS CULTURE OF THE REFUGEE SLAVES IN CANADA.

We perceive, by an exchange paper from Vermont, that the Free Church of Canada are making an effort to benefit these refugees that seems practical and hopeful. A chartered company, with a capital subscribed of \$18,000, having purchased 9000 acres of land, are selling it, on credit, for homes to these destitute strangers; and having already collected some 90 families, have instituted the stated preaching of the gospel, and gathered into the day-school 80 pupils, and as many as 60 into the Sabbath-school.

Rev. William King, who is engaged in this good work, has published a circular, from which we purport a few extracts:

The number of colored people in Canada was estimated, last year, at about thirty thousand. Various causes have contributed to keep these persons in a state of great ignorance and religious depression.

They had no fixed home—no families to be struggled for, whom no man cared—and the prejudices that operated against them, even in the British provinces, were strong.

The erection of mission buildings, with the payment of salaries to those employed in the mission, have occasioned considerable expenditure. The Synod of Canada have cheerfully borne this, and are prepared to bear much more.

Dear brethren, I ask nothing for the temporal support of the colored people of Canada; they are able and willing to support themselves; I ask you only to aid us in giving them the gospel. Will you give the Spirit of God, and the capacity to receive it, to the colored man and his children? A most favorable opportunity of doing so is now within your reach.

Our institution at Burton, Canada West, promises to be the first of a series of similar establishments, fitted to raise the colored man to his place in society. We believe that this effort may, by the blessing of God, be the foundation from which healing waters may go forth to the children of Africa. Teachers and missionaries may be sent

forth to that distant land, to preach to their benighted countrymen the unsearchable riches of Christ.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

This association report for the last fiscal year income of \$31,000, and call for \$50,000 for 1 present. Besides ten laborers in Canada, who among the colored population, their report as follows in relation to Africa and the West Indies.

The Mendis Mission in West Africa has seventeen missionaries and assistants. This mission, labored under serious embarrassments, and its operations have been retarded through a great portion of the year by the illness of many of its members. It has therefore been impossible to equiptment the new stations authorized last year. Two or three favorable places are mentioned farther in the interior, where missionaries will be welcomed, and where the locations are supposed to be healthy.

Kindi, a wealthy and powerful chief, has formed to welcome the establishment of a mission among his people. Other chiefs have requested the establishment of schools. The girls' schools, of which Miss Kinson (Mar-gu, one of the Anistad Africans) is Principal, is making encouraging progress. Notwithstanding the untoward events that have disturbed the mission, the missionaries have great good has been done, and that the prospects are encouraging. A large reinforcement is ready to sail for Africa this fall, to be accompanied by a physician.

The Jamaica Mission has nineteen missionaries and teachers. Two have been sent out last year.

Mendi is six miles north of the purchases lately made by the republic of Liberia, and any success which may attend that mission will act beneficially upon the republic, while the power of Liberia, exerted in pacifying the belligerent natives and exterminating and repressing the slave-trade, must necessarily prove of the highest advantage to the Mendis Mission.

Intelligence bearing date as late as October 1st has been received from this mission. Mr. Telf wrote at that time from Freetown, Sierra Leone Mr. Arnold and Miss Moore had left York, on their return to the mission. Mr. Arnold's health is declining, and he is probably at this time on his way to this country.

The brethren and sisters of this mission are placed in peculiarly trying circumstances. They have but recently been called to part with three of their companions and fellow-laborers, who have been removed from them by death; they are nearly all of them entangled by disease, or by the severity of their labors; a cruel war seems to be approaching the mission; the little church they have gathered there, and the larger school, demand constant watchfulness and care; and now they appear to be about to be called upon to send off one of their little band in order to save his life. Though perplexed, they are not in despair; though cast down, they are not destroyed.

NEW BOOK.

We feel much indebted to the Messrs. Long for a copy of *Northwood*, from the graceful pen of Mr. B. R. Hale.

It is a sprightly work, and, while introducing the reader to the inner sanctum of New-England life and customs, manages to introduce and discuss the difficult question of slavery in an admirable manner. Would that the intelligent views of our country's destiny and duty, and especially relative to the African race, which Mr. Hale puts into the mouth of old Squire Romilly, were every where entertained! We wish the work a rapid and extensive circulation.

We have only room for the following extracts, which, though not the most interesting portions of the work, so happily set forth the benefits of the Colonization Society, as to be especially appropriate to our Journal, and may serve as a specimen of the author's style.

"Well," said the Englishman, after reflecting a while, "you have laid out your money at home for your children during another century; I think, and you spoke of having something to do in Africa. Perhaps you are intending to live all your slaves and send them there to accomplish their destiny."

"Yes, that is the greatest mission of our time," said the Englishman, "to free the black man for his duties as a Christian, then free him and send him to Africa, there to plant free States and organize Christian civilization."

"Degraded as he is by slavery," said Frankford "Elevated as he is by American slavery," returned the Englishman, "the most miserable slave you can find at the South is an enlightened and civilized man compared with his heathen brothers in Africa, who have never heard of a Saviour. The evils of the system bear heavily on our land; but the negro race have been and will be, eventually, greatly benefited from their contact with American civilization. And he who never be forgotten. The white race here endures the heaviest burden of the evils of slavery. Look at Virginia! Absolutely a century behind Massachusetts in agriculture, arts, and manufactures. Yet the former has every advantage of soil, climate, and mineral wealth, and the latter nothing indigenous except tobacco and slaves. Slave labor makes Virginia poor; free labor makes Massachusetts rich. So it is throughout our whole land. Everywhere the free States are the most prosperous."

"And then American slavery will cease, I suppose," said Frankford, shrugging his shoulders.

"It will," and slavery will cease in India also. Asia is now a den of oppressions of all kinds, to which American slavery is freer. The greater portion of Europe is under despotic power; the people are slaves. Our country, on the other hand, the greatest progress in the true principles of liberty. It was the first to prohibit the slave-trade; our nation will be the first to find out the right way—the Christian way—to free and peaceably converting slaves into free men."

INFORMATION
ABOUT GOING TO LIBERIA

For the information of all persons who may contemplate emigrating to Liberia, we have prepared the following statement of facts, exhibiting, in a condensed form, the most important subjects in reference to which, we presume, information may be desired:

TIME OF SENDING EXPEDITIONS.

Hereafter, it is our intention to send a vessel from Baltimore regularly on the 1st of May, and the 1st of November, of each year; and from Savannah and New Orleans at such times as there are persons enough ready to emigrate to justify the necessary expenditure, of which we will give timely notice. And if circumstances should require it, we will fit out other expeditions from those cities, or from any of the Northern ports, so as to accommodate, as far as it is in our power, all persons who may wish to emigrate. We cannot, however, promise to send an expedition at any particular time, (except the two from Baltimore), unless we have the assurance of a sufficient number of emigrants ready to embark, and to pay the expense of chartering and fitting out a vessel. It is important, therefore, that applicants for emigration should give as early notice of their desire to go to Liberia, and of the time when they will be ready.

LENGTH OF THE VOYAGE.

The length of the voyage from Baltimore or Savannah is from thirty to forty days; the average is about thirty-five days. From New Orleans it is ten to fifteen days longer.

ACCOMMODATIONS ON BOARD.

Emigrant vessels are always fitted up expressly for the comfortable accommodation of the emigrants, and abundance of good provisions is always put on board, of which the master of the vessel has the charge, with instructions to furnish the emigrants with every thing necessary to their health and comfort.

AMOUNT OF BAGGAGE, ETC., ALLOWED TO EACH ADULT EMIGRANT FREE OF CHARGE FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Our rule is to allow each adult emigrant the bulk of two barrels, or ten cubic feet, in addition to the bed and bedding necessary for the voyage, which latter it is expected, of course, they will furnish themselves. A proportional allowance for children. It is expected that those who wish to take bulky articles of furniture, and horses of good blood, will pay freight on them at the rate of \$1.50 a barrel.

WHAT EMIGRANTS SHOULD TAKE WITH THEM.

1. *Clothing.* Every emigrant ought to be well supplied with clothing, previous to leaving home, both for winter and summer, similar to what he needs in this country. Though there is no winter in Liberia, yet, during at least one half the year, the clothing is necessary to comfort and the preservation of health.

2. *Mechanical tools.* Those emigrants who are mechanics ought to carry with them the tools of their trade. Indeed, all emigrants ought to have the common tools used in carpenter's work, such as axes, hammers, hand saws, &c.

3. *Agricultural implements.* Every emigrant, whether a mechanic or a farmer, ought to be supplied with the ordinary gardening implements, such as hoes, spades, rakes, &c. As the soil of Liberia is much more easily broken up for planting than that of this country, the larger agricultural implements, such as ploughs, mowers, &c., are not so necessary to farming operations, though they are advantageous in carrying on these operations on a large scale.

4. *Cooking utensils and table furniture.* As every family is expected to keep house, they ought to have a supply of necessary cooking utensils and table furniture.

5. *Household furniture.* In consequence of the space occupied in the vessel by chairs, tables, beds, and other large articles of furniture, it is generally very inconvenient for such things to be taken on board; consequently, though we are disposed to accommodate emigrants in every way in our power, we cannot encourage them to carry with them such articles. In view of the want of room in the vessel to pack them securely, and consequently of the risk of their being broken or damaged during the voyage, as well as the cost of transportation, and the greater comfort of the emigrants on board when the vessel is not so crowded, we would advise applicants for emigration to dispose of such articles of furniture previous to the time of sailing. In emigrating to a distant country, they must expect to put up with some inconvenience at first—namely, the want of comfort in sleeping in Liberia just where they left off in this country. All these articles can be purchased there in style and quality not much inferior to the best in this country, at the cost of about 50 per cent. (frequently less) advance on the price of similar articles in the United States.

6. *Additional articles.* Those who can afford it, would do well to take with them a keg or two of nails for shingling, &c.; also some common cotton goods, bleached and brown shirting, calico, handkerchiefs, (fancy patterns), and various kinds of cheap suit for pantaloons and coats or jackets, and other necessary articles of dress and apparel; also some money, (gold or silver). These will be useful to them in erecting their houses, and paying for any labor they may need. All these articles can be purchased in Liberia; but as they generally cost more there than in this country, and as the expense of transportation would be well for them to take those who can afford it to furnish themselves with a small supply of such articles. To these might be added a barrel or two of salted provisions, in case, on inquiry at the place of embarkation, (where they can be purchased), it is found that they can be carried. Emigrants always carry with them a variety of good goods, and seal up in tin or glass bottles, or wrapped in paper, and packed in saw dust, to prevent injury during the voyage.

EXPENSE OF EMIGRATION.

The actual expense incurred in the transportation of emigrants to Liberia may be set down at the average of \$30 for adults, and \$15 for children under twelve years, which, added to the average cost of subsistence during the six months after their arrival—say \$30 for adults, and \$15 for children—makes \$60 for the former, and \$40 for the latter, or a general average of \$50. The average of \$50, as previously stated, has been found by experience to be insufficient to meet all the various expenses necessarily incurred. This average of \$50 we expect to receive from those persons who are fully able to pay their own way. The Society, however, will not refuse to send any who are unable to pay, in part or in whole, the necessary expense of transportation; but will give a free passage to all who are not able to pay for themselves, and will aid them in supporting themselves during the first six months after their arrival, by furnishing them with provisions and medical attendance when necessary, and providing them houses to live in, thus insuring to them a sufficient length of time to enable them to make arrangements to take care of themselves.

On this point, we quote from Dr. Lugenbeel's Sketches of Liberia, in which may be found a full account of the diseases of Liberia:

"The physical system of every individual who removes from a temperate to a tropical climate is liable to various diseases, and especially to the process of acclimation, which may, or may not, be attended with much fever, according to circumstances, to the constitutional peculiarities of the individual, his previous habits of life, the state of his mind with respect to calmness and patience, or the liability to any disquietude; together with other imaginable circumstances. Some persons, in passing through the process of acclimation, have very little if any fever, and are not at all interrupted in their daily avocations by sickness during the acclimating process. Others are not so highly favored, and some die during the first few months of their residence in this land, not always in consequence of the violence of the fever, but frequently in consequence of not exercising the necessary precautions in the preservation of health; such as proper attention to their habits, diet, and clothing; to the extent of exposure to the heat of the day, as well as to the danger of sleeping at night; and especially to the avoidance of all sources of mental inquietude. In some cases, the physical system becomes sufficiently adapted to the climate to resist the surrounding deleterious influences in two or three months. In other cases, a year or more elapses before the mean time being subject to occasional attacks of chills, followed, of course, by more or less fever."

ACCLIMATING FEVER.

"Once safely through the acclimating process, the individual may, by the exercise of such prudence as common sense would dictate, enjoy as good health as in most parts of the United States. In reference to this, we again quote from Dr. Lugenbeel's Sketches:

"The majority of colored immigrants, who have sufficient prudence to use such means for the preservation of their health as an enlightened judgment would dictate, usually enjoy as good health as the first year of their residence in Liberia, as they formerly enjoyed in the United States. In some cases, indeed, the state of the health of immigrants is decidedly improved by the change of residence from America to Africa. The large majority of cases of sickness that came under my observation, among those persons who had resided a year or more in Liberia, in individuals who were formerly indigent persons, whose imprudence was commensurate with their improvidence. Indeed, in view of the heedlessness, carelessness, and indolence of some persons, who were scarcely ever sick. I was astonished at their continued exemption from disease."

We may here add, that emigrants are always furnished with necessary medical attendance, by competent physicians in the employ of the Society; and that it is important to pay strict attention to the advice and directions of the attending physician.

QUANTITY OF LAND GIVEN TO EMIGRANTS.

By the laws of Liberia, each emigrant, on his arrival, receives five acres of good land, or, if he prefers it, a town lot. If he is the head of a family, the quantity of land is increased according to the number of his family, not exceeding ten acres. This allowance may seem small; but in consequence of the great productiveness of the soil, it is abundantly sufficient for the comfortable and independent support of the emigrant, and will properly cultivate. Any person who desires to acquire property can usually purchase it from the Government of Liberia, at from one to five dollars an acre, according to the location.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

Liberia does not consist, as some suppose, of arid plains and burning sands, but of hills and valleys, covered with the verdure of perpetual spring, presenting a scene of beauty and fertility as viewed from the highest points of land in the vicinity of the ocean, the appearance of a deep, unbroken forest, with hill-top rising above hill-top towards the vast interior. The country is well watered by many beautiful streams; the banks of some of which present encouraging scenes of agricultural industry. The soil of Liberia, like that of other countries, varies in appearance, quality, and productiveness. There is, however, no very poor land in Liberia; and most of it is very rich, not surpassed, perhaps, by any other country in the world.

Among the numerous agricultural products of Liberia may be specified, as *marketable articles*, coffee, cotton, sugar, arrow-root, ginger, pepper, and ground-nuts, all of which can be raised in quantity and quality not surpassed by similar products in any other part of the world. Of other vegetables that may be abundantly raised, we may specify as the principal ones, melons, cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, beans, radishes, and carrots, besides several articles peculiar to tropical countries, as cassava, yams, &c. Indian corn, or maize, grows very well on some lands; not so well, however, as in some parts of the United States.

A great variety of fruit grows plentifully, some of them are the orange, lime, lemon, pine-apple, guava, mango, papaw, cocoa-nut, (amarant), sugar-cane, chioia, and okra, to which may be added the plantain and the banana, the former of which is one of the most luscious and wholesome fruits in the vegetable kingdom, easily cultivated, and affording an excellent and nutritious article of food.

Domesticated animals of every necessary kind, and in any required number, may be raised with much less trouble and expense than in this country; such as beefsteaks, bullocks, cows, sheep, goats, swine, geese, turkeys, and chickens. Besides the above-named kinds, and a great variety of other domestic animals, are very plentiful; also, a variety of excellent fish in the rivers; so that no industrious man need apprehend any difficulty in getting his subsistence as well as a vegetable food. To the industrious and enterprising, Liberia offers an inviting home—a home, where the necessities and many of the luxuries of life may be produced, with much less labor than in this country.

We cannot too strongly urge the superlative importance of regular, systematic, and persevering culture of agricultural industry and frugality, as the best and surest road to independence. While to the merchant, or the commercial adventurer, Liberia presents an inviting field for the exercise of his talents and enterprise—a field rendered more inviting by the contemplation of the success that has crowned the efforts of many who have devoted their time and energies to this department of industry; and while the mechanic may take encouragement from the fact that, in a growing country like that, the productions of his skill will be required; yet to the enterprising husbandman, especially Liberia offers inducements and encouragement equal to any other country in the world. The ease with which the soil may be cultivated, the excellence and abundance of its products; its coffee, not surpassed by any other in the world; its sugarcane, cotton, arrow-root, ginger, pepper of several varieties, and other valuable articles; its sweet potatoes, and numerous other crops, which grow freely and yielding abundantly during every month in the year; its great variety of delicious fruits, together with the facilities afforded for raising beehives, sheep, goats, hogs, and various kinds of fowls; and the frequent demand for vegetables and live stock of different kinds by the officers and crews of vessels visiting the country, as well as the constant demand in foreign markets for the exportable articles, leave no room to doubt that the frugal and industrious farmer may, with no other means than those which every individual can readily procure, live in ease and comfort, and independence.

And any man in Liberia who enjoys a tolerable degree of health, and who does not live comfortably and independently, may charge the deficiency to his own account.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

In reference to the climate, we quote from Sketches of Liberia as follows:

"The climate, I repeat, the climate of Liberia is decidedly pleasant. The mean temperature of the thermometer of the atmosphere may be set down at 65° and 90°. The average height of the mercury, during the rainy season, is about 76°; and during the dry season about 84°. The mean temperature for the year is about 80°."

"The only regular season of the year into seasons is the wet or rainy and the dry season, in common parlance, the 'rains' and the 'dries'; the former of which answers nearly to our summer and autumn, and the latter to our winter and spring. During the half of the year commencing with May, much more rain falls than during the other half, which commences with November. As a general rule, however, it may be stated that some rain falls during every month in the year; and in every month there is some fine, clear, pleasant weather."

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

By the aid of the Government of Liberia and several benevolent institutions in this country, the free colored people of Liberia are enabled to receive the best of education in nearly all the settlements; so that all parents are enabled to send their children to the schools, and to the advantage of the facilities thus afforded for the education of their children. Efforts are now making in this country for the establishment of a regular collegiate institution in Liberia, which it is hoped will soon be put into operation. And here we may state, with satisfaction, that in view of the future prosperity of Liberia: as a general rule, the children born there are as far advanced in education as children of the same age in most communities in this country. The privilege of having their children properly educated, and thus prepared for future usefulness and happiness, is one worthy of the consideration of the free people of color in the United States.

POLITICAL PRIVILEGES.

The Government of the Republic of Liberia, in every essential particular, be regarded as a miniature representation of the Government of the United States; and the citizens of that Republic enjoy equal privileges with the white citizens of this country. Every citizen of Liberia is vested with the rights and privileges of citizenship immediately on their arrival; but no white person is, under any circumstances, allowed to become a citizen; consequently, white residents cannot hold office in the Government, or have the privilege of voting.

RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.

Not the least among the privileges enjoyed by the citizens of Liberia are those which pertain to the worship of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, whose providential superintendence has been so signally exhibited in the establishment and progress of that Republic. And perhaps in no other country in the world are the ordinances of Christianity so conscientiously and regularly observed with the rights and privileges of citizenship. Probably a larger proportion of the citizens of Liberia are members of some Christian Church than of any other people in the world. In every settlement, there is one place, or more, of public worship, in which religious services are regularly held. The people are invited to attend, and are brought up and educated in Liberia, and exhibiting talents and qualifications highly creditable to themselves and to the institutions at which they were educated.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In conclusion, we would make a few general remarks. And first, in reference to the advantages of the emigration of the free people of color from this country, having reference to themselves, to their children, and to the native inhabitants of Africa. A comparison of the condition of the citizens of Liberia with that of the free colored people in this country, drawn from actual observations, must convince every candid observer that the political, social, and religious condition of the former is superior to that of the latter. The free man of color may, therefore, confidently expect to better his own condition by removing to Liberia, where he can enjoy privileges of this kind which he is virtually deprived of in every part of this country. Not only so, but he can better his own condition by emigrating to Liberia, but if he is the father of a family of children, he cannot but desire that they should receive the inestimable benefits of intellectual training—benefits that are freely extended to all, but which can be enjoyed by colored children to a very limited extent in the United States. The country in which our children may be introduced into the temple of knowledge, and may compete with the other aspirants, on the score of merit alone; and in which they may enter the avenues of commerce, enterprise, of professional distinction, and usefulness, and in which they may acquire a high and as any occupied by their fellow-men in the same community, is certainly vastly preferable to one in which such privileges cannot exist. But not only view of bettering their own condition, and affording their children facilities of acquiring an education, and thus becoming qualified to occupy positions of dignity, honor, and responsibility among their fellow-citizens, should the free colored people of this country desire to emigrate to Liberia: among other inducements, that of being instructed in the principles of Christianity, with the privilege of Africa to the true position and dignity of men, deserves the serious consideration of those to whom the finger of Divine Providence clearly points as being calculated to rescue that land from the thralldom of ignorance, and the debasing influence of superstition.

The colored man cannot understand and appreciate such advantages as these, it is not worth their while to go to Liberia! Those, on the contrary, who can and do appreciate them, and who fully resolve to emigrate cheerfully and with a determination to try to overcome every obstacle that may be presented, may confidently expect to live more easily, more comfortably, and more independently than they can in this country; and may enjoy the satisfaction of aiding in laying the foundation for a great nation, in maturing institutions and laws for the government of a great people, and in being connected with a people, who, by the promise of God, will bless Africa, and will bless and those who curse Africa. God will curse. Feeling that I am engaged in a work adapted to secure the greatest glory to God, what a privilege I esteem it! How unwilling to abandon it! The redemption of heathen anywhere is a great work—the redemption of the people of Africa, and Africa, a land which God loves, has special promises, has been suffered to come exceedingly low, that the greatest glory might redound to God, who will redeem and exalt her. Who that loves God would not love Africa? Who that has felt his love would not glorify in the redemption of Africa? O ye brethren, come to this work. This is the field in which he that reacheth receiveth wages; he that reaps and he that sows may rejoice together. Here we may make friends with Mammon, who will reward us with everlasting labors. Here, we may make friends with the world, who will approve, and bear the words, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.' Here the faithful will feast on the luxury of doing good. There the supporter of the missions can have the consolation that they support the most glorious cause, the most exalted object. Affectionately yours, JOHN DAY.

6. They ought to be sensible that not only for themselves, but for the benefit of their race, must they labor. Liberia is in one respect a great missionary station, a great centre of light and influence, and it is destined to make all the surrounding tribes Christians just as it is destined to make the style and manners of every family are an influence for good or for ill go forth from every individual. How important, therefore, that colonists, before leaving this country, should be made to feel the enormous importance of a correct course of conduct, government, and control, in a thorough religious principle! They ought to be made to feel that it is their highest privilege, as well as their imperative duty, to cast in their lot with the pioneers in the work of Africa's civil, social, and religious redemption, and sacrifice themselves, if need be, in the cause of their people, and of the government and civil institutions over all Africa, and among the uncultured population all under the dominion of the kingdom of heaven!

LETTER FROM BROTHER JOHN DAY

BROTHER DAY thus refers to the importance of cultivating the African Mission:

The earth does not afford a better scene for the display of goodness, love, mercy and power, than does the colored race. And will God lose this chance of getting to himself glory? He reacheth the poor out of the dust, sets them among princes, and makes them inherit a throne of glory. My conclusion is, that as long as I live I will contribute to the accomplishment of this great object, the salvation of Africa. I feel it an object so near my heart, connected with a glory, that I apply the promise, 'Who shall bless Africa, and will bless and those who curse Africa. God will curse. Feeling that I am engaged in a work adapted to secure the greatest glory to God, what a privilege I esteem it! How unwilling to abandon it! The redemption of heathen anywhere is a great work—the redemption of the people of Africa, and Africa, a land which God loves, has special promises, has been suffered to come exceedingly low, that the greatest glory might redound to God, who will redeem and exalt her. Who that loves God would not love Africa? Who that has felt his love would not glorify in the redemption of Africa? O ye brethren, come to this work. This is the field in which he that reacheth receiveth wages; he that reaps and he that sows may rejoice together. Here we may make friends with Mammon, who will reward us with everlasting labors. Here, we may make friends with the world, who will approve, and bear the words, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.' Here the faithful will feast on the luxury of doing good. There the supporter of the missions can have the consolation that they support the most glorious cause, the most exalted object. Affectionately yours, JOHN DAY.

THINGS WHICH EVERY EMIGRANT TO LIBERIA OUGHT TO KNOW.

It is important that all persons who contemplate going to Liberia should be fully and correctly informed in regard to the following subjects:

1. They should understand that they are going to a comparatively new country; and, consequently, that they must carry with them the courage and energy to bear the burdens, and to surmount the obstacles naturally belonging to such a state of things.

2. They must expect to begin life for themselves. They will not have any friends there who will think and act and contrive and plan for them. They must rely on themselves. They receive a tract of land, in its wild and uncultivated state, and if it is ever cleared and planted, they must do it. They must build a house for themselves, and begin to keep house. And if they have but few of the necessities and none of the conveniences and luxuries of housekeeping, still they must not be discouraged, but "struggle on and struggle over." Brighter days will come. Every brilliant noon will be preceded by its dawn. They must not despair of the future. They must be cheerful and sustained by the example of many around them, who commenced life just as they are doing, and are now comfortable and happy; they must press their way onward, and they will find that industry and perseverance will secure to them plenty and happiness.

3. They must not depend upon the Colonization Society. The business of the Society is to help them to get to that country, where they can thenceforward help themselves. Many persons have supposed that the Society would do everything for them; pay the passage, furnish them with every thing to eat and drink after they go to Liberia, and then leave them in ease. But the truth is far otherwise. And hence, when they reach Liberia, and begin to find provision running low, and are made to understand that the time has arrived when they must support themselves, they become offended, abuse the Society, and say, "The Society has deceived us, and every thing, and then perhaps they write home to their friends, and advise them not to come to some so horrible a place. "These things ought not to be so."

4. They must expect to work for their living. They must expect to live in Liberia is not an earthly paradise. If men there have not money enough to live on, they must make a living some other way. By the labor of their hands or the labor of their hands, they must get bread for themselves. And it would be well for them to understand that there is no business more honorable or more important to the welfare of the colony, and profitable to the individual, than the cultivation of the soil. It always yields a liberal reward to the industry of the husbandman.

5. They ought to be impressed with a sense of the responsibility which will devolve upon them as members of the Christian Church. The Society, by the citizens of Liberia must consider himself as one of the builders of a great and cultivated nation, a Christian commonwealth, on the shores of a barbarous continent. The very circumstances in which they are placed stimulate them to action, and furnish exciting motives for elevated sentiments and noble conduct.

Persons, therefore, who contemplate going to Liberia, ought to understand beforehand the nature of the duties they will be called to perform. On their arrival there, they will be invested with all the rights of citizens; they must vote at elections, and consider the welfare of the community, and the stability of the government. The highest offices in the commonwealth are within their reach. They may aspire to them, and, if sufficiently intelligent and virtuous, they may ultimately reach them.

What a reward is it to be called to perform such a noble and exalted duty! Liberia is destined to enlarge itself for ages, and gather within its expanding influence multitudes of the present and millions of the future generations! Labor and duty, hope and fear, patriotism and religion, self-respect and stern necessity, all combine to induce us to act with manly courage and unflinching fidelity.

THE AFRICAN CITY OF ABBOKUTTA.

NOTICES of this place have recently appeared for the first time in our missionary journals; and as it is quite unknown to most persons, the following facts, which have cost considerable research, may be useful to our readers.

Abbokutta is situated on the Oge river, in latitude 7° 30' north. It is the capital of the Yoruba country, lying contiguous on the eastward to Dahomey, and about 740 miles eastward of Liberia, in nearly the same latitude. Abbokutta is 50 miles from Badagry, and about the same distance from Lagos, in the right of Benin, where the portion of both the Landers landed on their exploring expeditions to the river Niger. The inhabitants of this kingdom are called Yombas.

The city of Abbokutta is about eleven miles in circuit, and contains, according to some authors, 50,000 inhabitants. Others give it 75,000, and one 100,000.

About 3,000 of the inhabitants are natives of this region, who had been carried off as slaves, recaptured, and sent to Sierra Leone, whence after a few years they found their way back, bringing with them a valuable amount of knowledge and civilization.

The market is daily supplied with all the necessities of life, and an active trade is carried on with the interior, though attended with great risk of property and life. Kidnapping is very common, and the citizens are continually in danger of being seized and sold by their own kinsmen and neighbors.

The chief of Abbokutta seems to possess intelligence and energy. He is the man who first attempted to imitate our mode of building houses. His doors will admit a person to enter erect; he has windows, and rooms furnished with board, and paint on his house. His example and influence would probably be felt far and wide by the people. They are already greatly ahead of the tribes around Sierra Leone in intelligence and civilization. Arrangements were in progress, at our last advent, to establish "a model farm."

Three black clergymen of the Church of England were sent by D. H. Crocker, S. Crowther, and Mr. Townsend, to reside at Abbokutta. There is also a Methodist station and missionary here. The number of disciples to Christianity is about 300, some of whom became converts at Sierra Leone. The mass of the natives adhere to their paganism, but the existence and operations of Christianity are exciting much attention in the interior.—Colonization Herald.

COTTON FROM AFRICA.

—Mr. Thomas Bodham, Secretary to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, recently received through a gentleman in London a sample of some cotton grown by an Englishman on a plantation at Winnebago, (Gold Coast, West Africa). Accompanying the sample was a memorandum in which the grower stated that he had thirty thousand plants in bearing, and that, in addition, he and his brother had cleared three hundred acres of land preparatory to planting. The sample has been inspected by Mr. T. Bailey, President of the Chamber, who considers it a good sample, and worth in the market 7d. to 7½d. per pound.

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even the aid which the slave-trade has received from Colonization and is good, but will not hold in intelligent men guiltless who encourage and abet the evil.

What Mr. Finney said in Warsaw is explanation of the Colonization Society, I know not, I once saw him bring a meeting to a very abrupt close because he found there were some present who could propound questions to him he dared not answer.

I can, Mr. Editor, give you some harder statements than these without stretching any.

TRUTH.

Liberia. Many of these are intelligent and enterprising. One family from Berkshire county.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA.

FRENCH OF HON. JACOB W. MILLER, OF NEW-JERSEY.

We give our readers the interesting speech made by Hon. J. W. Miller, Senator from New-Jersey, on the 3d of March, enforcing the policy and honor of a formal recognition of Liberia by the Government of the United States.

The resolution which he quotes from the proceedings of a meeting preparatory to the organization will serve to indicate the really philanthropic views of those who organized the Society.

We heartily thank Senator Miller for his effort, and, though it produced no immediate result, we do not believe it entirely in vain.

Mr. President: I was induced to offer this resolution by consideration of the notorious fact that Liberia has existed as an independent Republic for five years, without any official recognition by our Government, while England, France, Prussia and Brazil have acknowledged her nationality, and received her into the family of nations.

The silence on our part to notice the first and only free Government upon the Continent of Africa is the more remarkable when we consider the origin and history of that Republic.

Liberia is America's origin, matured and protected through all the trials and changes of colonial life up to her present national existence by the benevolence and enterprise of our citizens; associated with the names and sustained by the philanthropy of the greatest statesmen and the purest philosophers of America, her humble history connects itself with our own, and forms one of the most interesting chapters in our national annals.

On the 24th of December, 1816, a meeting was held in this Capital for the purpose of adopting measures to assist in the formation and execution of a plan for the colonization of the free people of color of the United States in Africa. It was a meeting, though small in numbers, was great in the moral, intellectual and political character of the men who composed it. Henry Clay presided over its deliberations, and John Randolph and other distinguished public men of that day took part in the discussion, which led to the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

"The situation of the free people of color in the United States has been the subject of anxious solicitude with many of our most distinguished citizens from the first existence of our country as an independent nation; but the great difficulty and embarrassment attending the establishment of an infant nation when first struggling into existence, and the subsequent convulsions of Europe, have hitherto prevented any great national effort to provide a remedy for the evil existing or apprehended. The present period seems peculiarly auspicious to invite attention to this subject, and to give a well-grounded hope of success. The nations of Europe are hushed into peace; unexampled efforts are making in various parts of the world to diffuse knowledge, civilization, and the benign influence of the Christian religion; the rights of man are becoming better understood; and the objects of Government, as founded for the benefit and intended for the happiness of men, are more generally acknowledged, and an ardent zeal for the happiness of the human race is kindled in almost every heart. Desirous of aiding in the great cause of philanthropy, and of contributing to the glory and happiness of our country, it is recommended by this meeting to form an association or society for the purpose of giving aid and assisting in the colonization of the free people of color in the United States. Therefore,

Resolved, That an association or society be formed for the purpose of collecting information and to assist in the formation and execution of a plan for the colonization of the free people of color; with their consent, in Africa or elsewhere, as may be thought most advisable by the constituted authorities of the country.

Four years after, at an adjourned meeting, the first Constitution of the American Colonization Society was adopted; and on New-Year's Day, 1817, the following officers of the Society were elected:

President—BUSHROD WASHINGTON.
 Wm. H. Crawford, Jr., John Tappan, Caroline, Va.
 Henry Clay, Kentucky, Andrew Jackson, Tenn.
 William Phillips, Maine, James O. Smith, N. Y.
 Robert B. Lewis, Maryland, Rufus B. Johnson, Pa.
 John E. Howard, Md., John Mason, D. C.
 Samuel Smith, N. C., Ber. Ross, President, N. J.
 John C. Herbert, N. C.

Immediately after the organization of the Society, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Board of Managers be, and they are hereby, instructed and required to present a memorial to Congress on the subject of colonizing with their consent the free people of color of the United States in Africa or elsewhere."

The memorial here referred to was signed by Bushrod Washington, President of the Society, and on the 14th Jan., 1817, presented to Congress. I will not repeat the details of this memorial, in order to show to the Senate that the great men who originated the plan of African colonization were influenced by high national considerations, and that the final and grand object of their patriotic enterprise was the establishment of free national government in Africa. The successful result of which, after forty years of labor, my resolution proposes now to acknowledge and proclaim to the world.

The memorial says: "Your memorialists are delegated by a numerous and highly respectable association of their fellow-citizens, recently organized at the seat of Government, to solicit Congress to aid, with its power and influence and the resources of the country, the beneficent object of their institution; an object worthy of the earnest attention and anxious and persevering exertions, as well as, in whatever condition of life, as a citizen, philanthropic, and practical statesman, to leave, with all deference, to the General Assembly, the subject of the memorial, and at the same time, to hope, confident, a national Government. She has now the power

merous and rapidly increasing race of men, who want nothing but a proper theatre to enter upon the pursuit of happiness and independence in the ordinary paths which a benign Providence has left open to the human race. These great objects can only be accomplished by making adequate provision for planting in some salubrious and fertile region a colony, to be composed of such of the above description of persons as may choose to emigrate, and by extending to it the authority and protection of the United States, until it shall have attained sufficient strength, consistency to be left in a state of independence."

In the month of February, 1820, the ship *Elisabeth* sailed from the United States with 86 passengers. They were free people of color, voluntarily emigrating from this country to the western coast of Africa, to permanent settlement there. The good ship carried them safely to their new destination. From this small plantation of legally manumitted slaves has grown up, in the course of thirty years, a nation containing, of emigrants and natives, 200,000 inhabitants, governed by a Republican form of government, and exercising an undisputed dominion over 700 miles of sea-coast, with an extent of territory yet undefined, and commanding by its position the trade and commerce of Western Africa.

The establishment of the Republic of Liberia is one of the most remarkable events in our history. It is a remarkable fact, that in the motives which induced it, or the means used to bring about the grand result, it commenced a private enterprise, not of gain, but of benevolence. The inducing cause was humanitary. The means used, Christian charity and the help of the two continents from the evils of slavery and barbarism. Its grand result, civil and religious liberty to a whole race of men. But what is still more remarkable, all these great objects have been accomplished legally, justly, and peacefully, without aggression or force. Interfering with no one's rights, and by its quiet and lawful progress exciting neither the passions nor the prejudices of any one, Liberia is the first Republic ever established without revolution or bloodshed.

The patrons of African Colonization were neither slaveholders nor agents of the slave trade. They cultivated the objects of their beneficence were outcasts from government and country. They took up the slave after he had been sold and master had released his obligations over him. They found him outside of social and political relations, and in a state of degradation and darkness. They purchased him when he was a fugitive from the law, and when neither master nor slave nor Government would own him or protect him, this beneficent enterprise took the outcast under its guardian care, and has given him to him a new life and a new home.

During the time this great work was in progress, it received the aid and approbation of wise and good men from all sections of this country. President Monroe was one of its earliest and warmest friends; and there is "a Monroe doctrine" as to colonization in Africa, which is as clear as the day. America, equally orthodox, although not quite so popular. It also received some collateral aid from the Government itself. So national was the object, so catholic was the feeling in favor of its success, that even the strictest constructionists expressed the regret that they had no clear power to aid in the work. England, the Government to adopt the enterprise as its own, and to extend to it its national aid and protection. It is perhaps well that the Government did not interfere, for the work has been done without the exercise of any doubtful powers. That which politicians hesitated to do, that which could not be done by the Government, has been peacefully accomplished by private enterprise, instigated and supported by Christian charity; and, now, Sir, the work being done, and the grand result made manifest to the world, the question whether we shall acknowledge the nation, and stamp it with the official approbation of the nation. In my opinion, both national honor and national policy demand that we should do so. No one can doubt our power, and the question is one of expediency merely. Is it expedient for the United States now to acknowledge the nationality of a nation which has been created by the free people of color?

In treating that question, I intend on this occasion to confine myself mainly to a commercial view of the subject.

For some years past, the European commercial nations have, with a view to settlement and trade, turned their eyes to the western coast of Africa. England has established and now maintains with energy her colonies at Sierra Leone, upon the Cape, and at other points along the coast. France also has her possessions at Algeria. No one, I think, can at this day mistake the policy of England with regard to unappropriated fields of commerce. It is a most striking illustration of this in that mighty political and commercial dominion which has secured in the East Indies, and in her attempts upon South and Central America. No country is too remote, no island too insignificant, for her ships. No tribe too barbarous and too ignorant for her trader. Bushmen and Hottentots, Negroes and Quango Indians, are all worthy of her commercial attention. Wherever human beings are found requiring food and raiment, and have something to give in exchange for them, England is ready to administer to their wants.

To consider Africa opens up a rich and wide field of operation, and, if I mistake not the signs of the times, she is preparing to improve the opportunity afforded her by our neglect of Liberia.

It is quite evident that whatever the foreign commerce of Western Africa may be, the Republic of Liberia will give her a most important position. I will give her that advantage. I have no certain data for ascertaining the present amount of her commerce. I am, however, informed that the trade of England with the western coast of Africa exceeds \$5,000,000 annually; but whatever may be the present amount, it forms no criterion of its future development. It is a mere struggle for existence, without the power or the means to protect or regulate commerce; and without ships, without any of the facilities of trade, the colony of Liberia could do but little towards developing either her domestic or foreign commerce. The commercial nations have now been overcome by the establishment of a National Government. She has now the power

to form international relations, under the direction of which the productions of that vast region of country will find their way through the regular channels of foreign commerce to the markets of the world.

This new field of commercial enterprise will attract the observation of other nations; and if we continue to look on with indifference, the Republic of Liberia, by our neglect or timidity, may become in fact, if not in name, a commercial colony of England; and, as such, she will be in the rich commercial harbor, the seeds of which she will be reaped by another, and the first fruits of the tree which we planted will be plucked by our rival.

Liberia acknowledges with gratitude our superior claim over all other nations to any advantages in trade which she can legally confer upon foreign powers; and we may now, and by free commerce, a commercial dominion over Western Africa which, in my opinion, will in the course of ten years, be tenfold more valuable than we shall ever acquire by force from Japan. But to secure these advantages, we must put ourselves in a position to receive them. We must establish friendly commercial relations with Liberia; and to this end the first step is to acknowledge the nationality of the Government which has the legal power to control the subject.

England has seized the first opportunity to form such relations; and why has she done so? Not that she has any peculiar regard for this young Republic, or for her free institutions, but simply because she sees in that infant Government, weak and feeble as it is, the germ of national power, which will hereafter direct and control a vast region of commerce and dominion. If we refuse or neglect to acknowledge the national existence of Liberia, we can have nothing to say against the partiality of any treaty she may form with those nations who recognize her nationality. And if England or France should to-day obtain for any of their subjects the exclusive right to trade with Liberia, the privilege of introducing their manufactures free into Western Africa, we could not justly complain; for by our cold neglect we should be presumed not to know that there is such a country as Liberia; or, if we did know of its existence, we deemed her not worthy of our introduction into international relations.

But, Sir, I desire to present a higher view of this subject than that derived from the mere lure of trade. There is a mighty moral power in commerce—the power of civilization and of humanity. The early foreign commerce of a half-civilized country frequently gives rise to a new race of inhabitants, which are seen and felt during many years of their future progress. It not unfrequently impresses a deep influence upon the very soil itself. Africa is a striking example of this result. For many years her only foreign commerce was the slave trade—the exchange of her children for the things of other lands. The result was a new race of inhabitants, which were seen and felt during many years of their future progress. It not unfrequently impresses a deep influence upon the very soil itself. Africa is a striking example of this result. For many years her only foreign commerce was the slave trade—the exchange of her children for the things of other lands. 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NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

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REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

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Remittances to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

Twenty-first Anniversary

OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION
SOCIETY.

The twenty-first anniversary of the New-York State Colonization Society was held on Tuesday evening, May 10, at Metropolitan Hall.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Vice-President, presiding, in absence of the President, A. G. Phelps, Esq., whose precarious health rendered it doubtful whether he could attend.

The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. De Witt. A verbal report was made, in the temporary absence of the Treasurer, N. Hayden, whose report of annual receipts and expenses is as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT, APRIL 1, 1853.	
Donations in office, \$2,044 00	Do.
Church collections, 4,235 00	
Agencies, 7,779 78	
Legate, 100 00	
Special Fund, 1,681 00	
Education Fund income of, &c.,	
Retirees, \$180 00	720 00
Baltimore, 500 00	521 71
Balance of 1852, 521 71	
\$18,062 16	
Costs:	
Emigrants per trip, &c., \$7,801 67	
Redemption of W. Dean, 1,019 80	
Colonization Journal, 100 00	
Philis, Agencies, Office expenses, 5,866 92	
Support of scholars, 90 00	
Balance of Treasury, special fund, 1,085 71	
\$16,062 16	

Dr. D. M. Reese, Recording Secretary, read the abstract of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, as follows:

ABSTRACT.
Africa must be civilized and Christianized. Christianity and true religion are neither indigenous nor spontaneous, but exotic and communicated from abroad.

The great Sahara Desert, the conquests of the Sarracens, and, subsequently, the destructive influences of the slave-trade, have, for two thousand years, hindered this work in tropical Africa. Even Christian missions from Europe, by reason of severe distasters and mortality, have made but very limited progress.

The African people, upon whom the terrible evils of African slavery and barbarism were inflicted, have, by their relations to the African race, a summons from Providence to enter upon this work, and above all nations possess the instrumentality adapted to it.

Recognizing, in history, the immense power which arises from a combination of colonization, Christianity, and peaceful commerce, the American Colonization Society has employed them for the regeneration of African social, civil, intellectual, and moral life. An experience of thirty-one years so fully vindicates the wisdom and efficacy of the scheme, that, with small exceptions, it has the public favor.

Our anniversary is an occasion of congratulation and thanksgiving. Whether we look at the predictions of prophecy, or the openings of providence, or the progress of missions and discovery, or the prosperity of the colony of Sierra Leone and the Republic of Liberia, or upon the signs of growing favor and interest in our own land, as exhibited in the acts of legislative bodies, the desire for information, the lessening of inveterate prejudice, the renewed testimony of religious bodies—on every hand are reasons for encouragement and incitement to perseverance.

MORTALITY.

The year has been distinguished by the loss to the Colonization Society of its two highest officers and most illustrious ornaments, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, for nearly twenty years the President of the National Society, and the other with him on the list of Vice-Presidents almost from the foundation of the enterprise—have been summoned from the strife and toils of time to the rest of eternity, and we rejoice to hope, to the rest and fruition of heaven.

No deeper sadness has fallen upon the American heart since the foundation of the Republic than that which has been awakened by these heavy bereavements. And while as Americans we glory in their names and feel the bereavement, as men

bers and friends of the Colonization Society we realize a peculiar loss. May the weight of their influence, as a voice from the grave, advocate the cause with which, while living, they were so long and so intimately identified!

While recognizing the eminence of our losses, we have reason to notice that but few of the long-tried and eminent names connected with the cause have been stricken from its roll. In connection with the New-York State Colonization Society, not an instance of death has occurred, with the exception of the late venerable and lamented Rev. Philip Milledoler, D.D., whose name, either as a Vice-President or life member, has been on its roll for more than thirty years. The Society may find cause of encouragement and support in the reflection that the dying testimony of such men is more forcible than the most eloquent appeal of the living.

AGENCIES.

The Society has been more than usually successful in securing the temporary or permanent services of efficient agents. Rev. F. Freeman among the Episcopal churches, Rev. H. Connelly among the Associate Presbyterians, Rev. J. D. P. and Rev. E. C. Fuller among the Congregational, and temporarily, Rev. J. M. Pease among the Methodist churches, have, by numerous sermons, public lectures, and addresses, before large bodies of the clergy, diffused information, a awakened interest, and elicited resolutions of support. By personal solicitations and collections in churches, they have contributed largely to the income of the Society.

FUNDS.

The Treasurer's report exhibits a decided increase in the permanent sources of income over the previous year, though not presenting so large a total. Special sources of income have been tributary only to a very limited degree. From legacies but \$100, from the Education Fund, and from the income of fund donations—say \$800—have been received; while, on the contrary, from receipts in office, from church collections, and from agencies, the gain has been considerable. From those sources, in 1852, about \$1,000 were received. For the present year, the amount is over \$15,000.

EMIGRATION.

Since our Anniversary in May, 1852, six expeditions have been fitted out for Liberia by the Parent Society, one of which, the *Brig Oracle*, that sailed from New-York October 4th, was fitted out under the care and at the expense of the New-York State Colonization Society. They sailed in the following order, viz:

Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle
Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle
Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle	Brig Oracle

This is a larger number than have been aided in any one year for twenty years, and, by comparison with the six previous years, shows a steady and gratifying increase.

Expedit.	Emigrants.
1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853,	411, 408, 419, 426, 492, 518

While the number has been larger, it is believed that the promise of usefulness has been fully equal to that of former years.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The only State or Legislature has during the past year perfected a scheme for promoting Colonization, as a State measure, in Virginia. An appropriation made by that State in 1850 having been found, in operation, to be inefficient and inadequate, on account of restrictions and limitations, the Legislature, during its late session, revised the law, and made such important modifications as will enable every free colored inhabitant of the State who chooses to emigrate and settle in Liberia at the expense of the Treasury of the State. They have appropriated \$50 for every emigrant of what age soever, thus making a liberal provision and setting an example to other States. It is to be regretted that, owing to peculiar questions as to the policy of this State relative to the canal, and the pecuniary uncertainties consequent, our friends in the Legislature deemed it expedient not to press the passage of a bill prepared and reported in 1852, and deferred for similar reasons; yet we have the gratification to know that, to an unexpected extent, the measure has the approval of the members of the Legislature, of all shades of political opinions, as it also is known to have of the present and of the late Executive of the State.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The receipts of the National Society, from regular sources, were over \$24,000. Its annual meeting in January was one of unusual interest, being presided over by the Hon. Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia, whose venerable years, associated with the recollection that he was one of the founders and the very first voluntary agent of the Society, awakened profound attention and respect. The two previous years, so to this Anniversary, the cause was honored by the presence of the President of the United States; while, instead of Clay and Webster as speakers, their compeer, the Hon. Edward Everett, lent to the occasion his polished pen and thrilling eloquence.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF LIBERIA.

The friends of Colonization have especial cause of gratification in the result of a visit made by President Roberts to Europe, for the purpose of adjusting some delicate questions as to territory and jurisdiction upon the coast. Whatever causes of apprehension existed from the condition of affairs early in the year have been entirely quieted, and all differences settled, so that the relations of

Liberia may be considered as established on a firm basis than ever before.

It is a multitude a cause of deep regret that, while five monarchial and imperial powers have united in welcoming this nascent republic into the family of nations, the Government of the United States—the chief of republican States—yet delays to record a similar manifestation of sympathy and good-will. This is the more noticeable when we consider that the cause of Liberia originated from us, and carry our institutions as a form of freedom and Christian light to benighted Africa.

IN FINE.

The Board of Managers conclude their report of the past year by expressing their confidence in the excellence and final success of the scheme. The future is full of promise, and, though slowly, yet surely, convictions in its favor are forming in the public mind which indicate blessings for America and Africa. Let us enter, then, upon our year with hope and confidence, and labor until weeping Africa shall rejoice to welcome her exiles returning in multitudes as the clouds of heaven.

The audience then united in singing a "Colonization Hymn," composed by Mr. L. Wilder, to the tune of "Old Hundred."

The Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., was expected to speak at this stage of the proceedings, but he was not present during the evening, and the audience was consequently deprived of the anticipated pleasure of hearing him in advocacy of the cause. Captain Foote, of the United States Navy, promptly came forward, however, and delivered a highly interesting address. He said:

Mr. President:—It is with no ordinary degree of embarrassment that I appear before you on this occasion, as it was not till a few hours since that I was apprised of the honor intended me. It seems that I am called upon now to fill a gap left by the absence of a reverend Doctor of Divinity, far-famed for his eloquence, and I find myself in his place, before this large and intellectual audience. What apology can I offer for assenting at the request of friends to address you? It is this, and this only, that I have been to Liberia, and I can state facts, and facts are always the strongest arguments. (Applause.) It is unnecessary, before this intelligent audience, to state or to enter into the history of colonization at the time when a small colony was planted at Cape Mesurado on the coast of Africa, under the superintendence of several governors, one of whom is present here this evening. It is also unnecessary to state that, after four or five administrations of that colony under white men sent from this country, General Joseph J. Roberts, a colored man, was appointed to command and administer affairs there for several years, until after the colony declared itself independent and established a Republic; that he was elected President of that Republic, and holds the office to this day. When in Washington last winter, President Fillmore asked me how President Roberts appeared. I was about saying, as well as any President, but I thought that would be invidious, and replied, "As well as the Governors of our States generally." (Laughter.)

Liberia has now an extent of about five hundred miles of sea-coast, a depth of nearly forty or fifty miles, and a population of one hundred and fifty thousand souls. The slave trade, formerly so true, now gives place to a legal commerce, in the amount of exports and imports respectively, of \$800,000 annually. The government of Liberia is modelled very much after that of the United States; but no while man there is eligible to any office under the government. Of the natural history of Liberia very little is known. President Roberts, however, informed me, when I was there, that iron ore was found in large masses twenty miles in the interior, and that it was malleable without the process of smelting. The soil is productive of all tropical fruits, and persons can live there with comparatively little effort.

The religious character of Liberia struck me most favorably, and another officer who had been there, while walking with me one Sunday in New-Haven, remarked, "This is the most moral place I have seen, except Monrovia, in Liberia." (Applause.) I was struck with the good habits and order of the people there, and I must also say, in finding so much mind and character developed among that people. I had an opportunity not only of seeing and associating with the President of Liberia, the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, State officers, Senators and Representatives, but I went among the lowly—from the upper-ten down to the very substratum of society—and I found, with scarcely an exception, that they were intelligent and happy. They said, "We now all feel free," and I was particularly struck with that one trait. We find that colored people in this country, no matter how favorable circumstances may be, feel under a certain sense of inferiority; but among this people I remarked that they felt a self-respect and independence which is not theirs in this country. We felt as if we were not holding intercourse with colored people, but people of our own color, and we found a degree of intelligence among them which surprised us all. If President Roberts were to visit this country, there is no gentleman I should welcome more heartily to my home and family.

In the report which has been read in your hearing, it is stated that five Governments have acknowledged the independence of Liberia; and yet our own Government, which planted that colony, has not yet acknowledged her independence, though it reflects greater credit and honor upon us to have established that colony than any thing we could have done. That colony has succeeded, when the colonists of Sierra Leone failed; for there they kept it under the jurisdiction and in the hands of white men, but here in Liberia we have thrown them upon their own resources, and they are now showing the people of the Old World the wonderful spectacle that they and the people of the United States are the only people capable of self-government. While in France and other governments of Europe they have tried the experiment of a republic and failed, we see in Liberia the people carrying on the government seven years without the aid of white people, establishing schools and progressing in all the improvements of civilization. Looking at all the influence of Liberia upon the heathen, who can withhold his heart and prayers that God should prosper that people? And let us all use our power and influence to prevail upon our Government to acknowledge her independence. Let there be action among the people of this country, so that public opinion will reach Congress and the Government recognize her independence. If we investigate and agitate this subject, we will find that it is not only our duty but our interest to recognize Liberia. Great Britain was among the first to recognize her independence. She has a Consulate there—has invited President Roberts to visit England;—and when there he was very well received, even among the aristocracy, a noble family having already taken his daughter to educate. Thus, while they are carrying out British philanthropy, they are also subserving the commercial interests of Great Britain; and it behooves us as commercial men, as patriots, and especially as Christians, that we should do all we can in influencing our Government to acknowledge their independence, and do all we can to nationalize the Parent Society, with its auxiliary societies, to whom Liberia owes its very existence. (Applause.)

There is one point to which I wish to allude in my remarks—the audience will bear witness that they are exceedingly extempore—and that is the influence of the establishment of the armed squadrons of Great Britain and the United States. It has long been the practice in our State Legislatures, and in the addresses of members of Congress, and in the addresses of Colonization Societies themselves, to speak of armed squadrons as being worse than useless on the coast of Africa. President Roberts enjoined it upon me to use all my influence, not only to have the squadron retained upon the coast, but increased.

Let us look at it for a moment. Suppose the squadrons of the United States and Great Britain were withdrawn. Why, the slave-traders of Brazil, Spain, France, Portugal, Sardinia and other countries would, with their slaves, go even to Liberia itself, which is but an infant republic and incapable of resisting them, because they would investigate the natives to make war upon them. It is important, in that point of view, that we should have a force on the coast of Africa. Sir George Jackson, the British Commissioner, who was in this country for some time and has been in Sierra Leone and to the south coast of Africa as Commissioner under the treaty with Portugal for the suppression of the slave trade—a member of the mixed commission—in communication to me, speaks of the importance, not only of maintaining the present force, but of increasing it, until the slave trade shall be finally and forever destroyed, and also for the purpose of sustaining and encouraging Liberia. Our missionaries at Gaboon also speak of the importance of a large squadron upon that coast, as it regards the security and safety of the missions; and the protection of Liberia itself—the suppression of the slave trade and the protection of her legal commerce. I hear it often said that the climate of Liberia is unhealthy, and, therefore, why send out officers and men there? If the interests of the country require an armed force there, or anywhere else, it is an unhealthy objection to assign as a reason that the station is an unhealthy one. (Applause.) But just look at the condition of the colored man of this country. Suppose the wishes of philanthropists were carried out, and he were every thing heart could wish—cultivated in intellect and refined in taste; yet, while nominally free, he is still a bondman while connected in his social relations to the white man, as the Anglo-Saxon race never will and never ought to blend with the colored race. Colonization to Liberia holds out the only remedy, if we regard what is best adapted to the condition of the African. In this country, when he goes North the per centage of death increases; and while it is unhealthy for the white man in Africa, the climate is peculiarly adapted to the colored man, because statistics show that the per centage of death is greater in Baltimore than in Liberia, in New-York greater still, and altogether

greater in Canada, showing that Providence has designed this very thing as a safeguard to the colored man against the encroachments of the whites. (Applause.) I feel myself on this occasion called upon to say a few words in reference to the slave trade. It has been extirpated along 500 miles of the coast, where it was so rife a few years ago. Colonization did this, and nothing but Colonization will give us security that it will be permanently suppressed. (Applause.) But while the slave trade is suppressed along 500 miles of the coast, as I stated before, there are still 1500 miles of coast that are under the hands of slave-dealers, on which I have made three captures myself during the two years I was cruising upon that coast, in cooperation with the British squadron. Let me state a fact here which appears generally not to be understood. It is often stated that our vessels capture few or no slave-traders, and the English capture all; but it should be borne in mind that our Government has only five vessels on the station, and the English no less than twenty-five. I feel as if I had already trespassed upon the time of this audience too long, but I wish to make a remark or two in relation to the slave trade being considered piracy. Congress has declared it piracy, but it is piracy only in a municipal sense, and not by the laws of nations. An American vessel may pass an English cruiser full of slaves, for an English cruiser has no right to interfere with her, provided she is bona fide an American vessel, and therefore our slave vessels are amenable only to American courts.

We hear a great deal said about the flag being proof of nationality. The flag is *prima facie* evidence, but is not conclusive. Some little difficulty has occurred growing out of the grave questions connected with the detention of traders. But I must say here that the English Government and English officers have always acted and are acting in good faith in their efforts to suppress the slave trade, and the squadron which they maintain on the coast of Africa is doing a great work in its suppression. President Roberts feels under great obligations to them; and I would here publicly say, that the English officers were ready at any time to assist our merchant vessels in distress, and were ready to subscribe to the doctrines set forth in our orders. In fact, I have read the orders established by the Court of Admiralty, and they declare positively to their cruisers that it is no part of their business to interfere with vessels that are really American, even if they have slaves on board.

I have thus, very imperfectly, I fear, described the prominent features of Liberia, the African squadron, and the African slave trade; and I have thus spoken with regard to the importance of a maintenance of a military force on the coast of Africa, in the hope that the remarks which I have presented, in so extempore and incoherent a manner, may make an impression upon the public mind; and I am confident that, when this matter is fairly understood, the country will see that the squadron and Colonization must go together, must harmonize and cooperate with each other, in order to sustain Liberia and suppress the African slave trade.

Mr. DEVEREUX, Esq., in view of the suggestions thrown out by Lieut. Foote, offered the following resolution for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That the successful establishment of the Republic of Liberia, her political institutions, and her commerce, entitle her to the sympathies of the American people, and that our Government should not delay any longer to recognize its existence as an independent nation, and should enter into commercial relations with it forthwith.

The question was then put, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

REV. DR. VAN ARMAN, of New-York, next addressed the meeting, as follows:

Mr. President:—I am happy that my friend Captain Foote justly remarked he was to have been preceded by two eloquent speakers, for I should be very sorry to have this audience suppose that he alluded to the speakers who were to follow him. The fact is that we are all *presens* men to-night, pressed into the service by Commodore Finney; and if the Captain felt embarrassment in rising to address this audience, what must I, a landman, feel, unaccustomed to get up before an ocean of heads and hearts, and launch out upon a speech without being able to see land? Of one thing I am very sure, Sir, that no one in this assembly more sensibly regrets than I do the silence of that *eloquent* gentleman who has so often and so eloquently advocated this cause. (Applause.) I need not mention the name of the gentleman to whom I allude. You, Mr. President, know who has always stood up in the front rank of the advocates of this Society in the city of New-York; and the fact is that it has taken Commodore Finney, with all his skill, to press five of us to supply the place of this one man. (Applause.) I need not mention his name to you, because he was and is large enough to be seen by you all. The gentleman alluded to was Rev. Dr. Bethune. The fact that he is here shows that his heart is still with us, and I trust in God that, though (Continued on the fourth page.)

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

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REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

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Communications for the Journal should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

Twenty-first Annual Report

NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Our anniversary is an occasion of congratulation and thanksgiving. Whether we look at the predictions of prophecy, or the openings of providence, or the progress of missions and discovery, or the prosperity of the colony of Sierra Leone and the Republic of Liberia; or upon the signs of growing favor and interest in our own land, as exhibited in the acts of legislative bodies, the desire for information, the lessening of inveterate prejudice, the renewed testimony of religious bodies—on every hand are reasons for encouragement and incitement to perseverance.

Recognizing, in history, the immense power which arises from a combination of colonization, Christianity, and peaceful commerce, the American Colonization Society has employed them for the regeneration of African social, civil, intellectual, and moral life. An experience of thirty-one years so fully vindicates the wisdom and efficacy of the scheme, that, with small exceptions, it has the public favor.

Africa must be civilized and Christianized. Civilization and true religion are neither indigenous nor spontaneous, but exotic; and the barbarous cruelties, the wars, the oppressive tyrannies which, for many centuries, have afflicted Africa—and still render her a spectacle for the commiseration of more fortunate nations—it is believed will yield to acts of peace and agriculture only when some population imbued with these principles, from other lands, shall settle upon her fertile territory, and by their prosperity, accompanied with a course of justice and forbearance, shall place the benefits of civilization clearly before them, and win them by their example.

The great Sahara Desert, the conquests of the Saracens, and, subsequently, the destructive influences of the slave-trade, have, for two thousand years, hindered this work in tropical Africa. Even Christian missions from Europe, by reason of severe disasters and mortality, have made but very limited progress.

The American people, upon whom the terrible evils of African slavery and barbarism were inflicted and fastened through European cupidity and policy, have, by their relations to the African race, a summons from Providence to enter upon this work, and above all nations possess the instrumentality adapted to it.

Fortunately for Africa and for humanity, there are many thousands of her own descendants reared and educated amid the precious institutions of this nation, whose minds are no longer shackled by the superstitions nor rendered cruel by the barbarous habits of her native tribes, but who, on the contrary, have become thoroughly imbued with admiration for freedom—deeply sensible of the evils of slavery, and hostile to it.

These, conversant to some extent with the theory and operations of a republican form of government; their minds, in a measure, partaking of the activity and impulses of the age; disabused of pagan superstitions, which have given place to the exalting ideas of the Unity of the Godhead, the immortality of the soul, and the personal and individual responsibility of man—are, therefore, qualified to be the instruments of communicating these benefits to Africa.

Fortunately, too, increasing numbers of this population comprehend the realities of their situation—the claims of Africa upon her descendants—the immense benefits to arise to them and their children by a distinct nationality—and therefore to appreciate the benefits conferred by the operations of the Colonization Society. Hence the gradual but regular increase of emigration.

EMIGRATION AND EMIGRANTS.

The A. C. S., in its Annual Report at the close of 1852, enumerates 7 expeditions, conveying, in

all, 666 emigrants to Africa during the year. Included among these was the Oriole, a free brig, chartered in this city, which sailed October 4th, with 37 emigrants and three citizens of Liberia, who had visited the United States on business. In the fitting out of this expedition, the New-York Society acted as the agent and auxiliary of the American Colonization Society, and in correspondence with its Executive Committee.

Her safe arrival and the general gratification of the emigrants has been reported, but up to March 14 no severe mortality is noticed.

We may hope from some of them extensive usefulness in Liberia, if their life and health continue.

A portion of them have settled at Monrovia, while others have their way to the farms secured on the St. Paul's River for the New-York Emigration and Agricultural Association.

Of the emigrants, 403 were freeborn, 223 emancipated for the purpose of emigration, and 38 self-redeemed. They were destined, about 400 for the St. Paul's River, Mesurado County, and 100 each for Sinoon County and Bassa County.

The latter company, whose departure in the Ralph Cross was noticed in our last Annual Report, were destined to commence the new settlement at the south-eastern end of Bassa Cove, where the beach, protected from the heavy swell of the Atlantic by Bassa Point, presented the prospect of a safe landing, desirable as a commercial point. We have to lament that, in consequence of the murderous attack made upon the small company of pioneers who were preparing houses for this expedition, and the burning of the buildings erected for their reception, they suffered severely in the acclimation, and an unusual mortality ensued, amounting to 60 in all. Owing to the same cause, there were seven deaths among the emigrants sent out in 1851 from this port per Dark Zeno—a much larger number than had occurred among the previous company per Big Edgar.

Such discouragements, incident more or less to every undertaking of the kind, demand increased caution, and should stimulate to a serious endeavor to secure some inland settlement.

In this connection we have to refer to the disastrous voyage of the Zebra, which, sailing from New-Orleans, about the 1st of January, with 135 emigrants, was soon compelled to take refuge in Savannah, a severe epidemic having carried off the captain, mate, and nearly 40 of the emigrants. As a careful investigation of the provisions, water and accommodations indicated no peculiar cause for its origin in the vessel, it must be referred to causes originating in New-Orleans—to imprudent indulgence in fruits, &c.

In such events, to us unexplicable, we see a trial of faith and fortitude, and accept them with submission, as the dispensation of a wise and gracious Providence. Shall we receive good and shall we not receive evil at his hand?

We annex a tabular statement of the expeditions which have sailed during the current year, and also a table showing the numbers sent out from year to year since 1846:

Since our Anniversary in May, 1852, six expeditions have been fitted out for Liberia by the parent Society, one of which, the brig Oriole, that sailed from New-York October 4th, was fitted out under the care and at the expense of the New-York State Colonization Society. They sailed in the following order, viz:

Vessels.	Sailed from	Time of sailing.	No. of Emigrants.
Brig Oriole	New-York	Oct. 4, 1852	37
Barque Joseph Maxwell	Washington, D. C.	Nov. 22	145
Barque Linda Stewart	Norfolk, Va.	Nov. 27	171
Brig Shirley	Baltimore	Nov. 27	171
Brig Zebra	New-Orleans	Dec. 21	135
Copper Bantam	Baltimore	Apr. 20, 1853	223

This is a larger number than have been aided in any one year for twenty years, and, by comparison with the six previous years, shows a steady and gratifying increase.

Expeditions.	Emigrants.
1847	61
1848	441
1849	408
1850	619
1851	676
1852	692
1853	718

While the number has been larger, it is believed that the promise of usefulness has been fully equal to that of former years.

FAMILY EMANCIPATED BY MRS. ANNA S. RICE.

The Bantam, down upon the ocean with her precious freight of over 300 adventures, contains, among others, a most interesting family emancipated by Mrs. Anna S. Rice, of Prince Edwards, Virginia, widow of the late Rev. John Rice, D.D., Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary at that place. Mrs. Rice has desired, for some years, to see all this family happily removed and settled in Africa. She had already emancipated several who emigrated years ago, but, owing to peculiar circumstances, these could not consistently be sent at that time. She had reared, then, from infancy, nursed them in sickness, clothed and educated them as far as practicable, and as sponsor,

had presented all of them from time to time at the baptismal font and dedicated them as servants of the true Jehovah.

No relation, other than the parental, could have been dearer than here to these domestics of her family. They consisted of Amy, her two brothers, and eight children of Amy. The only serious obstacle to their going was the fact that the husband of Amy, William Deane, belonged to other parties, and was a portion of an estate belonging to orphans, who could not manumit him. This difficulty seemed to be remediable only by a purchase of the husband with a view to his emancipation. A circular, with the simple statement of the case, as narrated in a letter by Mrs. Rice, not only secured a sufficient fund for the purpose of redeeming Deane, but a surplus of several hundred dollars, adequate to pay the passage of all the family. The gratitude of these people for this assistance has been most warmly expressed; and the extreme delight of Mrs. Rice, in view of their cheerful departure, is well expressed in an extract from a letter received from her since the Bantam sailed. They were accompanied to Norfolk by a gentleman of the neighborhood, by the name of Guthrie. In co-operating with Mrs. Rice to secure the freedom of Amy's husband, and to secure the necessary means for their outfit and settlement in Africa, the friends of Colonization have felt more as if receiving a benefit than conferring one, so grateful is it to co-operate with disinterested benevolence.

In the same vessel has gone a young man from Albany, by name of Alex. H. L. Rohy, who received over \$60 from the friends of Colonization in this city, to aid him in setting up a small apothecary store in Africa. He was intelligent, and had a good recommendation for integrity from parties in Albany, but left the impression on some with whom he conversed that he went to Liberia only on his way to England. We trust this impression is wrong, and that the bounty of the Society has not in this case been abused, as it has been in some former instances.

At the same time an interesting young man, Thos. M. Chester, sent out at the expense of the Pennsylvania fund, from Harrisburg, took passage to secure a thorough education. He had for two years attended the Avery Institute, at Allegheny, Pa., but, lacking means to pursue his course—in despite the strong opposition of friends and all his inherited and acquired antipathies against Colonization—he decided to try Liberia, the Board of Managers of the N. Y. State Colonization Society having voted him the sum of \$150 per annum while attending the Alexander High School. We trust that a residence of a few years in Liberia will find him prepared and disposed to devote his life usefully to the progress of the Republic.

EMIGRANTS—IMPORTERS.

The growing popularity of the Colonization cause is evidenced by the numerous importers who resort to it as a means of collecting money. Not to speak of this in this city so often exposed in the public press, Lewis H. Putnam, after instances quite numerous have occurred. One who came recommended by many clergymen and distinguished citizens of Michigan was followed to the city by the husband of a woman whom he had persuaded away, leaving his own behind. Another, from the same region, passed through the State collecting money under the pretence of emigrating, and then disappeared. Another still, from Cincinnati, raised several hundred dollars for the alleged purpose of redeeming his family, and was then published by those whose names he had used as being unworthy. In all of these instances, the parties had with them letters or papers bearing respectable names well calculated to secure credit and sympathy.

Such instances ought to render men cautious in the recommendations they give; and it would be well, in all instances of application in relation to Liberia, for the friends of Colonization to refer the parties to the Colonization Office for an investigation and recommendation.

FUNDS.

The Treasurer's Report exhibits a decided increase in the permanent sources of income over the previous year, though not presenting so large a total. Special sources of income have been tributary only to a very limited degree. From legacies but \$100, from the Education Fund but the income of former donations—say \$800—have been received; while, on the contrary, from receipts in office, from church collections, and from agencies, the gain has been considerable. From these sources, in 1852, about \$11,000 were reported. For the present year, the amount is over 16,000.

Receipts in Office,	3,044 00
Special Receipts for Daniel Deane,	1,651 00
Church Collections,	4,326 87
Agencies,	7,779 78

Total, \$16,710 65
The income from agencies we would gladly see transferred to the voluntary collection of churches; but until a more general acquiescence in the philan-

thropy and wisdom of the scheme, this cannot be anticipated, and the Board will meanwhile rely upon the employment of suitable agencies.

AGENCIES.

The Society has been more than usually successful in securing the temporary or permanent services of efficient agents. Rev. F. Freeman among the Episcopal churches, Rev. H. Conally among the Associate Presbyterian, Rev. C. D. Rice and Rev. E. C. Fuller among the Congregational, and, temporarily, Rev. J. M. Pease among the Methodist churches, have, by numerous sermons, public lectures and addresses, before large bodies of the clergy, diffused information, awakened interest, and elicited resolutions of support, while, by personal solicitations and collections in churches, they have contributed largely to the income of the Society.

The ill-health of a member of Mr. Rice's family seemed to require a removal to a more favorable climate, he felt reluctantly compelled to leave his agency. The agency of Mr. Pease, as once before, was lost to us, by an opening for larger usefulness in the same work, and after securing some valuable resolutions from Conferences in the interior of the State, he accepted an invitation to the office of Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in which he is now successfully engaged.

Efforts to secure a successor to Mr. Pease in the same agency have hitherto been unsuccessful, but it is earnestly hoped that, at the meeting of the Conference this spring, some suitable person may be obtained for this office.

CHURCH COLLECTIONS.

The regularity of the increase both in the number of voluntary church collections and of the total sum received from that source from year to year, is most gratifying.

Thirty-seven Presbyterian, Old School,	\$2,783 47
Seventy " " " " " New	185 21
Thirty-eight Reformed Dutch,	1,018 37
Fourteen Methodist Episcopal,	89 65
Seven Associate Reformed,	129 94
Four Baptist,	19 29
Three Episcopal,	420 78
Four Congregational,	374 33

Many other churches are omitted, the agents having omitted to distinguish the amount of collections from donations.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The only State whose Legislature has during the past year perfected a scheme for promoting Colonization, as a State measure, is Virginia. An appropriation made by that State in 1850 having been found, in operation, to be inefficient and inadequate, on account of restrictions and limitations, the Legislature, during its late session, revised the law, and made such important modifications as will enable every free colored inhabitant of the State who chooses, to emigrate and settle in Liberia at the expense of the Treasury of the State. They have appropriated \$50 for every emigrant of what age soever, thus making a liberal provision and setting an example to other States.

This act constitutes a Colonization Board, consisting of the first and second Auditors, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and four other competent persons to be appointed by the Governor. This Board has the capacity of using and being used, of receiving bequests, and of administering the appropriation.

It is to be regretted that, owing to peculiar questions as to the policy of this State relative to the canal, and the pecuniary uncertainties consequent thereon, our friends in the Legislature deemed it expedient not to press the passage of a bill prepared and reported in 1852, and deferred then for similar reasons; yet we have the gratification to know that, to an unexpected extent, the measure has the approval of the members of the Legislature, of all shades of political opinions, as it is also known to have the present and of the late Executive of the State.

PUBLICATIONS.

The monthly publications noticed in the Annual Report of 1852, viz: The Colonist; by the American Society; The African Repository; by the A. C. Society; The Maryland Colonization Journal; The Colonization Herald; of Philadelphia; and The New-York State Colonization Journal, have been regularly issued, spreading abroad much interesting information, dispelling prejudice, and securing many friends. Co-operating with these, and even more extensively, though not exclusively, the public press has contained numerous articles explanatory of our operations, and in approval and defense of them.

The result of this increased information is manifest in the growing favor of the cause throughout the land.

About the time of holding the Anniversary in 1852, a work, now famous, was issued from Brooklyn, which accepted this agency, and has entered upon his work with prospects of much success.

pen of Mrs. Storey. Whatever of controversy may be had as to its influence on the institutions whose legal possibilities for evil it was designed to portray, so far as the direct objects of the Colonization Society are interested, it tended to render them acceptable where otherwise unpopular. Nor is this small matter of gratification, whether we consider the extent of its circulation and influence, or the moral courage needed to issue a doctrine in face of the known opinions of the class of persons among whom it was expected to circulate. We regret to learn that a purpose which was once entertained by her publishers, of giving one chapter of the Key, just issued, to a justification of her views, has been abandoned, and that the intolerance of fanaticism or intemperance of applause has vitiated the noblest sentiment of her work. Still, she can never recall the noble sentiment of her pen, Harris, for nationality of race, nor find a truer field for it than Liberia presents.

Stimulated by her example and success, numerous works have been issued from the press, which have been briefly noticed from time to time in the Colonization Journal; of these, Northwood, or Life North and South, by Mrs. S. J. Hale; and Frank Freeman's Barber Shop, by Rev. Baynard R. Hall, D.D., are by far the most interesting and valuable, both of them containing cordial tribute to the excellency of the Colonization enterprise.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

The higher institutions for education established by Missionary Societies of several denominations at Monrovia, Cape Palmas, and Bassa, as also the large number of schools of a lower order in connection with them, have continued to elevate and extend instruction both among the people of Liberia and the native population. The colleges which it was hoped would ere this be in incipient action, has been delayed by the difficulty of securing a suitable person to fulfill the difficult and responsible duties of its first officer and teacher. The hope is indulged that this obstacle will be surmounted, so that the institution may be in operation before another Anniversary.

The fund of \$3,000 for education, generously presented to this Society by John Beveridge, Esq., of Newburgh, and still invigorated by him, has yielded \$1,800; and trusting to a regular annual income from it to that amount, after consultation with President Roberts, and on his nomination, three scholars (two males and one female) have been accepted for education at Monrovia, Liberia, viz: H. B. Johnson, Sarah V. Johnson, Peter Carroll.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The receipts of the National Society, from regular sources, were over \$55,000. Its annual meeting in January was one of unusual interest, being presided over by the Hon. Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia, whose venerable name, associated with the recollection that he was one of the founders and the very first voluntary agent of the Society, awakened profound attention and respect. As in the two previous years, so at this anniversary, the cause was honored by the presence of the President of the United States, while, instead of Clay and Webster as speakers, their compeer, the Hon. Edward Everett, lent to the occasion his polished pen and thrilling eloquence.

In transactions, as detailed in the Annual Report, indicate that its progress is still onward with augmenting prosperity.

Its Annual Report notices action favorable to the work of Colonization by the Legislatures of six States during the year 1852, and refers to the known cordial good-will towards Liberia entertained by the late Executive of the United States.

MOBILIZANT.

The year has been distinguished by the loss to the Colonization Society of its two highest officers and most illustrious ornaments. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster—one for nearly twenty years the President of the National Society, and the other with him on the list of Vice-Presidents almost from the foundation of the enterprise—have been separated from the strife and toils of time to the realm of eternity, and, we rejoice to hope, to the rest and fruition of heaven.

No deeper sadness has fallen upon the American heart since the foundation of the Republic than that which has been awakened by these heavy bereavements. And while as Americans we glory in their names and feel the bereavement, as members and friends of the Colonization Society we realize special loss. May the weight of their influence, as a voice from the grave, advocate the cause with which, while living, they were so long and so indissolubly identified!

Associated with many years a member of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, and cheerfully according to its counsels the advantages of his eminent legal talent and his popular influence—was the gifted, frank and generous Matthew St. Clair Clark, who, long and last behind him many surviving friends.

While recognizing the sadness of our losses,

COLONIZATION SOCIETY

THE writer of Notes on Liberia visited Liberia as the appointed Delegate of an Association of colored people formed in Cambria County, Pennsylvania. He left this country in November last on the barque "Shirley," and returned in her short time since.

Notes on Liberia.

Grand Bassa County comes next. Buchanan is the county-seat, is situated on the left bank of the St. John's, and the village of Edina is on the right bank. There is not the same appearance of richness as in the other settlements. Every thing is poor. St. Paul's Bezier is a promising settlement, situated about six miles up the river, and the citizens are getting along very well. Since county is the last of the Republic, and Greenville is its county-town, the people manifest quite a spirit of enterprise. Greenville is situated at the mouth of the St. John's river, and is beautifully laid out, its streets running in a regular plan. It is a promising settlement, with which I was much pleased to see the last settlement made. It has not been in progress more than two years, but the inhabitants show a spirit of industry, and have given little or no hearing made in the forest. I walked from this place to Louisiana, and saw the country in a thriving condition. Every thing seemed to be in a thriving condition, and many of the farms were in a good state of cultivation as well as in Lexington.

The productions of Liberia are very numerous and, and if men, after they have got a start, will and can be industrious, there is no danger about a living. They can raise cassada, sweet potatoes and any other which will answer much better for bread than wheat in that climate. They can buy rice from the natives, although this article is sometimes very dear; yet if emigrants are properly provided with articles of native trade, they can always buy at fair price. Every emigrant ought to be able, before going out to Liberia, to procure some leaf tobacco, a box or two of clay pipes, a quantity of fish-hooks and a few pieces of blue cotton cloth; all of which is money with the natives, and you can buy with these what you cannot get for silver or gold.

All the productions of Liberia are numerous; yams in my opinion, the articles raised for exportation should be confined to coffee, indigo, arrow-root, ginger, and bird-pepper. My advice to friends of our Pennsylvania expedition would be to confine themselves to the raising of those five articles--let them do so on a large scale, and they would be enabled to find the possession of ease if they were to sell for all of those articles. The command of the market for a foreign market, and the sale raised with comparatively little labor. Coffee, arrow-root grow best in a sandy soil; indigo grows everywhere, but if care is not exercised it becomes troublesome. I am told that the method of preparing this weed for market is very simple, and considerable income might be realized from the exportation of it alone.

Pepper and ginger could also be made articles of profit to the producers of them. I am sorry to say that there is not as much attention paid to the growing of those articles as ought to be, and soon will be. The people, as yet, do not know the value of them. As soon as they find that they can make more by a careful attention to their cultivation than by their present mode of trade and traffic they will receive the attention they ought.

The next want of this country is beasts of burden. They have no way for transportation of goods or other things but by natives, and this is very slow and inefficient. The great want of the country is fences are introduced. It is now more for the want of fences than any other cause that they have not horses, asses or oxen. All these animals will live and thrive well in Liberia. During my short stay there, I saw them all, and they looked well. The ass is as large as that of any other country, and is the best animal for carrying our American horses. It is about like what is known in this country as the Indian pony. The oxen, also, are very small. Generally the cattle of Liberia grow to be about the size of our two yearlings, but I saw some larger and of good medium size; these, however, are not common. The goat is the most numerous animal raised for the want of fences. As soon as a plan of fencing can be introduced, beasts of all useful kind will be raised in abundance.

The next want of Liberia is a convenient mode of travel. This want is much felt among the people; but it also will soon be in a measure overcome as Bishop Seott recommends, in his report to the Board of Foreign Missions, the purchase of a small schooner, to ply between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, which will relieve the country very much and make a convenient and safe mode of travelling along the sea-coast. It will, in my opinion, do much to advance the interests of those settlements.

The morals of Liberia are as good, perhaps, as those of any other country. A very large majority of the inhabitants are members of some religious body. The Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches have many adherents here, but the Methodists stand first as regards numbers. Their number is more than all the rest together; and I met many good, warm, old-fashioned Methodists. It was permitted to preach several times while in Liberia, and felt that the Lord was in our presence. I had the honor to preach to a large assembly at the residence of the President, who was the President and lady, the Vice President, and others present. I must confess that I felt some fear in getting up before the great ones of Liberia. But the Lord was with me, and I have not had more liberty for twenty years than at that occasion. There remains much to be done in the moral and intellectual improvement of the heathenism. There are thousands who are yet without the knowledge of a Saviour; and, although they are doing considerable for the purpose of enlightening the heathen, yet it is as a drop in the bucket to what is wanted. This ought to induce holy men to embark for this land in the midst of their own people, to labor in this thick fog, whose light seen but for a step. Every man could and ought to be a missionary, whether employed by the Board of Foreign Missions or not. His example and his influence ought all to go towards the natives and the truth of religion. Too many of the natives are ignorant, and do not know how to receive, and so money, instead of doing something to promote the gospel. They take the advantage of the natives and by so doing injure the cause of Christ. I trust that a large emigration soon will go to Liberia which has the cause of Christ fully at heart, as we are, and will do much to advance the cause of the slave, to labor for the enlightenment of the native Africans. I believe that much more could be done for them than is now doing.

All emigrants ought, in going to Liberia, to have some means, and ought not to be entirely dependent on the society they go to. They should have some money to support them for six months, yet this is not sufficient, as they may expect to be more or less sick the first six months after going to Africa, and the consequence of which they are not in a proper manner prepared to undergo. They should also have some of their own, but if they had had no means of their own, they, at the end of the six months, would have something to depend upon. Each family should have not less than two hundred dollars, and if they had had more, they would have been able to do much more. I would answer at double the amount in Africa. The African fever may be regarded as about the same light as our American fever and ague. I saw several who were laboring under its influence, and the symptoms were the same as in our country. I am inclined to think, however, that the African fever is not so regular in its attacks as that of the American; but after the emigrants have once through the acclimation, they usually enjoy good health in Liberia in any order of climate. As the African fever is not so regular, if prudence and caution are exercised, there is but little to fear from the fever. Out of all the emigrants that went out last fall—370—only 16 had died up to the time of my writing, and of these, 10 were old persons, and seven young children, which leaves only one that can properly be said to have

The climate of Liberia is tropical, and, consequently, the weather is very warm. My stay, I think, in nine months varied only seven degrees; it ranged from 81° to 88°—81° the lowest and 88° the highest that I saw while on the coast of Africa. But this was not a great deal; indeed, the thermometer in the interior was a good fifteen degrees higher. The sun in the heat of the day was very oppressive, and it was imprudent to be out from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; but I was out two hours of the day, and in three instances walked about during all these hours, and found no inconvenience resulting therefrom. On one of these occasions I had my men with me, and at one of the two excursions I had my wife and child with me. On the other I went alone. The day was so hot that I walked six miles, which is considered in Liberia a good day's march. Another occasion I walked five miles to the middle of the country, and another I started at seven o'clock in the morning, and walked up to the top of the afternoon, many miles into the interior, and all this produced no bad effect on me. The climate is a very warm, yet in doors on the shade is quite pleasant, in consequence of the light breeze that blows from the interior of the country.

it is not to be supposed that it does not rain during this season of the year. It rained frequently during my stay in the country, and some very heavy showers. I was in the country seventy-one days, and I suppose I saw at least ten or fifteen good showers and one tornado: However, the tornado was after I left for home. I will assure any one that it was no plaything as it presented itself to us aboard the ship.

The fruits of this country are not so numerous nor so delightful as those of our own country. They have the orange, lemon, lime, sourcopp, guava, pawpaw, mango, plum, pineapple, and many others of less importance.

The fresh meats are nearly the same as we get in our own market, with the exception of goat meat. They have beef, pork, mutton and venison of a very good quality. Chickens, ducks, and sometimes turkeys are brought to market. Fresh fish are to be had in great abundance. Mackerel are caught at Monrovia in great numbers, and they are very good indeed.

A country would be a paradise indeed if there were no objections to be urged against it, and I have some to urge against Liberia. The first I would name is the naked condition of the natives. They are in town in vast numbers, and they have nothing in the world upon them but a cloth around their loins. Men and women go dressed in nearly the same style. This custom might be stopped, for the colonists have laws against it. But the natives, if they could easily pass a law making it unlawful for them to come to town without a covering upon them. Why this is not done, for the life of me I cannot see. But when once the country is filled up with people from the Northern States, they surely will have an eye to this matter.

The next objection that I find to Liberia is the indolence or seeming indolence of many of the colonists. There is not in the country as much industry as there is in the States. The people of the city of Monrovia are wholly neglected, and suffered to grow up with weeds and bushes, even if they were cultivated, they would yield enough, almost, for the support of the families occupying them. This is to be attributed more to the kind of soil than to the people. I should like to know the cause. They are principally emancipated slaves, who do not appreciate freedom in its proper light, but think that when once free they are at liberty to be indolent or otherwise, and many choose to be lazy. Now, if in my opinion, the people could find quite a different state of things. The great majority of the present colonists are from the South, and have adopted Southern habits, the state of society being more Southern than any thing else existing. For instance, all love idleness and indolence, but to carry a lantern, or to carry a fish, it must be done by a servant.

Another objection is, the preference given to native labor over that of Americans. Many of the colonists are of the sort of workmen who are not willing to do the things that give the comforts of life, but the natives are employed in preference, because they can live on twenty-five cents per day, while the colonists must have seventy-five cents now. Now, this is wrong. Let all the poor Americans be employed by the rich, and let them by these means be helped to the point where they can do the things that are the interests of the country to a very great extent. If I would do away with the necessity of all emigration, I would have money to start with. The present mode of traffic and trade I condemn; not that it does the individual any harm morally, but because it is detrimental to the country. I would have the country of the great nation, the soil must be brought into active employment. It must be tilled, and its productions thrown into market—the income of which must enrich the country. All settlements must have their traders; but in Liberia nearly every man is a farmer, and he is a farmer, but he has neglected his native trade, and very frequently he has neglected the one for the other.

Wants of emigrants going to Liberia. You are told not to take with you any thing for housekeeping; that you can get every thing there in the shape of furniture. My advice, however, is to take a good deal of furniture with you. Every thing that is difficult to be obtained in Africa. Every family ought to be provided with bedsteads, tables, chairs; and in a word, every thing that is needed in this country. You will need in Liberia, unless I might except your feather-beds. All who have had the good fortune to be provided with their own beds, and their own mattresses. Do not be prevailed upon to go without these things for housekeeping, as you will be sorry when it is too late. Every thing in the shape of household furniture or kitchen utensils are very high. They cost four times as much as they would be provided with in America. You will need a barrel of salt beef and one of pork. Take shoes with you enough for one year. You ought to have a keg of good butter, to serve until you get accustomed to the palm oil; after which you would rather have the oil. It would be well if you should take some of the butter with you. When you first arrive, you will be accustomed to rice and other African productions, but you will not be so when you get to Liberia.

Here I must end my advice and my report to you all I have seen. Much that is to me deeply interesting I must omit. It only remains for me to return my sincere thanks for the voyage for me to return to my country, and to bid you adieu with anxiety and peril, but which has richly repaid me. I see in Liberia the elements of a great State. From her borders I behold an influence lasting to all time, which shall yet elevate my race in the future to that proud position which it is the lot of the white man to occupy. My friends and the birth-land of my fathers, and endeared to me as holding dear the bones of a now sainted parent, it is in my power only to remain in the United States until a company can be organized which shall go out together, taking with them a small capital, and endeavoring to make good the promise of Liberia, 90 per cent of the land.

In a few months longer, I trust, I shall be able to do to the home of my fathers, there to aid in upbuilding a new republic, and in founding a mighty empire. Would God I could persuade my brethren ever where to go with me, so that I might be able to do what I wish to do, for so many long years, which I must at least die the land of our fathers.

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... SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

CONVERTED SLAVES.—The Methodist Episcopal Church South has one hundred and thirty-eight thousand colored members, most of whom are bondage as slaves.

These questions are all probably answers that the Colonizationists in Liberia, "loosest of all loose ends," would have given. The Colonizationists in the early years of 1884, maintained a distinctive character and under a different government from the Republic of Liberia; it having always remained under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization Society. This policy has been greatly aided in the objects of benevolence to the color by the liberal patronage of the State. The government of the colony is similar to that which existed in the old colony previous to the establishment of the Republic—the Governor receiving his authority from the President, and the general administration of the colony being under the direct control of the President. Since the establishment of the Republic, however, and especially within the last two years, the citizens of the Maryland Colony have been encouraged, more or less ardently, in discussing the propriety of withdrawing from the Republic, and by declaring in favor of annexation to the Republic, or by declaring in favor of a separate and independent State—peccolently withdrawing from the Society, and establishing a sovereign and independent government; thus imitating the example of the Republic with regard to her former relations to the American Colonization Society.

After a full discussion of the subject, and a patient consideration of all the questions involved in the change of government, it was decided, by a unanimous vote of the citizens of the colony, on the 9th of January last, that a change should be effected in favor of the establishment of an independent State organization; and measures were taken to carry out the object, by the election of delegates to a convention to form a new constitution, &c., and the appointment of two commissioners to visit the United States, and arrange their future relations with the Maryland State Colonization Society.

We sincerely hope that this movement on the part of the citizens of Maryland in Liberia may result beneficially to all concerned; and that the two Governments may continue to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with each other, and may receive the friendly countenance and the sympathy of more powerful Governments in other parts of the world.

AMONG the more retiring and silent schemes at work in this country, at the present time, which are accumulating strength with years, and which the public eye has not yet noticed, is the one which has for its object that belongs to them, there is none more interesting and hopeful than that of colonizing Africa with the free blacks of this country. This scheme, which has already accomplished so much, and which is now being pushed quietly on, has met with powerful opposition from the quarters of the friends of the abolition of slavery, and the advocates of perpetual slavery. The simple fact that these two classes of opposite impracticables oppose Colonization is, to every sane man, equal to a high endorsement of its excellence. But Colonization has an innate power, against which all the fanatical opposition of the abolitionists, and the noisy and hostile Abolitionism of the southern sister, Perpetualism, are having annual spasms and fainting fits, it is able to straight forward in the path of its noble beneficence.

Those who keep an eye upon the great movements of the world will readily accept the theory that the American people are the chosen people of the universal progress, through the instrumentality of a medium of emigration. The over-burdened countries of Europe, where man has become a drag, and where despotism in law and religion prevails, are finding relief and hope by pouring their surplus population into American wildernesses, to amalgamate with a nation that is the people of the future. The blessings of education and competence. These come men of all nations, to be educated in the principles of life and liberty, and the living tide still pours in by increasing volumes.

Then, when in God's good providence the American nation had become strong enough to absorb this emigration, gold was found in California. Then, immediately, millions of men, with enterprise, and the hardy forms of young men educated and prepared for self-government flocked to our harbors, embarked for the golden land, and there, almost in a day, sprung into a free and independent State. When this State was organized, then the Celestials began to pour in, sitriving to share the blessings of the new world. The knowledge of Christianity are being carried back to China in native caskets; thus solving the grand problem of the penetration of the Chinese Empire with science and truth. The communication thus begun between China and the American nation is destined to become more and more intimate, and through it the "Celestial Kingdom" will be founded, the "Celestial Flowering Kingdom." Then followed the announcement of the discovery of gold in Australia. This started the hardy and intelligent Englishman, whose emigration hitherto has been comparatively small, and in that far-off region—genial in climate, fertile in soil, and rich in mineral wealth—the pure Anglosaxons are settling in large numbers. The future will change the wild into a garden, and perform its missionary work upon the nations within the reach of its influence, as our Republic is doing now.

These great movements of emigration are unprecedented in human history, and, in our opinion, are necessary by the very nature of the process of progress. There is a grand diffusion of regenerative materials. Thus regarding the movements we have briefly alluded to, we cannot but look upon the scheme of the colonization of free blacks in the Americas as a bold and important step in the great emigration movement. The new African Republic has had a healthy growth. Its sinews have been knit in labor and discouragements, and there it stands, a special creation of Providence, with a population of 100,000 souls governed by blacks, from the President down to the humblest official, with Christian churches, schools, good laws, and all the appliances and appurtenances of civilization. If the governments of the United States, the governments, and the benevolent operations of the Society which planted and fostered it, shall have become strong enough to bear the test, we have no shade of doubt that such an emigration from this country to the new Republic will be a grand success. There is the negro's home. There, on those fertile plains among the golden sands, and by those deep rivers, Africa desmanthled, Christian-

ed, educated and cultivated, will yet stand and be their Christian Jubilee.

For is this to be a forced emigration, any more than those now in progress. Gold may not be the attractive power, but social equality and social sanction may. The Colonization Society will be outstripped by individual enterprise. Emigrants will crowd the decks of merchantmen, they now crowd them from impoverished Ireland. Backward and still backward from the African coast the tide of barbarism will be crowded, until civilization itself embrace the continent in which it hid its birth, and from which it first went abroad on its world-wide mission.

Thus much do we hope, and thus much do we expect of the schemes of African Colonization. Hoping and expecting thus, we bid God-speed to the efforts of the American Colonization Society, and call upon all whose eyes are open to behold the signs of the times, and whose hearts are ready to obey the indications of the Providential finger, to be to the same, by the words of advocacy and encouragement, and the necessary practical co-operation. Even the ill-advised efforts of Abolitionists, in times past, which have tended so largely to cement the bonds of the slave, we have no doubt will be overruled in the end, by holding back emancipation to the proper period, for the ultimate growth and good of the Colonization enterprise. — *Springfield Republican.*

DEAR SIR, — I am happy to have another opportunity of writing to you again. I have not been able to write to you directly since I have been here, at while have been obliged to write by way of England. I wrote to my friends at the same time that I wrote to you, and I am sure they will all receive their letters as fast as you did mine. I have received no answer from them. I thank you, Sir, for informing me that they had inquired after me; that is all the news I have had from them. When I wrote to say friend in America, I asked them to write to me, and I have not heard from them. I hope, Sir, that you will be so kind as to forward them to me as soon as you can, for I desire to hear from them very much. I would not have them to live in Ohio three months longer if I was able to do so; but I do not know when I shall be able to do that, could I wish it. I am attending High School; besides which, I have no means for sailing or travelling. Liberia is a delightful country for the colored man. I really could not think of spending my days in any other place. I am very happy here, and I am much more happy. In regard to the school, Sir, we are getting on very well. To say that Mr. Wilson is a laborious, good manager and teacher, is to leave half the good qualifications for the filling up of high post unmentioned. Indeed, the school is an interesting one. Some of the students appear to be a work of God. But I must cut it short by adding that it is a bright, God, and must prosper.

I do not think, sir, that I can tell you more of the people and country than what you have heard; though I may at some future period.

Politics are at a high ebb now in the Republic; judge S. Benedict for President, and Mr. B. R. Wilson his expected Vice, against President Roberts and Judge Benson, his Vice.—I will inform you, sir, that Mr. Wilson has received me into school on his own responsibility, and I was only here three months when I commenced going to school. I desire to write to Dr. Wing by the next mail, which will be one of the three emigrant vessels that out.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM MILLS

Rev. Wm. McLain.

death, at Buchanan, on the western coast of Africa, from accidental injuries received by being caught in the machinery of a steam saw-mill, of John Smith, formerly of Winchester, Va., greatly regretted by all who knew him. A correspondent sends us the following sketch of his life:

John Smith was no ordinary man. Born a slave, his industry and the energy of his character he was enabled to purchase his freedom, for which he paid the sum of \$900, and afterwards also purchased the freedom of his wife, for which he paid \$250. For several years he was employed as an engineer on the Winchester and Harper's Ferry Railroad, but being superseded by a white man, he was applied to to make one of a party to emigrate to Liberia, the land of his fathers, where the white man would not be able to supplant him. He acceded to the proposal, and joined a party of about one hundred and fifty persons, who sailed in the *Morgan Dix*, from Baltimore, in November, 1851.

Among this band of emigrants, a party was formed to purchase and carry out a steamer engine and saw-mill, and to build a saw-mill, so that their own lumber would be sawed by hand. The Pennsylvania Colonization Society being called upon, aided them with the loan of a part of the necessary funds, and Mr. Smith, who it was understood, was to take charge of the engine, sailed on this voyage. He was met by the Virginia Colonization Society, who had organized the expedition—to select the machinery. It was then that the writer of this met him for the first, and it seems, in this life, the last time. He seemed a sensible, modest, worthy man, in the prime of life, and in the vigor of his mind. He was then twenty years of age. He was bound for Baltimore, was taken to Bass Cove, and there successfully established and conducted by Mr. Smith and his party, to the great advantage of the rising Republic, until, unhappily, he was hurriedly taken away. *See also* of his

race are as yet capable of filling the place of John Smith, and none of any other race would be acceptable in his stead. His loss will be sincerely mourned. His manly demeanor and noble bearing made him friends at first sight, and his solid worth confirmed the favorable prepossession. His bereaved widow will also mourn him, as well for herself as for the sake of that offspring, the desire for whose welfare pervaded his whole living to pre-eminence in toil. May the orphan's Father do for them what more abundantly than the earthly parent could wish or think; and may he also provide a substitute for him in the field of usefulness, so that the progress of improvement in the new Republic may not be retarded, but may go on until the little one shall become a thousand, and the small one a great nation. — *Philadelphia Ledger*.

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REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

FREE BLACKS—EMANCIPATION—SEPARATION.

We find in Frederick Douglass's Paper an article edited to the Albany Evening Journal, wherein, as a commentary on an article from the New-York Herald, Mr. Weed, of the Journal, develops what he denominated "a crude suggestion" of a plan for providing a home for the free people of color, and for gradual emancipation.

As Mr. Douglass makes no exception to it, and has deemed it of interest enough to have a place in his paper, we may venture, without injury to our unkindness, to transfer to our Journal the whole article—the Herald's text and Mr. Weed's commentary.

Mr. Weed, we perceive, does not propose immediate, un-conditional emancipation, but suggests a plan similar to that so long advocated by Henry Clay, President Madison, and other noble-hearted southern statesmen. He suggests a plan of gradual emancipation, and the use of the Western land fund to aid in transporting and settling the American Africans in some tropical region, such as Domingo or the Sandwich Islands. He positively denies that Liberia is "the proper place to send them." As no answer is assigned for this dicta, we are left to fancy that it may be, and, after considerable effort, can argue none, unless the apprehension that Liberia is unpopular among the free people of color. "Now, with all proper deference to the sagacity of Mr. Weed, we feel sure that his proposal will meet with a far more intense opposition and unpopularity with the whole South than Liberia has at the North.

In the grandeur of theatre, the magnitude of populations to be benefited, the absence of political difficulties, the immensity of commerce to be developed, Liberia presents vastly higher motives than Domingo or the Sandwich Islands to the emigrant and to those who bear the burden of emigration. In our judgment, Liberia presents a place for our colored population offering higher advantages and surrounded with fewer difficulties than any other hitherto proposed. The children of Africa owe a debt, to their race, and there it is to be paid.

THE FREE BLACKS—NORTHERN PHILANTHROPY VS. NORTHERN LEGISLATION—THE COLONIZATION QUESTION.

The future destiny of the free colored population of the United States is one of the most perplexing although one of the most important questions of this age. It is abundantly manifest that in this country their position must unchangeably be that of a distinct and inferior caste, with which it is impossible that the white race can ever amalgamate. It is equally evident that the amelioration of the degraded condition of the free blacks of the North within the limits of this Union, always impracticable, has at length become almost utterly hopeless. The pressure of our European immigration is fast filling up even the more menial employments, heretofore the conceded prerogatives of the colored man. If there were nothing else arrayed against him than the overwhelming competition of the European laborer, his prospects in the North would be bright enough; but this competition is only one of the incidental disadvantages of his marked and proscribed race.

The black man's first and unconquerable difficulty is the stamp of inferiority and servitude which his Creator has marked him in his physical and mental organization. All the laws of society from which he suffers are but the inevitable contingencies of this first inflexible law of nature. From time immemorial he has been the slave, of some higher type of the human family, or but a naked barbarian in a state of social and political independence. The very highest advances in the scale of intelligence which he has made have resulted from the Southern institution of slavery. The only promising attempt at self-government with which the black man stands credited in history is the republic of Liberia, established and conducted by liberated slaves from our Southern States. And it has been doubted whether Liberia would continue to prosper as an independent State beyond the present generation, were all supplies of regeneration cut off from this country. If we are not mistaken, it was the opinion

of Mr. Calhoun that the success of Liberia was entirely artificial and delusive, for that the desire of the existing colonies from the South, and the failure to supply the vacuum for even a few years, would result in the rapid blending of the people of the said republic with the wild African savages by whom they are surrounded.

In the midst of the condition of our free colored population is a more fitting subject for Northern philanthropy than Southern slavery; and before the aggregate of our free blacks is enlarged by the addition of three millions of slaves, something should first be done in the way of philanthropy for that unfortunate class who, under the garb of freedom, are far worse off than the Southern slaves. Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and other Northern States, with all their black laws, more or less stringent, for the expulsion of free negroes from their borders, or to shut out that species of immigration. We believe that all the Southern States have their retaliatory laws of this kind. In a word, the "free negro" lives only by sufferance in most of the States of the Union. If the philanthropic New-York and New-England be not directly declared by law a vengeant, subject to expulsion, the schedule of his employments is so limited that he can find but little to do. Placed between two fires—between the South and the North—that is to be the future destiny of the free blacks of these United States!

Thorow Weed suggests the establishment of a string of free colored colonies among the Caribbean islands; but whether he proposes to make Hayti or Jamaica the basis of their government and confederation, he has not informed us. Fred Douglass, Mr. C. K. Whittier, and other Northern friends of the more intelligent free colored reformers, are dead against Liberia. This is their country, and here they intend to stay. And yet it is evident that the time will soon arrive for something more definite, in the way of legal anti-free black laws among the several States. Canada itself has ceased to be attractive to the free colored man, for the whites, even there, are beginning to rebel against any further increase of his brethren. We know of nothing better, for the present, than Liberia for the free colored exile of this country. Liberia is the place for him. There the caste of color is in his favor. There he may rise in the highest official positions, and there he may increase and multiply, and extend the area of freedom indefinitely. The Caribbean islands are not the thing. They are appropriated. Liberia is the place.—*New-York Herald.*

Liberia is not the place. Nor are "the islands in the Caribbean Sea" necessarily appropriated. We have granted long and assiduously to the United States, and we will not willingly surrender the patriotism which the consideration of this great question demands. And when the emergency presses hard enough, that degree of wisdom, we doubt not, will be imparted. Nor do we believe that day very distant, for this large class of people must be provided with a home, or they will be the men for "where there is a will, there is a way." The emergency of 1776 gave us a FRANKLIN and a WASHINGTON. The necessities of commerce developed a FULTON. The demand for quickened intercommunication produced a MORRIS. The deplorable condition of our colored population will soon sternly for amelioration, that Providence will ere long smite some rock from which stealer to this injured race will gush forth. Some master-mind, some modern Moses, will be found to lead these children through their wilderness to another "promised land." And we will not doubt that the people so sternly for enough such remains unappropriated in the genial and prolific soils of the oceans and the seas.

The island of St. Domingo, than which, in climate, soil, and productions, none more delightful can be found upon the globe, is capable of sustaining the entire colored population of America. And with the authorities that attend an arrangement mutually advantageous could be made for all who would emigrate. The same is true of the island of Porto Rico, most of whose fine sugar and coffee lands, like those of St. Domingo, are wild. Porto Rico might be purchased for about \$100,000,000, and not value this island as she does Cuba. But if their objections to either or both, the Sandwich Islands, though less available on account of their remoteness, are equally desirable in other respects, and they are about to drop into our lap.

But the enterprise must be purchased by obtaining the entire colored population of America. And with the authorities that attend an arrangement mutually advantageous could be made for all who would emigrate. The same is true of the island of Porto Rico, most of whose fine sugar and coffee lands, like those of St. Domingo, are wild. Porto Rico might be purchased for about \$100,000,000, and not value this island as she does Cuba. But if their objections to either or both, the Sandwich Islands, though less available on account of their remoteness, are equally desirable in other respects, and they are about to drop into our lap.

The public domain, wisely used, may be made the beneficent means, with the consent of the States, of working out emancipation. We now only glance at the plan. After appropriating one half of that domain to the several States, let the proceeds of the other half be held as an emancipation fund. Let Congress pass a law making that fund available to any slave State whose Legislature

should accept it upon some such terms as follow:

I. Every slave born after the year 1850 to be free at the age of twenty-five years, the owner receiving a just equivalent, to be determined by commissioners, for the remainder of the "labor and services" of such slave.

II. Every slave born before the passage of the law, when arriving at the age of fifteen years, to be one third free, or in other words to have two free days in each week, for which the owner shall receive an equivalent, determined as before, for that moiety of freedom.

III. Each slave after two days of freedom have thus been purchased, to be at liberty to use those two days in working out, under suitable regulations, and at a fixed price for his labor, the balance of his freedom, the sum having previously been determined by commissioners, &c.

This plan, if adopted, would at once change the character, as it would the ultimate destiny of the slave. He would have something to work for, something to animate and something to elevate him. He would become better and more useful to himself and to his owner. And finally, when he had thus purchased his freedom by day's work, he would know how to value and to enjoy it. Let Delaware, or Maryland, or Kentucky try how this system would work.

We expect nothing, however, from ultras on either side. Such as Giddings and Garrison on the one hand, and Toombs and Stevens on the other, lack either the temper or the desire to be useful. But such good men will get raised up to accomplish this great work. We are sure of this as we are in the New Jersey who built a church, eighty years ago, in New-York, and then waited for Providence to send him a preacher. He watched days and weeks and months, looking out upon the Atlantic for his preacher. His incredulous neighbors jeered at him, and from that ship came his preacher, in the person of the late Rev. John Murray, who faithfully obeyed his Divine Master, in precepts and example, for nearly forty years.

Gerrit Smith, with a noble liberality, has attempted colonization at home. But his hands were situated in too cold a region. And this was the principal reason why Austin Steward's colony in Canada West did not prosper, as was hoped. Mr. Smith has the heart to do all that is needed; and the head too, if his "idea" could but take the rational direction. His good intentions are truly great and glorious; but they are ill-directed by the utterly impracticable means by which he seeks to carry them out. Now a member of Congress, if Gerrit Smith was the man we knew before he became the victim of fanaticism—when, instead of "turning reforms into the ground," he brought his great intellect, his indomitable energy, his irrepressible eloquence, and his warm heart and open purse to bear wisely upon all political and philanthropic enterprises—there would be no bounds to his usefulness as a statesman.

SERFDOM IN RUSSIA.

The interesting subject discussed in the following article is introduced as not only interesting historically, but calculated to afford to the thoughtful valuable hints as to a process of beneficial emancipation of the multitudes of slaves held among the native tribes of Africa, and who, as one and another is embraced within the constantly expanding limits of Liberia, will need to be dealt with wisely in order to insure a peaceful and happy change in the relations of chiefs and serfs.

Indeed, had measures as judicious and gradual been proposed in our own land twenty years ago, and followed by a kind and endeavor really to bring the Southern people, and especially the slaves, under the peaceful, humble, industrious, honest, and docile spirit of true religion, it might have gone far to reconcile all classes to begin the work of political and social freedom.

At all events, those laws most repulsive to the North—such as the refusal of any legal marriage to the slave, and the ill-regulated and practically unlimited right of punishment, and the legal subordination, on occasion of the settling of estates or process for collecting debts, of the slaves to sale to the highest bidder without regard to his family relations—would have been changed and modified.

In Liberia, the process of liberation of the native slave population, as they become incorporated in the government, will be rapid, perhaps even too rapid for the best interests of all classes. Would not a process of dividing the lands, and giving the native slave a legal right to become free by paying a limited price, prove to them a process of education in industry and economy likely to render the subsequent freedom of higher value?

The following account of Russian serfdom, and of the efforts of the Emperor Nicholas to abolish it, agrees substantially with that given by Dr. Baird, in his admirable course of lectures at the Smithsonian Institution. He stated that formerly the Emperor, in the name of the Emperor, declared his anxious wish to abolish serfdom. Count Romanoff told him that the measure was premature; that the minds of the nobles were not prepared for it; and that, appealing as it would to the peasant's industry and pride, it would do the whole class, it would arouse an opposi-

tion which the whole power of the Government could not withstand. The same noblemen suggested that the Emperor should leave to his son and successors the accomplishment of the beneficent measure of emancipating his people. The Emperor replied: "I know that my son is actuated by the proper spirit; but I fear he is deficient in the necessary firmness to accomplish the great work. But," said he, reaching forth his arm, "I feel that God has given me the power to perform it, and that it is my duty."

Dr. Baird further stated, that the Emperor has taken from the nobles the power of inflicting chastisement upon the serfs at their pleasure, and has regulated the manner and degree of their punishment, according to strict rules of law, upon conviction before a magistrate.

Towards the end of 1848, or beginning of 1849, Mr. Jerrman, who the past three years at Princeton, published a book on Russia, which was soon after translated into English. We give below Mr. Jerrman's account of the Emperor's exertions to abolish serfdom.—*Evening Post.*

The rights of man are trampled under foot in Russia! Who denies it? A nation still semi-barbaric is subjected to semi-barbarous rule! Perfectly true. Laws unworthy of the name exist here, as well as classes of men degraded below the proper dignity of man. All that a master of fact, but the profound genius of the Emperor, who discerns all this, his restless industry to remedy these evils, to reconcile these inconsistencies, that stamps him in my eyes not only as a great reformer, but also as a true friend to the people.

It is with great gratification that I propose, in these pages, a true and faithful representation of facts to remove a prejudice universal in Germany—a prejudice confirmed and strengthened by Germans who have long resided in Russia. It is not my fault if those Germans either were unable to take a clear-sighted view of what passed around them, or else measured these things with respect and admiration of the efforts of the Russian Government for the safe and gradual spread of liberty, but will also, like myself, not hesitate to proclaim the Emperor Nicholas, as often denounced as the deadly foe to freedom, the true father of his country, earnestly striving to develop and maintain the rights of man, and to strike deeper, than assertions, and a few of the former may here with propriety be given. Let us first glance at the institution which mostly estranges Russia from civilization, namely, the institution of serfdom.

For the female members, of course, there is but one legal course to emancipation, namely, marriage with a freeman. For male serfs, at all times until recently, a military service was the avenue of freedom. Once under the colors, the soldier is free. The freedom of the Russian soldier is not very comprehensive, and the recruit may in some sort be said only to exchange one kind of slavery for another and a milder one; but when, on the completion of his term of service, or in consequence of wounds or ill-health, he receives his discharge, it is as a free man that he returns to his home. In strict regard to truth, however, it would be more correct to say that for a long time this road to citizenship led but few to its enjoyment. The soldier, after completing a period of twenty years' service, was so accustomed to that mode of life, whilst, on the other hand, owing to his long tenure of the occupation to which he was brought up, he was in little prospect of earning his way, and most instances of a second bounty, and recommended his military career, to which he then clung till death or the hospital received him. Several years ago, however, the Emperor Nicholas shortened the term of service to eight years, a reduction which now annually releases thousands of men from the ranks. These serfs, as they are called, they do not the uniform. At the expiration of eight years' service, the soldier is still to enjoy his freedom, and found a free family. For this first and important step towards the emancipation of the serf, the Russian people have to thank the Emperor Nicholas.

A not less important measure, aimed at the same end, and at the same time calculated to avert the total ruin of the Russian nobility, is that which relates to advances made by the Crown on territorial property.

To prevent the partial depopulation of Russia, a law, passed in 1851, declares the serfs to constitute an integral and inseparable portion of the soil. The immediate consequence of this decree was the cessation, at least in its most repulsive form, of the degrading traffic in human flesh, by sale, barter, or gift. Thereafter, no serf could be transferred to another owner, except by the sale of land, to the extent of two thirds of their value. The borrowers had to pay the debt, each year, three per cent. interest. If they failed to do this, the Crown returned them the instalments already paid; gave them the remaining third of the value of the property, and took possession of the land and the population. They became the property of the Crown.

Crown peasants, held their dwellings and a bit of land as an hereditary fee from the Crown, and paid annually for the same a sum total of five rubles (about four shillings) for each male person; a rent for which, accordingly, in the whole of the country, the very poorest and most degraded, to the extent of a considerable number, in case of bad harvest, destructive disease, &c., the Crown is bound to supply the strict necessities of its peasants, and to send them in daily bread, in the indispensable stock of cattle and seed-corn, to repair their habitations, &c.

By this arrangement, and in a short time, a considerable portion of the lands of the Russian nobility became the property of the State, and with it a large number of serfs became Crown peasants. This was the first and most important step towards opening the road to freedom to that majority of the Russian population which consists of slaves.

When in this manner the first ideas of liberty had been awakened in the people, the Emperor, in the exercise of his own unlimited and irrevocable power, took a second step—not less pregnant with consequences than the first. Unable suddenly to grant civil freedom to the serfs, he bestowed upon them, as a transition stage, certain civil rights. A ukase pronounced them to enter into contracts. Their property was accorded to them not only the right of possessing property, but the infinitely higher blessing of a legal recognition of their moral worth as men. Hitherto the serf was recognized by the state only as a sort of beast in human form.

He could hold no property, give no legal evidence, take no oath. No man more eloquent his speech, he was dumb before the law. He might have treasures in his dwelling, the law knew him only as a pauper. His word and his honor were valueless, compared with those of the vintner's slave. In short, morally, he could not be said to exist. The Emperor gave to the serfs, that vast majority of his subjects, the first sensations of moral worth, the first thrill of self-respect, the first perception of the rights, and dignity, and duty of man. What profound friends of the people can boast to have done more, or yet as much, for so many millions of men?

But the Czar did not rest satisfied with this. Having given the serfs power to hold property, he taught them to prize the said property above all, in the interest of their freedom. It seems quite the justest step to speak of the "transfer of blood" to the serfs; but I speak it in all seriousness, and the facts are there to prove my words. The serf could not buy his own freedom, but he became free by the patch of soil to which he was linked. To such purchase the right of contract cleared his road. The free Russian, who worked with an ill-will toward his master, doing as little as he could for the latter's profit, toiled day and night for his own advantage. Idleness was replaced by the diligent improvement of his farm, brutal drunkenness by frugality and sobriety; the earth, previously neglected, required the untiring labor of his hands. The serfs, who were transformed into comfortable dwellings, wildernesses into blooming fields, desolate steppes and morasses into productive land; whole communities lifted up from poverty, exhibited unnumbered signs of progress, and well-to-do families were allowed to enter into contracts; lest the lord of the soil the money of which he often stood in need, on the same condition as the Crown, received in security the land they occupied, their own bodies, and the bodies of their wives and children. The serfs, who were formerly the property of the Government, now, because, when they paid down the annual interest, and instalment, the Crown, if he was not prepared to pay, took possession of his estate, having funds wherewith to pay the residue of its value. The parish of serfs, which had been the property of the Government, now, because, when they paid down the annual interest, and instalment, the Crown, if he was not prepared to pay, took possession of his estate, having funds wherewith to pay the residue of its value. The parish of serfs, which had been the property of the Government, now, because, when they paid down the annual interest, and instalment, the Crown, if he was not prepared to pay, took possession of his estate, having funds wherewith to pay the residue of its value.

By these measures, the Czar and the still more ardent and more energetic Emperor Alexander, which in such cases opened to the parishes of the imperial treasury. Mark this; for it is worthy to be noted: the Russian imperial treasury was opened to the serfs, that they might purchase their freedom.

The Government might have simply released the creditors from their embarrassment by paying the debtor the one-third still due him, and then land and tenants belong to the state. Nicholas did not adopt that course. He lent the serfs the money which they needed, by which they were enabled to pay for their loan (a third only of the value) they mortgaged themselves and their lands to the Crown, paid annually three per cent. interest, and three per cent. of the capital, and would thus, in about thirty years, become free, and proprietors of their land! That they would be able to do so, the Government was sure to obtain its amount; they had all the same resources which enabled them to save up the two-thirds already paid. Supposing, however, the very worst—that through inevitable misfortune, such as pestilence, disease of cattle, &c., they were prevented from satisfying the right full claim of the Crown in that case the Crown had then back the two-thirds value which they had previously disbursed to their former owner, and they became a parish of Crown peasants, whose lot, compared to their earlier one, was still enervable. But not once in a hundred years does such an occurrence occur, by which a whole parish, whole parishes, are enabled to obtain their freedom, not by a sudden and violent change, which could not be effected, but by a gradual process, and after they have all consequences, but in course of time, after a probation of labor and frugality, and after they have attained to the knowledge that their own hands are the great factors of their freedom, no liberty can possibly be desired.—*Ex. Pap.*

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The Slave-Trade and Palm Oil Trade.—A ship which sailed from New York, March 1, reports the state of the trade nearly as good. The health of the squatters there was good. Large quantities of palm oil were ready for exportation, but there was no shipping to receive it; otherwise the trade would be active. The chiefs are disposed to cultivate cotton.

THE BIBLE FOR AFRICA.—The Bible Society at Sierra Leone remitted last year \$80 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and received from it for distribution, 2387 copies of the Scriptures. Of Luke, Acts, and the Epistles of James and Peter, 690 copies have been printed in the Yoruba language; and as copies are given to those only who can read, large numbers, both of the old and the young, are earnestly engaged in learning. The Bible is to be translated speedily into the Mende and Oul languages, which are spoken by more than

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the solution on the adsorption of the dye. The concentration of the solution was 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0 mg/L. The concentration of the adsorbent was 0.1 g/L. The pH was 7.0. The temperature was 25 °C. The adsorption time was 24 h.

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It will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars Life Members for three years, and to Patrons of the cause in proportion to the amount of their contributions, and transmitted to us.
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ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the Journal should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

AFRICA.

DISADVANTAGES AND DISCONTENTS OF THE EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA WITH THEIR NEW HOME.

LIBERIA PACKET, COAST OF AFRICA.

Dear Brother Crane:—For many years past I have heard much said of the dissatisfaction of the free people of color who have gone from the United States to Liberia in Africa. Some have been there and returned perfectly disgusted with the country. Some, who have been slaves in America, have written to their former masters and entreated them to permit them to return to their former service, declaring that they would rather be slaves in America than free in Africa. Many, who have been free in America, have written to their friends who have not been left in America, and begged them to send them something, any thing, even a scrap of cotton cloth, to relieve their poverty and distressing wants.

From such facts, from such statements of want and dissatisfaction, many have concluded that Africa was an improper place for colored persons, and that the American Colonization Society was a failure. Many colored persons have been thereby deterred from going to Africa, who, but for these reports, would have gone and been very happy there.

On the other hand, some of the emigrants to Liberia, being pleased with the country, and wishing to see their friends there, have written such glowing descriptions of the country, that some who have not their letters have thought Liberia another Eden, in which there was neither briar nor thistle, but a spontaneous production of every earthly comfort.

Were there no erroneous opinions formed concerning Liberia from the complaints of the dissatisfied, on the one hand, and the over-enthusiastic descriptions on the other, I should not regard either as deserving particular notice. But these complaints and statements are doing injury to the Colonization Society, to Liberia, and to the free colored people of our country; and if it is not my duty, it is my pleasure, as I can see, to correct misapprehensions upon this subject.

Erroneous, indeed, must be the opinion of any country which is founded upon the mere satisfaction or dissatisfaction of individuals. There are some who can never be satisfied anywhere; while others think that the best place on earth is where they reside.

Whether the colored people who have gone from the United States to the African colonies ought to be satisfied with their homes, and whether other free colored persons in our country would be benefited by going there, will depend upon the following questions:

Is the climate of Africa adapted to promote the health of emigrants? Is Africa a productive country, and can it reward labor so that the industrious have encouragement to labor? Does Africa open to free colored people better prospects for elevation in life, for education, and for religious privileges than are enjoyed in America? Is there more want and dissatisfaction in Liberia than in our country?

I trust it will not be regarded presumptuous in me to furnish such answers to the above inquiries as I have been able to make. I will endeavor to do so.

1. As to the *healthfulness of the climate* on the western shore of Africa, I have gathered up the following items of information:

- 1st. That the natives are well-formed, athletic, and as able-bodied men as I have ever seen.
- 2d. That they perform as much labor and endure as much hardship as the white men who settle there, and all others of the human race, liable to disease and death, but they have fewer diseases than are common to people in America.
- 3d. The emigrants that I have seen, (and I have seen most of them,) appear to enjoy usual health.
- 4th. I have not heard one individual say that his health has been injured by coming to this country; many have told me they have been materially benefited.
- 5th. Most who come from America here have the acclimating fever, and some are very sick; but more recover from the fever, I have no doubt, than those who have bilious fever in America, and after they recover they are usually in good health. The general impression on the coast is that the climate is favorable for colored people.

As most who go from America to Africa expect to live by tilling the soil, the following inquiry cannot be unimportant.

2. Is the soil of Africa productive, and can the industrious have encouragement to labor?

As this world is as well adapted to the support of man as a God of infinite wisdom and goodness could make it, it would be strange if any quarter of the globe could not support laboring men. But in Western Africa a productive country? I answer unhesitatingly, *Yes*. This experience and observation have shown; this the emigrants from America declare; such their own history proves. I speak not of the indolent, but of the industrious. A few facts will show the encouragement to an industrious farmer. Ten acres of land are allowed to every emigrant who is the head of a family in the Republic. One hand can tend two acres in coffee, which will yield, in six years from the time the seed is planted, a moderate calculation, \$2000 a year. In coffee, three acres will yield between eighty and one hundred and twenty bushels. One hand can cultivate two acres. Two acres in potatoes, cassava, &c., would yield more than a family would consume. It will cost, usually, \$3 to clear an acre of land if labor is hired by the day, and \$1 50 if they are hired by the month. In the season for planting, six hands would plant ten acres in two weeks. Three hands are enough to till the crop. Hire and board for an able-bodied man will be about \$90 a year. Many families are doing well upon five acres of land, the products of the soil are a full reward for labor; the necessary expenses of living are small. There is no winter to provide for, and no season in which farming cannot be carried on. I have never seen in any country such opportunities for living at ease or accumulating wealth by industry and economy.

3. Does Africa open to free colored people better prospects for elevation in life, for education, and for religious principles than are enjoyed in America?

To the above inquiries I unhesitatingly answer, *It does*. But while I say this sincerely, I should do injustice to my conscience and to my native land were I abuse white people for the distinction that exists between them and the colored race; nor would I wish to intimate that colored people had no opportunities in America for elevation, for education, and for religious privileges. I have no doubt that the worst condition of servants in America is better than the best condition of servants in Africa, especially where religious privileges are enjoyed in America. Men who have gone from Africa to America have been educated, instructed in many useful things, and thousands have been converted to God; but it would be idle to pretend that free colored people coming from America to Africa would not benefit their circumstances in almost every respect, as they can be named. There are many in our country who are satisfied with their lot, and who may be very proper they should be; but even they cannot deny that they might improve their condition by coming to Africa. The success of the Republic is a sufficient proof of the correctness of my view, and can be named. There are many who have come here should be contented, and why those who are free, and can come here, should do so.

4. Is there more want or dissatisfaction in Liberia than is found in our native colonies?

If there is not less of both, the fault must be in the people, and not in the place. Why look at it? The Colonization Society, that sends out emigrants, pays their passage all the way to Africa; lands them, provides a good residence and provisions for six months, and then gives them a farm for their support. In six months most men can clear land enough to support, and build a cheap, temporary house for their families. They are sent to any other new country thus provided for? None, must be the answer.

About fifteen dollars of hired labor would prepare ten acres for a crop, and a few dollars laid out in provisions in America would sustain a family a year.

There are always unappetized wants in all countries; but less, I must believe, in Africa than in any other new country. I do not hesitate to say that I believe there are now in prospect more means of human comfort, and more advantages for securing wealth, on the Western coast of Africa, than there are in America for colored people.

There are five classes of persons in the world who can never be happy anywhere; and if there are any of either of those classes among the free people of color in the United States, I advise them not to come to Africa. These are:

1. The indolent, who will not work.
2. The spendthrift, who spends all that belongs to him, and more too.
3. The fault-finding, who are never satisfied even with God's world.
4. The selfish, who live for themselves, and who can never be happy unless all their whims and wishes are gratified.

5. Those who expect perfect bliss in this world, and who look to Africa for the gratification of every desire.

Again I say, let no such persons come to Africa. Some such have come. I heard of their complaints before I came here; I have seen some of them here. These are the individuals who have brought up an evil report against this good land.

But I ought to say, for the credit of most of the people who have come from America to these shores, that by the greater number are *Arriving*, as they are called. The Liberian colony, or rather the Republic, is prospering almost beyond a parallel.

If I had a voice that would reach all the free people of color in the United States, whose circumstances are such as to render it proper they should leave America, I would say to them, This is the home which the God of providence has provided for you, and you owe it to yourselves and your posterity to come here.

You, my dear brother, live to see your native land for Africa for more than thirty years crowned with the blessing of God. Could you stand where you now stand, and look over the happy thousands that stir this rich and beautiful country, you would

find a reward for all your toil and sacrifice, your prayers and contributions.

The blessing of a thankful heart is poured forth for you. May you long live to "do good and communicate, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

I am, dear brother, yours truly, &c.,

ELI BALL.

From the New-York Tribune.

LETTER FROM JOHN D. JOHNSON.

MONROVIA, JUNE, 1853.

I CALLED at your office in June, 1853, and informed you of my intention to go to Liberia in October, which I am happy to let you know I have done; and I am sorry I did not come to the same conclusion at least five years ago. Myself and family left New-York October 4, 1848, for Africa. We arrived at Monrovia November 23, 1848. We had a long passage, but a very pleasant one. I should have written to you before, but I was so well pleased with the place on first sight I feared it would not hold out. But now I have lived here seven months; five of them were what is called the hot or hot months, the last two the wet. The first are not as hot or dry as you have it in the United States in July or August, and in the morning we have a fine breeze, called the land-breeze, which lasts till eleven or twelve o'clock; about noon we have another, the sea-breeze. The wet months are the hot months, the last two the wet. 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GRAY, Printer, 97 WEST street, cor. of Franklin, N. Y.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

NOVEMBER, 1853.

IVOL. III.—NO. 11.—WHOLE NO. 36.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

7. Our colored brethren going to Western Africa, for the last thirty-three years, from all parts

mercy ; to several thousands it has already given freedom and happy homes in that beautiful country, while the joyful tidings of their prosperi-

Says Rev. I. L. Wilson: "The story that t

to him out of employment; the white man jeers
on the sidewalk, browbeats and insults him; the
children are taunted with their color, and, howe-

his distant day for God to redeem the captives by
 er strong hand and outstretched arm.

NUMBER 1.

stumble over them. This gives a grandeur to the customs; this makes my enemies fear me; and this pleases my ancestors, to whom I send them. Dumb humans do not make war to make slaves, but make prisoners to kill at the customs."

Says Rev. I. L. Wilson: "The story that t

his degradation, while his liberty gives rise to criminality. It is hard for him to rise with much against him. The brawny European crowd him out of employment; the white man jostles him on the sidewalk, browbeats and insults him; the children are taunted with their color, and, how-

opposes such an enterprise should solemnly inquire if he is not bringing down upon his country the plagues of Egypt, and making it necessary at some distant day for God to redeem the captives by his strong hand and outstretched arm.

EMIGRANT VESSELS FOR LIBERIA.

Since the 1st of November, two vessels have been dispatched for Liberia by the American Colonization Society, which are now, we trust, making a prosperous voyage, and conveying, jointly, nearly three hundred and fifty emigrants, to become citizens of the young republic of Western Africa.

The largest of these vessels, the ship *Banhee*, of over four hundred tons, having received, at Baltimore, emigrants assembled from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Maryland, was taken in tow by a steamer, on the 9th, for Norfolk, where her complement of emigrants was made up to about two hundred and ninety by various parties from Virginia and North Carolina.

The smaller—the *barque Isla de Cuba*—formerly a packet between New-York and the West Indies, left her berth in the East River on the 5th instant, and, waiting in the North River till the severe south-east storm subsided, began her voyage Thursday morning, the 10th instant, with fifty-three emigrants, from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and Connecticut.

In the preparation and outfit of this expedition, the New-York State Society, acting in cooperation with the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, assumed the responsibility and labor.

We subjoin a list of the emigrants' names, ages, &c., and can say, sincerely, that a more promising addition to the population of Liberia has, in our estimation, never been made:

LIST OF EMIGRANTS WHO Sailed IN BARQUE "ISLA DE CUBA," FROM NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 10, FROM MONROVIA, LIBERIA.

Residence.	No.	Name.	Age.
Johnstown, N. Y.	1	Rev. Samuel Williams, ..	40
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Emigrants from New-Jersey.

31.	Christina Gibbons, ..	60
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Emigrants from Connecticut.

51.	Ann Washington, ..	22
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Emigrants from New-York.

Children,.....	10
Infants,	4

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

VOL. III.—NO. 12.—WHOLE NO. 37

ceive country clothes, and daily their pence to buy
food, chiefly consisting of what for us were fish

OPPOSITE 27 WEST PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

COLONIZATION JOURNAL

SIERRA LEONE AND WESTERN AFRICA

† Everywhere in the coast of Africa one is reminded of the events, scenes and customs recorded in the Bible and especially of the patriarchal days of Abraham and Moses.—Ed. *Chr. Jour.*

* This is an error. The Kroomen are pagans, and resort to fetiches and greengreases, like all other tribes around and in Liberia.—*Atl. Col. Jour.*

A colonization company was formed, among whose members were Sharpe, Wilberforce, Hardcastle, Clarkson, and other eminent philanthropists. The company obtained from the Government a charter to transport the blacks and furnishing them with necessities for six months. Of 400 who embarked, 104 died on shipboard; and 100 more, during the first year, fell victims to the climate or intemperance. The company soon received a delegate from the United States, a black man who had been in the French fleet, and who had been in the United States to see the country, and was much dissatisfied with the climate, the soil, and the failure to receive the land promised him. The company agreed, with the help of Government, to transport all the free blacks from Nova Scotia, who could produce testimonials of good character, to the company's estate on the new land. They found to their surprise that the number desirous to emigrate was nearly 1200. The capital of the company was increased; and the blacklocks, together with 100 white emigrants, were sent out. The whites died off rapidly, and their property was expended, so that, when, in 1794, a

American Colonization Society was organized. The solution

ine, such a journey as proposed would be of
greatest interest and importance, whether—
in the words of Dr. Beke, who has so much
devoted himself to this cause—"as concerns the
solution of a geographical problem which has in

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men who deem themselves friends of the colored race, and yet indulge their prejudices against emigration to a tropical region, the native home of their race.

LET RICHARD BE FREE
The appeal published in the *Colonization Journal* of November elicited, as we had no doubt it would, a ready response; and we have the privilege of announcing the sum completed. The following is a list of the donors, viz:

Through the Journal of Commerce:	
B. B. ...	\$15
J. C. ...	5
J. S. ...	5
A. M. ...	5
N. M. ...	5
A. L. ...	5
J. L. ...	5
A. G. ...	5
In response to our appeal:	
W. L. ...	50
L. H. ...	50
Newburgh ...	100
Total ...	\$205

We think the donors by whom such a husband and father has acquired the legal right to accompany his wife and children to the real freedom of Liberia, will have no alloy in the gratification arising from the memory of their act. But none of them will feel as much gratification as their former mistress, Mrs. Morine, whose pecuniary sacrifice is threefold greater than all of theirs united. Such deeds reflect credit upon all the parties by whose self-denial they are accomplished, as well as the Christian benevolence from which they spring. In connection with this acknowledgment, we publish the following, from the *Journal of Commerce*:

Emancipation.
Our readers will recollect the case of the slave "Richard," in whose behalf some of them sent us donations. We are happy to say that the necessary funds for his redemption have been contributed, as stated in the removed letter from Governor Pinney, Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, to one of the editors of this paper:

"Dear Sir: In the last number of the *Colonization Journal*, I inserted, from the *Journal of Commerce*, an appeal in behalf of the slave 'Richard,' stating that, as two hundred dollars only were lacking, two friends had agreed to give each fifty dollars, if two other donations of equal sums were secured."

"Yesterday I had the pleasure of receiving from our friend, John Beveridge, Esq., of Newburgh, a letter offering the balance, \$100. You may therefore announce the \$500 completed, and Richard's manumission secured."

Yours, very respectfully, J. B. PINNEY.

"P. S. I have just been reading the appeal in behalf of the slave Richard. You state that only one hundred dollars is wanting to make him free. Let him be free. I will contribute the amount; and it gives me great pleasure to consummate so great a work."

Matthew Beck, of Adams County, Pa., who was here last spring, endeavoring to raise \$1,200 to free his wife and two children, slaves in Rockingham County, Va., called on us yesterday, and informed us that he had raised the required amount, including \$100 appropriated to the object from his own earnings.

A colored woman also called on us yesterday, to say that she had raised \$200 to free herself, an equal sum to free her sister, and was endeavoring to raise \$100 more, in order to free her two children. She will undoubtedly succeed.

BARK SHIRLEY.

LETTERS from Monrovia as late as 18th of October have been received in this city, from which we learn that the bark Shirley sailed from that port for the United States October 6th, with a cargo of African prodig and having on board as passengers Mrs. Paine, wife of Bishop Paine, and a female assistant missionary from Cape Palmas, as also Messrs. Cassell and Pratt, Commissioners from Cape Palmas, whose proposed visit to the United States has been before noticed, and whose errand is to complete a friendly separation of the colony of Cape Palmas from its political connection with the Society which founded and has hitherto fostered it so liberally.

The Shirley is now out some 60 days, which is a long voyage, and we are expecting daily to hear of her arrival at Baltimore.

LATE NEWS FROM AFRICA.

THE *Irish Spring* block, from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, arrived in Boston, Dec. 10th. Cape Town papers represent the country as in a tranquil state. A copper mine has been discovered at the Cape. The authorities were busily engaged in allotting the fertile lands of the Kaffirs to the settlers. A portion of the army, no longer needed in the colony, are to go to India. Advances from Mauritius represent a wonderful prosperity—population rapidly increasing (now 90,000), and a sugar crop secured of uncommon quantity.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

OUR Philadelphia contemporary, the *Colonization Herald*, publishes as worth a place in its columns the following excellent sentiments:

"A country distinguished by a feature of civilized and intelligent society. It is the most beautiful illustration of the beneficent power which a higher development of humanity wields upon our race. By courtesy is meant that behaviour of man towards man that he would act by fair-play—carrying out the great Christian precept, 'Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you.' This is theory; as a practical commentary, the

same number of the *Herald* contains two original articles transferred from the *Colonization Journal* without acknowledgment.

DISCUSSION ON COLONIZATION.

AT UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

A CORRESPONDENT who is acquainted with the affairs of this noble College writes us that, in addition to the two regular societies, they have a miniature Congress, which, for decorum, fervency, and eloquence, might serve as a model for that at Washington.

At one of their late meetings, a Bill for Colonization was reported, and elaborately discussed, of which Bill and discussion we are furnished with a copy.

The Bill, if ever enacted, would need considerable alteration in its details, but embodies an idea destined, we believe, to prominence on the theatre of events, and to secure a general and cordial cooperation.

We cheerfully, according to request of our correspondent, make room for it in the *Journal*.

"The Colonization Bill."

"Whereas, it seems a law of nature that two races which are entirely different in their susceptibilities, can never harmoniously blend together in society, and live under the same institutions and laws with advantage and the final elevation of both; therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, (if the latter concur) in Congress assembled—

"1. There shall be an annual fund appropriated, as shall be hereafter enacted, and contributed to the Colonization Society.

"2. This fund shall be taken from the Treasury of the United States, and shall not be less than \$50,000 per annum, at the discretion of Congress.

"3. The Secretary of the Navy shall, on information being given by the Society, designate and cause to be fitted out a number of vessels, not less than three, for the use of the Society.

"4. The Society shall have full discretion to employ this fund as may best further the cause of Colonization.

"5. Congress shall exact from the Society an annual report containing a full statement of the manner in which the fund was expended, and the result which it shall have brought about."

The *Abolitionists*, of whom we have a considerable number, opposed this bill because "it was introduced by Southern members." "The slave-hunters," say they, "and the advocates of slavery, dread the future power and influence of our free colored population, which may prove dangerous to the favored institution." That Colonizationists were prompted, by a "hyper-transcendental misanthropy," to carry men from their "native soil to a barbarous country and deadly clime!" and that it was only offering an opportunity to the slaveholder, after having "used them up," to get rid of his unprofitable and worn-out slaves at the expense of the North.

By the advocates of this bill the following arguments were adduced, in so logical, lucid, and impressive a manner, as to disarm their opponents of every weapon, and achieve for Colonization a splendid victory.

The design of Colonization, they contend, is neither to free slavery nor in any way to injure the free colored population. On the contrary, its object is to elevate the African race, and to remove the free negro from the prejudices and the disadvantages under which he now labors. That the relation of the negro to the white man is such as not to admit of a practical equality, however much it may exist in theory, is sufficiently demonstrated by the condition of the free negroes living in States where Abolitionism mostly prevails, where exist free schools, colleges, and the many other opportunities for improvement, intellectually and morally. In what condition do we find them here? Truly, as a gentleman on the other side remarked, there is the same difference between them and the whites, even here, as there is between night and day. In fact, it seems as if they were conscious of their inferiority to the white race; and hence we find their ambition aim at nothing higher than the "barber's pole," the "server," or "white-wash." Such being the case, whatever may be the cause assigned for it, it is evident that, in the State where the whites predominate, the negro cannot reach that independence and elevation of character which may place him on a level with the white man.

Now place the negro in the position which he would occupy in his own "fatherland," a land rich in soil and for him blest with a salubrious climate, however great a detriment it may have proved the white man; there, fired with the spirit of independence, and assuming the citizenship of a Republic, his ambition would be raised, his character elevated, and his mind and soul enlarged. Then could he show to the world that he is a man, endued with the same faculties and moral feelings with which the Creator has blessed all his intelligent creatures.

In the next place we must consider the influence Colonization has on the slave-trade.

Liberia, though yet a young, and by us an unrecognized Republic, has already done more to crush the slave-trade than the combined fleets of England and France. In no other way can Africa be freed from this accursed traffic, than by civilizing and evangelizing its savage tribes. And this brings us to the last point. If Liberia—a splendid example of the negro's capacity to govern himself

as an infant republic it has done so much for the redemption of Africa, what may she not effect when, nurtured and strengthened by the constant tide of emigration, pushed on by Colonization, she shall have enlarged her borders, adopted tribe after tribe into her Commonwealth, and sent out the light of civilization and Christianity into the remotest regions of that benighted land?

Union College, Oct. 29, 1853.

EMANCIPATION—COLONIZATION.

EXTRACT from a sermon on Colonization by the Rev. F. S. Wiley, Rector of the Church of the Nativity, Philadelphia, delivered Sunday, August 7th, 1853.

Colonization is the only practicable way of meeting the difficulties which surround the whole subject of slavery. It is practicable to remove the whole colored population to Africa. This the immigration which now threatens to depopulate Ireland most conclusively proves can be done, and in a comparatively short time.

It is the only desirable mode of dealing with the evil. It promises the African on the Western Coast what he can nowhere else obtain—equality. There no unobscured will lead to discouragement, but the wholesome stimulus of independent action, and the noble ambition of the soul of Ham. There, on a wide theatre, they can demonstrate, in the subjection of a continent to the ploughshare of industry, and in spreading over it blessings of civilization and religion, their native ability to rank with the most advanced races. They can also, at the same time, do a work appropriate and manly, fitting their position as the slave-trade along the entire coast. Thus every consideration of interest and humanity, every impulse of religion, urges the colored man back to the beautiful shores of his fatherland, where, stretching himself to the full stature of a man, he may give a physical, intellectual, and moral development to a continent, and thus demonstrate the assertion that there is no path of the sea his adventurous foot may not explore, no mysteries of the stars his mind cannot grasp, nor any height of moral enterprise too lofty for his noble and expanding benevolence.

May we reasonably look for emancipation and emigration to the colony? The South have already contributed more than twenty millions of dollars to the cause of emancipation, by the voluntary manumission of persons held to service. If, under most unfavorable circumstances, she has done thus much, who will undertake to measure her liberality when accusation has given place to kindly encouragement, and the way is open to really benefit the slave, when he is set free? Thither the free colored population might be induced to go, if we would cease to poison their minds with false notions. Let the colony be fully established, and be generously sustained. Let it be no longer the subject of abuse, but unadorned grow up into a beautiful and strong State, adorning the coast with farms cultivated by a civilized and religious body of men; and then, as the poor of Europe flee to our shores for relief, would the sons of Ham fly to the coast of Liberia?

Till the dawn of the Reformation our own continent was unknown. When the principles of civil and religious liberty were fully eliminated and seated in the public conscience, then, and not till then, emigration began. From scattered colonies, the light of truth burst forth in the same glowing principles, there grew, united by their own affinity, this confederacy, which now, as a magnet, draws to itself the oppressed in conscience and the straitened sons of toil. In like manner, foreseeing the wants and necessities of the African, Providence placed colonies on the Western Coast through the instrumentality of the Society whose claims I am advocating, to set with like magnetic force upon the colored population struggling in vain among us for equality.

That wise Providence which hid the gold in the mountain slopes looking out on the waters of the Pacific, placed it concealed in the bosom of the distant lake which rolls back the waves of the Indian sea, and held back these treasures till Protestant nations, absorbing the commerce of the world, were prepared to send along the channels of trade the Bible and the liberty which grows out of its sacred truths, and drew to the coast of the North, by assisting this result, the men who are to be the instruments in his hands of founding future empires. In like manner, he has planted the colony of Liberia, to be at no distant day the most attractive spot whether the colored man can turn his feet. Institutions and privileges more precious than gold shall crown this coast.

God has raised up this institution for the establishment of a colony on the coast of Africa. He has fostered, defended, and given success to the plan. Through its actions he has high purposes of good to the colored race. It divides the sea of difficulties before us, and opens a path of safety. At this time he is drawing the attention of the nation to this scheme, and says to it, "Let the people, shall we harden our hearts? Shall we, blind to all these high considerations, refuse to carry out the measure indicated by his providence? We stand at the threshold, and go forward in the right direction, that may remain no hope of recovery. If we turn our ears against the appeal of this Society, withhold all aid to the colony, stand aloof from the South in cold Pharisaical scorn, push our scheme of immediate emancipation as the only one, and brand as man-stealers all who oppose, shall we not see that God has provided the national heart preparatory to national destruction. Two continents, with the vast interests they embrace, forbid us to take this course of inevitable ruin.

The hopes of the African continent hang on the success of this Society. By its agency the slave-trade is suppressed, the blessing of Christian civilization introduced.

So also are the hopes of this nation involved in the success of Colonization. Slavery is the only evil that threatens the stability of the Union. We recognized Republic, has already done more to crush the slave-trade than the combined fleets of England and France. In no other way can Africa be freed from this accursed traffic, than by civilizing and evangelizing its savage tribes. And this brings us to the last point. If Liberia—a splendid example of the negro's capacity to govern himself

and far-reaching, foresight, so as best to conserve the Union, best to provide for the future welfare of the colored man, and best to advance the great interest of humanity. We may shield one continent from anarchy, and shield over the other the beams of the gospel. Let us not harden our hearts against the colored man, under the influence of party feeling, or the passions of the hour, stirred by intolerant invective either North or South; but lay hold of this scheme presented by God to serve the purpose of Aaron's rod, and, seizing its amplitude of beneficent issue, open with it a passage through the way of discussion. This, a becoming civility and fraternal cooperation can accomplish.—*Colonization Herald*.

POSSIBILITY OF COLONIZATION.

EXTRACT from the North American Review.

Within the last few years, we have had new and important experiences in this matter of colonization. Some three hundred thousand persons are now annually transported from Ireland to America. At the same rate, the whole slave population might be transferred to Africa, in twenty years. In Germany, sending the people to their shores, almost by provinces. From our Atlantic coasts emigrants are moving in columns by tens of thousands to the West. The Mormons, after traversing the intervening desert, are building up an empire in the interior of the continent; while in Germany, sending the people to their shores, almost by provinces. From our Atlantic coasts emigrants are moving in columns by tens of thousands to the West. The Mormons, after traversing the intervening desert, are building up an empire in the interior of the continent; while in Germany, sending the people to their shores, almost by provinces. 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From the London Times.

From all that Dr. Barth says in his last, as well as in his previous letters, I am inclined to think that the Tehadda will eventually form the natural and most important line from the West for spreading commerce and civilization into the very heart

From here we will continue down the coast touching in at the principal places. A few weeks since there was an American vessel here, and from some suspicious circumstances about her she was detained, but there not being sufficient evidence against her, she was released, and the next day her was that she had shipped nearly 900 slaves. Logos, or near there; the Portuguese supercargo assumed the command, and the American captain took passage in the steamer Hope on her last voyage to England. The slave trade both in the Bight and to the northward is more active than ever.

"Knives, axes, and implements of husbandry made from the iron ore, which is very abundant and which they have learned to smelt. (Oiler baskets and grass mats are also among their native manufactures. The red earthenware in common use is made by women, and is burnt by being stacked together with layers of wood between the rows, as bricks are baked in England. One of their most useful domestic articles has been provided for them by nature."

God does indeed, seem to have given to be people the enduring faith which such an emergency required. No sooner was one removed, than some other unexpectedly presented himself; and those who, disabled by sickness, were obliged to retire for a while, so soon as they had recruited, returned with renewed energy to the field.

We are reminded of a young subaltern, who in 1811, Badajoz was assailed by the British forces under Wellington. He had led the first forlorn hope, which had been unsuccessful, the breeze being impetuous. On the formation of a second, he was again selected, and after, although convinced in his own mind, from personal examination, that the hour for that it still continued so, he

The writer accompanied Mr. Tonge on his return to the last time (1849) from Baltimore to Mooroville and had the most favorable opportunity for observing the general character of his mind. He was highly accomplished in his manners, very agreeable, courteous, and winning in his conversation; of a kind, obliging, and generous disposition, and earnest in his views on the rights of man, and on religion and Christianity in Africa. He had for several years turned his thoughts to a history of Liberia, and, I think he told me, had written a considerable portion of it; and as I was convinced none would be written, I suggested that he should proceed at once to carry it out to the conclusion. I can only trust that my counsel was not forgotten or disregarded.

His manuscripts should be carefully preserved, as they will be of great value to the history now complete, we may hope that some one of his worthier contemporaries will finish it.

The Pilgrim Fathers of Liberia are rapidly passing away, but surely their virtues and deeds will live in the hearts of their children; nor should we be desirous of placing in imperishable history, a. n. c. e.